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( NEP—2020 )

( 3rd Semester )

**EDUCATION**

( Multi-disciplinary Course )

( **Human Rights and Peace Education** )

( Regular & Repeater )

*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 is a process of teaching and learning about

- (a) human rights defects ( )
- (b) human rights shortcomings ( )
- (c) human rights flaws and deficiencies ( )
- (d) human rights principles, values and standards ( )

2. The aim of human rights education is to create a world with a

- (a) culture of human rights ( )
- (b) culture of development ( )
- (c) culture of professionals ( )
- (d) culture of skills ( )

3. The UNESCO launched World Programme for Human Rights Education in
- (a) January 1, 2003 ( )
  - (b) January 1, 2005 ( )
  - (c) January 1, 2007 ( )
  - (d) January 1, 2010 ( )
4. Which Articles protect the educational and cultural rights of religious and linguistic minorities, including the rights of children?
- (a) Articles 21A and 22 ( )
  - (b) Articles 23 and 24 ( )
  - (c) Articles 29 and 30 ( )
  - (d) Articles 29 and 30(I) ( )
5. Under the POCSO Act, 2012, who is defined as a 'child'?
- (a) Person below 21 years of age ( )
  - (b) Person below 18 years of age ( )
  - (c) Person below 16 years of age ( )
  - (d) Person who has not completed secondary education ( )
6. The primary function of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is
- (a) care, protection and rehabilitation ( )
  - (b) legal aid and assistance ( )
  - (c) monitoring and safeguarding the rights, and interests of religious minorities ( )
  - (d) education and awareness ( )
7. The RPwD Act, 2016, increased reservation in government jobs to \_\_\_\_% for certain specified disabilities.
- (a) 4 ( )
  - (b) 5 ( )
  - (c) 6 ( )
  - (d) 7 ( )

8. Peace education aims to develop skills and attitudes for  
(a) increasing global competition ( )  
(b) maintaining the status quo of conflict ( )  
(c) establishment of authorities' rule ( )  
(d) resolving conflicts through dialogue and diplomacy ( )
9. Peace education aims to encourage  
(a) empathy and understanding ( )  
(b) apathy and hostility ( )  
(c) jealousy and vengeance ( )  
(d) ignorance and confusion ( )
10. What is the primary goal of peace education?  
(a) To teach students how to fight wars ( )  
(b) To promote harmony and prevent violent conflict ( )  
(c) To enforce strict laws in society ( )  
(d) To gain political power ( )

**( 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. Meaning of human rights education
2. Needs and importance of human rights education
3. Principles of human rights

UNIT—II

4. The POCSO Act, 2012
5. Role and functions of the National Commission for Women
6. Concept and meaning of minorities

### UNIT—III

7. Scope of peace education
8. Types of peace education
9. Needs and importance of peace education

#### ( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 40 )

Answer *four* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 10×4=40

#### UNIT—I

1. Trace the evolution of human rights education. 10
2. Describe the aims and objectives of human rights education. 10
3. Discuss the contributions of the UNESCO in initiating education on human rights. 10

#### UNIT—II

4. Explain the dowry system in India. What are the measures taken by the Government of India to address the dowry issue? 3+7=10
5. Write in brief the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and its role and function. 10
6. Write a note on the RPwD Act, 2016. 10

#### UNIT—III

7. Discuss the history and origin of peace education. 10
8. Define the concept of peace education. Discuss its aims and objectives. 3+7=10
9. Discuss the role of education in promoting peace education. 10

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