

11th Political Science Lesson 13 Questions in English
13] Social Justice

1. Assertion (A): The Dominance of single group in a plural society is considered as unfair and unjust.

Reasoning (R): The dominant groups misuse the social rights of other groups by activating racial, religious and cultural feelings.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

2. How many Varna's were followed in the ancient Indian civilization?

a) 5

b) 3

c) 2

d) 4

3. On what basis the Varna system was practiced in different phases of civilizations?

a) Religion

b) Birth

c) Color

d) Occupation

4. In which year the United Nation passed a declaration for the Rights of minorities?

a) 1992

b) 1956

c) 1989

d) 1978

5. Which of these Articles should not be an obstacle for the special policies for backward communities or minorities?

a) Article 29

b) Article 22

c) Article 19

d) Article 32

6. Which of these articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the reservation in appointments among backward communities?

a) Article 15

b) Article 17

c) Article 16

d) Article 28

7. What is the geographical nature of India?

a) Tropical

b) Sub-Tropical

c) Plateau

d) Peninsula

8. Which of these provide the guidelines to develop the socio-economic conditions of the downtrodden communities in India?

a) The Legislation

b) The Judiciary System

c) The State Government

d) The Constitution

9. Which of this category were provided with the special privileges and laws in the States?

a) Downtrodden communities

b) Children

c) Women

d) Backward communities

10. Which of these policies will help to develop the marginalized sections?

a) Social Justice

b) Inclusive development

c) Self-sufficient growth

d) All the above

11. How the Social democracy can sustain in the society?

a) By Law

b) Equal Opportunity

c) Identification

d) Employment preference

12. What is the main reason for the wedge created in the European societies?
- Economic Conditions
 - Religion
 - Occupation
 - Race
13. State the motto of the Indian constitution regarding Social justice.
- Equal opportunity
 - Distributive justice
 - Reservation System
 - Directive principles of state policy
14. Which of these Indian Constitution values protects and develop people equally?
- Individual Rights
 - Fundamental Duties
 - Electoral process
 - Democratic values
15. What is the bed rock of the Indian democracy?
- Inequality
 - Plural thinking
 - Economic Inequality
 - Religious systems
16. Which of these inequalities are burdens of the Social justice?
- Opportunities
 - Work places
 - Comforts
 - All the above
17. What is the only solution for the individuals to prove them in the society?
- Opportunities
 - Education
 - Economic conditions
 - Social status
18. State the main aspect of the Socio-political theories?
- Democracy
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Socio-cultural differences
 - Inequalities
19. What are the prejudices in the society?
- Discriminatory practices
 - Inequalities
 - Social identities
 - All the above
20. How many types of inequalities were categorized by Amartya Sen in his work?
- 5
 - 4
 - 7
 - 3
21. In what ways the government can fairly distribute the resources among various societies?
- Laws
 - Rules
 - Rights
 - Democracy policy
22. Assertion (A): People must be given basic equality of life conditions and opportunities.
Reasoning(R): The Government should ensure a level playing field to establish justice.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is True but R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
23. State the role of the government in creating a level playing ground for all citizens?
- Legal
 - Moral
 - Constitutional
 - All the above
24. Assertion (A): Level playing ground is created only in education and Employment opportunities.
Reasoning(R): The marginalized sections do not demand a level playing ground in everyday lives.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
25. What is the integral part of the Indian constitution to create equal ground for all the citizens?
a) Modern Education
b) Employment
c) Equal opportunity
d) All the above
26. Which of these may affect the professional abilities of the underprivileged sector candidates?
a) Modern education system
b) Reservation system
c) Merit system
d) Equality in Education
27. What are the concepts of the justice theories in politics?
a) Equality of resources
b) Common ownership theories
c) Entitlements
d) All the above
28. Define the equality of resources.
a) Every individual has same effective resources.
b) The Dominance society has the majority of resources.
c) The weaker sections are allotted the major resources for their development.
d) Resources are allocated to the needy individual.
29. Which of these are advocated by the concept of Equality of Resources?
a) Self-Ownership
b) Resource Ownership
c) Responsibilities
d) Resource dominance
30. Which of these theories define that individual have same amount of resources in the initial stages?
a) Common Ownership theory
b) Entitlement theory
c) Distributive theory
d) Equality theory
31. How the substantial justice can be provided to the individuals?
a) Equality in law
b) Equal amount of abilities
c) Common ownership of resources
d) Both b and c
32. State the idea of the entitlements theory.
a) Resources allocation
b) Voluntary transfer of resources
c) Common ownership of resources
d) Distributive resources
33. Assertion (A): Land and Knowledge are also considered as the resources.
Reasoning(R): Justice is possible in the society if it is distributive.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
34. Choose the correct statements regarding the principles of Retributive Justice.
i) Punishment must be proportionate to their level of the crime.
ii) Punishment is moral good.
iii) The innocents should not be punished intentionally.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
35. What are the features of Retributive justice?
a) Normative status of suffering
b) Ultimate justification
c) Proportionality
d) All the above
36. What is the wrong tactics of retributive justice in modern society?

