

Fourth Semester MA Political Science (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

PS010401: Politics of Social Justice in India

1. Who was the author of the book "The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution"?
(A) M.N Roy (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) B.R. Ambedkar (D) Sarojini Naidu
2. Social justice is the balance between _____
(A) Individual's rights and social control (B) Society and individual
(C) Fundamental rights and judicial system (D) Individual and family
3. The term social justice was first used in the year
(A) 1950 (B) 1948 (C) 1856 (D) 1840
4. What does Social justice denotes?
(A) equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction
(B) equal distribution of wealth
(C) equal participation of women in politics
(D) equal employment opportunities between men and women
5. Which one of the following is not an objective of social justice?
(A) To ensure equality of outcome
(B) To ensure that 'Rule of Law' prevails in society
(C) To prevent abuse and exploitation of weaker and vulnerable sections.
(D) To form social legislations to only marginalized groups
6. Which Articles in Indian constitution refers the concept of Distributive justice?
(A) Articles 38 and 39 (B) Articles 33 and 34
(C) Articles 44 and 45 (D) Articles 58 and 59
7. Who was a pioneer of the movement for social justice in India?
(A) Ambedkar (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Shastri
8. According to Ambedkar which are the three concepts of social justice?
(A) Liberty, equality and fraternity
(B) Equity, liberty and equality
(C) Socialism, Marxism and liberalism
(D) Human rights, fundamental Duties and Social legislations
9. Which article of Indian constitution Prohibits of discrimination on grounds of religion, _____ race, caste, sex or place of birth.
(A) Article 5 (B) Article 15 (C) Article 25 (D) Article 12

10. Article 16 is associated with?
- (A) equality of opportunity for all women
 - (B) equality of opportunity for SC & ST category
 - (C) equality of opportunity for all citizens only in education
 - (D) equality of opportunity for all citizens
11. The philosopher John Rawls is concerned about social and economic inequalities, but not that they are:
- (A) Based upon the wisdom of history
 - (B) Attached to positions and offices open to all
 - (C) Compatible with liberty
 - (D) Merely hypothetical
12. Robert Nozick argues that to make sense of the idea of justice in owning property, we must be able to explain all of the following, but NOT how:
- (A) Property is transferred from one owner to another
 - (B) Ownership is compatible with freedom
 - (C) Ownership rights are originally acquired
 - (D) Distributive justice can be achieved
13. One of Hayek's criticisms of socialism is that it prevents:
- (A) Investors from making money
 - (B) Different groups from having differing views about justice
 - (C) People from pursuing technological progress
 - (D) The market from sharing social costs with "free riders"
14. Hayek writes that "the joint but uncoordinated efforts" of consumers create one element of the environment by which:
- (A) Consumer choices are shaped
 - (B) Advertisers sell to people
 - (C) Advertisers manipulate people
 - (D) The law regulates production
15. Rawls believed that the only starting point to develop fair public policy would be from the
- (A) subservient position.
 - (B) original position.
 - (C) postmodern framework.
 - (D) uneducated position.
16. According to Rawls, which of the following would be an injustice?
- (A) Denying indigent defendants the right to an attorney
 - (B) The lack of resources to provide a quality education to all persons
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
17. What is the true meaning of "Secular"?
- (A) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government
 - (B) Special importance to a religion related to minorities
 - (C) One religion is promoted by the government
 - (D) None of the following

18. What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Lack of opportunities (B) Lack of equality
(C) Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies (D) None of the following
19. Indian Constitution ensures 'Justice' in which of the following form
(A) Social (B) Economic (C) Political (D) All of the above
20. What is the legal nature of the Preamble of the constitution?
(A) It is enforceable (B) It is not enforceable
(C) It may be enforced in special circumstances. (D) None of above
21. How many types of Justices are mentioned in the preamble?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
22. Which of the following word was not added in the preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)
(A) Socialist (B) Secular (C) Integrity (D) Republic
23. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees 'Equality Before the Law and Equal Protection of Law within the Territory of India'?
(A) 15 (B) 14 (C) 17 (D) 18
24. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contain the Right to Religious Freedom?
(A) Articles 25-28 (B) Articles 29-30 (C) Articles 32-35 (D) Articles 23-24
25. Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?
(A) Right to Speech (B) Right to Religion
(C) Right to Equality (D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
26. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in:
(A) Part-IV A (B) Part-IV (C) Part-III (D) In schedule IV-A
27. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability?
(A) Article 18 (B) Article 15 (C) Article 14 (D) Article 17
28. Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right Against Exploitation"?
(A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
(B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
(C) Protection of interests of minorities
(D) Equality before the law

29. Which one of the following right of Indian Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of a country?

- (A) Right against exploitation (B) Right to freedom
(C) Right to equality (D) Right to constitutional remedies

30. Which one of the following is true with respect to the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution?

- (A) The sovereignty of the people (B) Equality of opportunity for all resident
(C) Limited government (D) Democracy

31. Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- (A) A decree (B) A writ (C) An Ordinance (D) A notification

32. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under?

- (A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom of religion
(C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these

33. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (i) There are six fundamental rights included in the Indian Constitution.
(ii) Right to Property is a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution.
(iii) Fundamental Rights are given in Part III of the Indian Constitution.

- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii)
(C) All of these (D) Only (i) and (iii)

34. In the event of a violation of fundamental rights, under which article can the Supreme Court of India be petitioned?

- (A) Article 18 (B) Article 29 (C) Article 32 (D) Article 20

35. Consider the following statements.

- (i) All fundamental rights are automatically suspended in case of a national emergency.
(ii) Only the Supreme Court of India has the power to amend fundamental rights.

- (A) Statement (i) is correct, but statement (ii) is incorrect.
(B) Statement (i) is incorrect, but statement (ii) is correct.
(C) Both statements are correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

36. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts has made the right to education at the elementary level a fundamental right?

- (A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

- (B) 65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990
- (C) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
- (D) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

37. How many writs are there in the Indian Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

- (A) Six
- (B) Five
- (C) Four
- (D) Seven

38. Which one of the following fundamental rights was termed as “heart and soul of the Indian Constitution” by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

- (A) Right to constitutional remedies
- (B) Right against exploitation
- (C) Right to equality
- (D) Right to freedom of religion

39. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from which one of the following countries?

- (A) Australia
- (B) France
- (C) Russia
- (D) America

40. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees that no one can be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion of any particular religion or religious institution?

- (A) Article 19
- (B) Article 24
- (C) Article 27
- (D) Article 32

41. What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies called?

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (C) Gandhian Principles
- (D) Socialism

42. Which of the following statements is true regarding DPSP?

- i) The concept was mentioned in Government of India Act 1935
- ii) DPSP are not legally enforceable

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only ii
- (C) Both i and ii
- (D) None of the above

43. Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?

- (A) Article 31
- (B) Article 39A
- (C) Article 41
- (D) Article 39

44. Which article states about Uniform Civil Code throughout the country?

- (A) Article 48
- (B) Article 44
- (C) Article 42
- (D) Article 49

45. Which of the new DPSP was added to the Constitution through the 42nd amendment?

- (A) Promote international peace and security between nations
- (B) State need to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- (C) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- (D) Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs

46. From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (A) USA (B) Ireland (C) France (D) Japan

47. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (A) Part III (B) Part IV (C) Part VII (D) Part XI

48. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution talks about the organization of village panchayats?

- (A) Article 33 (B) Article 42 (C) Article 40 (D) Article 37

49. Choose the incorrect statement from the following with regard to Directive Principles of State Policy.

- (A) They are legally enforceable by the court of law.
(B) They talk about equal justice and free legal aid.
(C) They promote the concept of a welfare state.
(D) They promote international peace and security.

50. What does Article 44 of the Constitution of India talk about?

- (A) Separation of judiciary from the executive.
(B) Protection and improvement of the environment.
(C) Promotion of co-operative societies.
(D) Uniform civil code for the citizens.

51. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?

- (A) The Golaknath Case 1967 (B) The Minerva Mills Case 1980
(C) The Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973 (D) The Champakam Dorairajan Case 1951

52. Choose the correct statement from the following with regard to Directive Principles of State Policy.

- (A) They have never been amended so far. (B) They are against the principles of liberty.
(C) They operate better in emergency only. (D) They seek to establish the ideals of justice.

53. Which of the following is also called "Instrument of Instructions"?

- (A) Preamble (B) Fundamental rights
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy (D) Fundamental rights and DPSP

54. Which of the following is not the aim to establish the DPSP?

- (A) Welfare state (B) Economic democracy
(C) Social democracy (D) Political democracy

55. In which judgement the Supreme Court ruled that in case of conflict between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Fundamental rights would prevail?