- a) Severe Punishments
 b) Violence
 c) Appealing Power
 d) None of the above
37. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution firmly rejected the retributive justice.
 Reasoning(R): Violent methods will not establish Justice in the society.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is True but R is False.
 d) Both A and R is False.
38. What was the Theory of Justice developed by John Rawls?
 a) Equality
 b) Justice as Fairness
 c) Retributive Justice
 d) Social Development
39. Which of the social values must be distributed equally according to John Rawls?
 a) Liberty
 b) Self-Respect
 c) Opportunity
 d) All the above
40. Match the important works of John Rawls.
 A. Justice as fairness - i) 1971
 B. The law of People - ii) 1985
 C. Theory of Justice - iii) 1993
 a) ii, iii, i
 b) i, iii, ii
 c) ii, i, iii
 d) iii, i, ii
41. State the Incorrect statements.
 i) John Rawls describes an aspect of Veil of ignorance.
 ii) People are aware of their position and status in the society.
 a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) Both i and ii
 d) Neither i nor ii
42. What is the basic concept of Veil of Ignorance?
 a) People are their usual rational selves.
 b) People think for themselves
 c) People chose their regard on their own interest.
 d) All the above
43. Assertion (A): To arrive at a system of fair laws and policies wearing an imaginary veil of ignorance is the initial step.
 Reasoning(R): It tries to latch the trust in human agency of rationality among people.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is True but R is False.
 d) Both A and R is False.
44. Define the John Rawls theory for achieving social justice in the society.
 a) Non-rational identities and sentiments play a major role in organizing the society.
 b) Eliminating the retributive justice concept.
 c) Rational beings to realize the spirit of justice in the society.
 d) Enact fair laws and policies.
45. Assertion (A): The United Nations member countries recognized the rights of the migrated people.
 Reasoning(R): Refugees migrated and exiled people also exercise their vital rights in the alien nations too.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is True but R is False.
 d) Both A and R is False.
46. Which of these are practiced by different groups in a diversified society?
 a) Habitual factors
 b) Cultural Values

- c) Individual talents
d) All the above
47. What must be eliminated to attain liberal society?
a) Unequal atmosphere
b) Fair opportunity
c) Cultural traditions
d) Individual Values
48. What are the basic facilities equally provided for an egalitarian society?
a) Education
b) Healthcare
c) Minimum emoluments
d) All the above
49. Which of these are benefits are refused for most of the Indian women?
a) Education
b) Employment
c) Right to property
d) All the above
50. Which of these factors may prevent the path of equality in India?
a) Discrimination
b) Inequality
c) Low status of women
d) All the above
51. Which of these methods are not used to calculate the Economic equality status of a country?
a) Individual Income
b) Difference between rich and poor people in the society.
c) No of people below the poverty line.
d) Value of individuals property in a society.
52. What kind of identification process is followed in various countries for eradicating the Economic inequality?
a) Calculating the number of Industries.
b) Calculating the number of Unemployed people.
c) Calculating the number of people under poverty line.
d) Calculating the number uneducated people.
53. Assertion (A): Radical reformers in different phases of history created awareness about the unethical situations in the society.
Reasoning(R): Caste based discriminations may create precarious issues in the society.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
54. Who quoted that respecting human on the basis of caste is anti-human thinking?
a) Raja of Panagal
b) E.V.Ramasamy
c) Pitti. Theagarayar
d) Rettamalai Srinivasan
55. Assertion (A): E.V.Ramasamy alias Periyar was against Patriarchal Chauvinism.
Reasoning(R): He condemned the cultural practices and habits which refuses equality in society.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
56. What is the basic feature of unequal society?
a) Education
b) Employment
c) Discrimination
d) Religious Discrimination
57. Who were all restricted for voting's in Modern nations?
a) Women
b) Poor people
c) Uneducated people
d) Both a and b
58. Assertion (A): Lower strata people in India were permitted only for the benefit-less offices.