- (A) Champakam Dorairanjan case (1951) (B) Golaknath Case (1967)
(C) Kesavananda Bharti case (1973) (D) Minerva Mills case (1980)

56. In which judgement of the Supreme Court held that the Indian constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and Directive principles?

- (A) Champakam Dorairanjan case (B) Golaknath Case
(C) Kesavananda Bharti case (D) Minerva Mills case

57. Which judgement of the Supreme Court of India dealt with Personal Religious Laws?

- (A) Shah Bano Begum Vs. Mohammed Ahmad Khan (B) Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India
(C) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India (D) Vishaka Vs. State of Rajasthan

58. Navtej Singh Johar Vs. Union of India judgement of the Supreme Court of India dealt with

- (A) Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (B) Section 365 of the Indian Penal Code
(C) Section 385 of the Indian Penal Code (D) Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code

59. Consider the following statements:

Polavaram Project is a multi-purpose irrigation project which has been accorded national project status by the union government.

2. This dam is across the Godavari River.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

60. What was the Union Carbide India Limited factory in Bhopal producing?

- (A) Petroleum (B) Pesticides (C) Food (D) Textiles

61. What is the full form of CNG?

- (A) Compressed Natural Gas (B) Compound Nitrogen Gas
(C) Composite Natural Gas (D) Compiled Neon Gas

62. In which year did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy take place

- (A) 1983 (B) 1985 (C) 1984 (D) 1986

63. UC stands for

- (A) Union Cabinet (B) Union Committee
(C) Union Council (D) Union Carbide

64. The Bhopal gas tragedy took place

- (A) On 2 December 1984 (B) On 2 December 1985
(C) On 10 December 1989 (D) On 15 December 1989

65. Which one of the following promotes the interest of a particular group?

- (A) Public interest groups (B) Political parties

(C) Sectional interest groups (D) Government

66. Which of the following is a pressure group?

- (A) Narmada Bachao Movement (B) Anti-Liquor Movement
(C) Women's Movement (D) Worker's Trade Union

67. Outstanding democratic conflicts are usually resolved through

- (A) mass mobilisation (B) institutions like the Parliament or the Judiciary
(C) both the above (D) none the above

68. When the Assam movement led by _____ against the 'foreigners' came to an end, it led to the formation of the Asom Gana Parishad.

- (A) Business groups (B) Students (C) Lawyers (D) Political parties

69. Who out of the following are facing inequalities due to marginalisation?

- (A) Dalits (B) Women (C) Adivasis (D) All of them

70. How does government ensure to end the inequity in the country?

- (A) Through laws (B) Through reservations
(C) Both A and B (D) None of them

71. When did the Supreme Court ban the practice of manual scavenging?

- (A) 2001 (B) 2002 (C) 2004 (D) 1993

72. The forest or tribal people living in their aboriginal state, the lifestyle is known as

- (A) Invoke (B) Dalits (C) Adivasis (D) None of these

73. Which Act is important for Adivasis?

- (A) Act, 1989 (B) Act, 1990 (C) Act, 1991 (D) Act, 1996

74. Who needs to constantly work to bring equality and dignity for all?

- (A) Government (B) People
(C) None of them (D) Both of them

75. The police are required to report the matter of child sexual abuse to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) within

- (A) 24 hours of the act being done (B) 24 hours of the report being received
(C) 18 hours of the crime (D) 48 hours of the report being received

76. When was the POCSO Act implemented?

- (A) November 14, 2012 (B) November 14, 2020
(C) November 9, 2012 (D) November 9, 2011

77. Polavam Dam is situated in which of the following States of India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Karnataka

78. The river in which Polavaram Dam is being built?

- (A) Godavari (B) Krishna
(C) Ganga (D) Yamuna

79. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 in its title recognises the rights of which category?