Reasoning(R): Caste-identity of Lower strata people did not permit them to occupy higher positions.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

59. Which of these are identified rare in the society?

- a) Truthful Equality
- b) Injustice
- c) Discriminations
- d) Fair Justice

60. What was the initiative from the government to deliver equal justice?

- a) Modern Education system
- b) Reservation policy
- c) Industrial policy
- d) Justice to all

61. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Discriminatory practices were followed for a long time in historical phases.
 - ii) Reforms happened in short time will be a good sign for the development of a nation.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) Neither i nor ii

62. Which of these were practiced in ancient civilizations?

- a) Equality
- b) Religious tolerance
- c) Dharma, Adharma
- d) All the above

63. What are the discourses of Socrates?

- a) Social Equality
- b) Anti-justice people and their impacts
- c) Types of Inequalities
- d) Justice

64. Assertion (A): Justice brings out the entire development and advancement of a society.

Reasoning(R): Justice must do favor for certain individuals.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

65. What is the idea of Justice according to Socrates?

- a) Fair justice is applicable to all people in a society.
- b) Every Individual must be favored by Justice.
- c) Justice does only good things in a society.
- d) Justice is the part of the government and constitution.

66. What is the main reason for the inequality in India?

- a) Unemployment
- b) Cast Hierarchy
- c) Poverty
- d) Religion

67. When the first commission for backward community was established in Independent India?

- a) 1964
- b) 1972
- c) 1953
- d) 1982

68. Assertion (A): Human beings identify themselves as part of their group as per the socio-psychologists description.

Reasoning(R): People feel prestigious and energetic when they are recognized as a part of their group.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

69. What is the important factor in the discrimination groupings?
- Wealth
 - Religion
 - Race
 - All the above
70. Which of these people belongs to the out-groups based on the human inequality ideology?
- People with Low sense of Social recognition
 - Unemployed people
 - Economically weaker sections
 - Women and Children
71. Which of these out-groups are not affected by the unspecific nature of discrimination?
- Women
 - Children
 - Homeless and disabled
 - Religious minorities
72. Who are all benefited by the principle of affirmative actions?
- Socially disadvantaged people
 - Economically disadvantaged people
 - Women
 - All the above
73. Which of the following is not included in the goal of the affirmative actions?
- Improving the Economic capabilities
 - Addressing the social imbalance
 - Redressing the past wrongs
 - Increase access to Education
74. State the effect of affirmative actions in the United States of America by a research study in the year 2017?
- Technology Advancement
 - Educational Equality
 - Increase in share of black employees
 - All the above
75. What is the reason for the Civil Rights agitation in United States of America in later twentieth century?
- Liberty developments
 - Economic development
 - Discrimination
 - Technology development
76. Who introduced the affirmative actions in the United States of America in 1960's?
- Franklin Roosevelt
 - John Kennedy
 - Richard Nixon
 - Lyndon B. Johnson
77. By which of this executive order the US government requested the employers not to discriminate the candidates on any basis?
- 11246
 - 11452
 - 10925
 - 10364
78. When the Federal government of US commits to promote full equal employment in all department and agencies?
- 1965
 - 1934
 - 1977
 - 1992
79. Which of these Act pressurized the US affirmative action on nondiscrimination?
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Civil Rights Act of 1960
 - Civil Rights Act of 1958
80. When the United States extended its affirmative action for women?
- 1956
 - 1973
 - 1967
 - 1983
81. Which of these are eliminated in all countries through the affirmative actions of the United Nations?
- All forms of Racial Discrimination
 - Educational inequality
 - Poverty
 - All the above

82. According to the United Nations Human Rights Committee which of these must take affirmative action for the equality principle?

- a) Legislation
- b) State parties
- c) Constitution
- d) Judiciary system

83. When South Africa chose to implement affirmative actions through legislations?

- a) 1992
- b) 1987
- c) 1976
- d) 1994

84. Assertion (A): After the democracy South African employers were asked to employ disenfranchised groups of people.

Reasoning(R): The Companies were instructed to improve the workforce demographics.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

85. Which of these was a part of South African companies Black economic Empowerment scorecard?

- a) Employment Equity
- b) Provident Funds
- c) Health care Insurances for employees
- d) Reservation system

86. Which of these country followed affirmative actions for minorities in Education?

- a) America
- b) India
- c) China
- d) Germany

87. What is the system followed for University education in the former USSR?

- a) Reservation System
- b) Quota System
- c) Religious System

d) Polling System

88. Assertion (A): The new education system in modern India did not allow the marginalized communities in the main stream.

Reasoning(R): Ancient Indian educational system allowed people to undergo education on basis of their caste.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

89. Which of these introduced the modern education system in Southern India?

- a) Christian Missionaries
- b) French Trading Companies
- c) American service Organizations
- d) All the above

90. Which of these systems were introduced by the British Empire in the 19th century Chennai Presidency?

- a) Ryotwari
- b) Modern Education System
- c) Legislative system
- d) Local Government

91. Choose the Incorrect statements.

i) In 1858, English was declared as an official administrative language in India.

ii) Indians were also appointed in British Indian military forces.

iii) The non-Brahmins and deprived community was the majority people to join the military forces.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

92. Assertion (A): The British rule did not allow Indian languages in the Educational Institutions.

Reasoning(R): People with English fluency were appointed in the Government services.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
93. Who were categorized as the Caste Hindus by the Ryotwari system in 19th century India?
a) Landlords
b) Zamindhars
c) Dominant groups
d) All the above
94. Which of these British officers submitted the Ryotwari System reports?
a) Lord Irwin
b) Francis Ellis
c) Robert Clive
d) Lord Rippon
95. What were the effects of the Ryotwari systems according to the British Officers reports?
i) Lands which were illegally occupied and acquired by 'Zamindars' and 'Landlords'.
ii) The deprived and downtrodden communities were checked-out of their lands.
iii) Quality-less farming and low level of yields so that Land Income Tax was also affected due to this acquisition.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
96. Assertion (A): In 1854, court directed not to restrict to admit lower caste groups children.
Reasoning(R): The Caste Hindus and other dominant communities obeyed the judgment of the court proceedings.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
97. When did the British Parliament order to admit low caste groups children in Educational Institutions?
a) 1854
b) 1865
c) 1858
d) 1885
98. In which of this Presidency the government declared financial assistance for the downtrodden communities in 1885?
a) Kolkata
b) Mumbai
c) Delhi
d) Madras
99. What were the reports of Tremancro on the downtrodden communities of Chengalpet?
i) People of downtrodden community were at low level in social-economic, educational spheres.
ii) Lands were denied and they were not permitted to build houses for their own.
iii) Educational opportunities were rejected and they were sold as slaves.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
100. When the Panchami land was distributed among the Lower caste people?
a) 1892
b) 1885
c) 1835
d) 1867
101. Assertion (A): Panchamer schools are meant for the lower caste groups.
Reasoning(R): Panchamer means the people of excluded communities.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

102. Who opted the term Adidraavidar schools?

a) Raja of Panagal

b) T. M.Nair

c) Ayothidasa

d) Rettamalai Srinivasan

103. Assertion (A): In the end of 19th century the Non-Brahmins and minorities demanded representation for lower caste groups in government services.