- (A) Scheduled Caste (B) Scheduled Tribe
(C) Economically Backward Classes (D) Most Backward Classes

80. Fundamental objective of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is _____

- (A) Classification of Forests
(B) To increase the control of Forest Ministry over forest
(C) To promote greater autonomy to the states over the sanctuaries falling under their territories
(D) Recognition of the rights of traditional forest-dwellers

81. Consider the following statements with respect to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

1. The Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land for installation of electric and telecommunication lines.
2. As per the act, bamboo is a minor forest produce.
3. The act does not allow ownership of minor forest produce to forest dwellers.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only (C) 3 only (D) 1 and 3 only

82. The poisonous gas that leaked from the UC plant was

- (A) Methyl- isocyanides (B) Methyl- alcohol
(C) Methyl-Isocyanate (D) Ethyl-alcohol

83. Union Carbide was a/an

- (A) American company (B) English company
(C) French company (D) Japanese company

84. Which one of the following is a hazardous industry?

- (A) Iron and Steel industry (B) Textile industry
(C) Sugar industry (D) Ship-breaking industry

85. Which of the following is a pressure group?

- (A) Narmada Bachao Movement (B) Worker's Trade Union
(C) Women's Movement (D) Anti-Liquor Movement

86. What is the term used for a ten-year old child working in a factory?

- (A) Child labour (B) Factory worker

(C) Baildaar (D) All of these

87. The law against child labour was implemented in

(A) 2001 (B) 2003 (C) 2005 (D) 2006

88. The recent trend of other state migrants in Kerala is known as _____

(A) In-migration (B) Net migration (C) Migration (D) Gross migration

89. Movement of people within a country is known as _____

(A) Gross migration (B) External Migration
(C) Internal migration (D) Out migration

90. After the abolition of slavery system, _____ emerged for working in plantations

(A) Indentured labourers (B) Slaves
(C) Bonded labourers (D) Plantation labourers

91. The Employment Equity Act, 1986 promoted _____

(A) Equality in workplace (B) Avoiding racism in workplace
(C) Both A and B (D) None of them

92. Migration of highly qualified, trained and talented persons from one country to another is known as _____

(A) Brain Drain (B) Professional Migration
(C) Out Migration (D) Brain Dropout

93. What has happened to the number of refugees globally over the last few years?

(A) Stayed the same (B) Decreased
(C) Increased (D) Increased by a significant amount

94. What are the main reasons for the large increase in the number of refugees globally?

(A) War and conflict (B) Political persecution
(C) Economic crisis (D) Climate change

95. How many labour laws are there in the country?

(A) 40 (B) 41 (C) 42 (D) 44

96. Which Act replaced the Inter State Migrant Workmen Act 1979?

(A) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2019
(B) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
(C) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2016
(D) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2021

97. Labour law maintains relationship between labour and

i) Employer

ii) Trade Union

iii) Government entities

- (A) Only I (B) Only ii (C) i and ii (D) i, ii and iii

98. What is the term used for a ten-year old child working in a factory?

- (A) Child labour (B) Factory worker
(C) Baildaar (D) All of these

99. The law against child labour was implemented in

- (A) 2001 (B) 2005 (C) 2006 (D) 2003

100. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties?

- (A) Safeguarding public property
(B) Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
(C) Developing scientific temper and humanism
(D) All the above

ANSWER KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C | 21. B | 41. B | 61. A | 81. A |
| 2. A | 22. D | 42. C | 62. C | 82. C |
| 3. D | 23. B | 43. D | 63. D | 83. A |
| 4. A | 24. A | 44. A | 64. A | 84. D |
| 5. B | 25. D | 45. C | 65. C | 85. B |
| 6. A | 26. A | 46. B | 66. D | 86. A |
| 7. C | 27. D | 47. B | 67. A | 87. D |
| 8. A | 28. A | 48. C | 68. B | 88. A |
| 9. B | 29. D | 49. A | 69. D | 89. C |
| 10. D | 30. B | 50. D | 70. C | 90. A |
| 11. A | 31. B | 51. B | 71. D | 91. C |
| 12. D | 32. A | 52. D | 72. C | 92. A |
| 13. B | 33. D | 53. C | 73. A | 93. D |
| 14. A | 34. C | 54. D | 74. D | 94. A |
| 15. B | 35. D | 55. A | 75. B | 95. D |
| 16. C | 36. D | 56. D | 76. A | 96. B |
| 17. A | 37. B | 57. A | 77. C | 97. D |
| 18. C | 38. A | 58. A | 78. A | 98. A |
| 19. D | 39. D | 59. C | 79. B | 99. C |
| 20. B | 40. C | 60. B | 80. D | 100. D |