Reasoning(R): British India in the end part of 19th century supported Brahmin development in all spheres.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

104. Who were demanding the representation of lower caste groups in Government services?

a) Singaravelar

b) Pitti Theagarayar

c) Ayothidasa

d) All the above

105. Which of these government order implemented community based representation in Chennai Presidency in 1892?

a) 128(2)

b) 120(3)

c) 101(2)

d) 125(1)

106. Which of these leaders took "Education to all" efforts of Tamil Nadu in Maharashtra?

a) Lokamanya Tilak

b) Sindhutai Sapkal

c) Jyotirao Phule

d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

107. Who was the head of Royal Commission in 1913?

a) Tremancro

b) Thomas Munro

c) Alexander Cardow

d) Francis Ellis

108. Which of these leaders were not associated in the report of minorities and low caste groups of India?

a) Dr. Natesan

b) Rettamalai Srinivasan

c) Pitti. Theagarayar

d) T. M. Nair

109. In which year P.Theagarayar published his book "Non-Brahmin Manifesto"?

a) 1905

b) 1943

c) 1892

d) 1916

110. Name the federation started for the Welfare of Non-Brahmin Communities in 1916?

a) South Indian Liberal Federation

b) Madras Native Association

c) East India Association

d) Madras Mahajana Sabha

111. Justice was a name of a _____.

a) Magazine

b) Place

c) Act

d) None of the above

112. When did the Justice Party demand to include Tamil and other languages in Higher Education instead of English?

a) 1913

b) 1915

c) 1921

d) 1932

113. What was the major demand of the various Associations to the British Empire in the year 1917?

a) Military Appointments of Indian Soldiers

b) Overseas Trade

c) Modern Education System

d) "Fair Representation" for Non-Brahmin communities and minorities.

114. Assertion (A): In 1921 the central government of India made a resolution for the communal representation in India.

Reasoning(R): The Justice Party continuously struggled for the demand of Communal representation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

115. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Communal representation resolution was called as Communal Representation Decree.
- ii) This decree gave confidence to the low caste groups and minorities to lead their life with self-respect and dignity.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

116. Which of these people were provided with employment opportunity by the resolution of Munusamy?

- a) Christians
- b) Muslims
- c) Lower caste groups
- d) All the above

117. Choose the correct statements.

- i) A permanent order of communal representation should be legalized for 7years until it reaches 75% of the population.
- ii) R.K.Shanmugam stated that the future generation may appreciate our efforts towards emancipation if this resolution is implemented.
- iii) Dr.C.Nadesan voiced that "If fair representation is not provided for our people, we will not pay taxes".

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

118. In which conference Periyar demanded the communal representation in the Congress party?

- a) Kanchipuram Congress Party Conference
- b) Madras Congress Party Conference
- c) Bombay Congress Party Conference
- d) Madurai Congress Party Conference

119. Which of this Justice party leader implemented the communal representation in the Government departments?

- a) Dr.C.Nadesan
- b) Singaravelar
- c) R.Muthiah
- d) Pitti Theagarayar

120. In which of these cases the High Court verdict that Communal representation decree is against the Constitution?

- a) Indira Sawhney & Others v. Union of India
- b) Union of India v. Varpal Singh
- c) M. R. Balaji v. State of Mysore
- d) State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan

121. Which of these personalities were not involved in the extended amendment of Reservation Policy?

- a) Kamaraj
- b) E. V. Ramaswamy
- c) Pitti. Theagarayar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

122. Which of these Articles is related to the first Amendment of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 12
- d) Article 21

123. What was the main aim of the Articles 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Untouchability
- b) Special privileges to socially and economically backward people
- c) Property rights for women
- d) Equal employment to the minorities.

124. What was the percentage of reservation provided to the Backward communities by the first amendment of the Indian Constitution?

- a) 16%
- b) 10%
- c) 34%
- d) 25%

125. Who was the Chairman of the Commission of backward community under the chief ministership of M.Karunanidhi?

- a) Sattanathan
- b) Sri Krishna
- c) Muddiman
- d) L.C.Gupta

126. When the Sattanathan commission reservation policy was accepted by the Government?

- a) 1965
- b) 1982
- c) 1971
- d) 1969

127. What was the annual income of backward community fixed by the Social Welfare Department of Tamil Nadu in the year 1979?

- a) Rs.50, 000/-
- b) Rs. 15,000/-
- c) Rs. 25, 000/-
- d) Rs. 9,000/-

128. What is the total reservation allotted for the backward community in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 31%
- b) 18%
- c) 50%
- d) 68%

129. When did the 69% total reservation scheme come into effect in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 1989
- b) 1979
- c) 1995
- d) 1982

130. Under which Prime Minister of India the government issued a 27% reservation for Backward community?

- a) Chandra sekhar
- b) V.P.Singh
- c) Rajiv Gandhi
- d) Charan Singh

131. Choose the correct statements.

i) Indira Sawhney opposed the Mandal commission recommendations as the order breaches the constitutional provisions.

ii) Supreme Court delivered a verdict that 27% for backward community in Central government services can be legalized.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

132. What is the highest ceiling of reservation as per the Supreme Court of India?

- a) 35%
- b) 50%
- c) 65%
- d) 25%

133. Which of these should not be provided more than 50% reservation as per the Supreme Court verdict?

- a) Central Government Offices
- b) Engineering and Medical Colleges
- c) Private Sectors
- d) State Government Jobs

134. Which of these articles were referenced for the reservation bill of the Tamil Nadu government?

- a) Article 31
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 27

135. What is the total reservation percentage in Tamil Nadu incorporated by the IXth schedule of the Constitution?

- a) 63%

b) 69%

c) 52%

d) 50%

136. Which of these amendments incorporated the reservation policy of Tamil Nadu in the Constitution?

a) 72th Amendment

b) 88th Amendment

c) 76th Amendment

d) 66th Amendment

137. Choose the correct statements.

i) Reservation is a permanent effort to get attains Social equality.

ii) Caste hierarchy must be demolished to establish eternal equality.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

138. Assertion (A): Inter-Caste marriages are one of the ways to attain permanent equality in the society.

Reasoning(R): Casteless marriages and lateral ideal thinking are the best contrivances for making radical social change.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

139. Which of these Articles allows the President of India to appoint a commission for the benefit of the backward class?

a) Article 340

b) Article 323

c) Article 245

d) Article 348

140. Name the first commission constituted for the Backward Community.

a) Mandal Commission

b) Sarkaria Commission

c) Kaka Kalelkar Commission

d) Mathur Commission

141. Who was the secretary of the Mandal commission?

a) S.S.Gill

b) Morarji Desai

c) Prasad Mandal

d) Sattanathan

142. When the Mandal commission was constituted to identify the condition of backward community?

a) 1982

b) 1971

c) 1978

d) 1989

143. Which of the state is pioneer in communal representation according to the Mandal report?

a) Calcutta

b) Tamil Nadu

c) Mumbai

d) Gujarat

144. Assertion (A): Mandal report claimed 27% reservation for the backward communities in India.

Reasoning(R): According to this reservation the social and educational backward communities sectors entered into Central government services.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True but R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

145. Which was the second commission for the reservation policy in India?

a) B.P.Mandal Commission

b) Bimal Jalan Commission

c) Sarkaria Commission

d) Justice A.K Mathur commission

146. When did the Mandal commission reports were submitted by its members?

- a) 1992
- b) 1980
- c) 1983
- d) 1995

147. Under which of these Prime Ministership the Mandal commission reports was reconsidered?

- a) Chandra sekhar
- b) Rajiv Gandhi
- c) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
- d) Charan Singh

148. Assertion (A): The Mandal Commission recommendations were declared as valid by the Supreme Court in 1992.

Reasoning(R): The Supreme Court advised to exclude the well-to-do persons in backward classes from reservation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

149. Which of these are also known as Mandal Commission case?

- a) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
- b) Union of India v. Varpal Singh
- c) State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan
- d) M. R. Balaji v. State of Mysore

150. Which of these Article deal with the backward class reservation commission in the year 1979?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 340
- d) Article 342

151. What was the major recommendation made by the Mandal commission?

- a) 45% reservation for the economically backward class.
- b) 27 % government jobs are reserved for the socially and economically backward classes.

c) 25% of the private jobs to be reserved for the SC&ST

d) 57% reservation in Govt jobs for OBC's

152. How many percentage of reservation was declared by the Mandal commission recommendations?

- a) 13%
- b) 45%
- c) 51%
- d) 27%

153. What is the tool to achieve social justice?

- a) Reservation policy
- b) Independent Judiciary
- c) Laws by Constitution
- d) State government

154. Assertion (A): In modern India social justice is organically embedded in its ideology.

Reasoning(R): Radical transformation is required for India to become a modern nation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.