

TN Admin Questions Part 11 in English

Social Justice and Social Harmony as the Cornerstones of Socio - Economic development

1. Whose report played a crucial role in distributing a land to the lower caste groups?

- (a) Lord Ellis (b) Thomas Munro (c) **Tremancro** (d) All the above

Explanation: Tremancro – collector of Chengalpet district submitted a report on condition of Chengalpet in 1880, in 1892, Tremancro report accepted by then the government.

2. Lands distributed to the downtrodden was called as -----

- (a) Salabhogam (b) **Panchami Land** (c) Brahmadeya (d) Devadana

Explanation: In 1892, Tremancro report accepted by the government and about 12 lakh acres of land were distributed to lower caste group and these lands are called as “Panchami Lands”. It helps to increase the income of the government.

3. People who are out of Varna system are called as -----

- (a) Arasar (b) **Panchamar** (c) Andanar (d) Vellalar

Explanation: “Ayothidasar” and “Singaravelar” opened that “Panchamer schools” can be called as “Adi dravidar” schools; Schools for lower caste group was also established and they are also called as Panchamer School.

4. According to which act contains provision relating to marriage and divorce among Christian community.

- (a) Indian Christian Marriage Act 1870 (b) **Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872**
(c) Indian Christian Marriage Act 1880 (d) Indian Christian Marriage Act 1890

Explanation: According to Christian law marriage is permanent and sacrament union of one man and one woman. The Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 to regulate marriage among Christians. It contains 88 sections and three schedules.

5. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act came into -----

- (a) 1930 (b) 1935 (c) 1937 (d) **1939**

Explanation: Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939, it grants Muslim wife the right to seek the dissolution of her marriage.

6. Which act prohibits the employment of women between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. in mines and factories?

- (a) Mines Act 1952 (b) Factories Act 1948 (c) **Both a and b** (d) Factories Act, 1951

Explanation: Further provision: The deployment of women shall be after obtaining the written consent of concerned women employee. The deployment of women shall be in a group of not less than three in a shift.

7. Hindu Marriage Act was enacted on -----

- (a) 1953 (b) **1955** (c) 1956 (d) 1950

Explanation: Hindu Marriage Act introduced monogamy & allowed divorce on certain specified grounds. It provides equal rights to man and woman in respect of marriage and divorce.

8. Which act recognizes the right of women to inherit parental property equally with men?

- (a) Hindu Marriage Act 1955 (b) **Hindu Succession Act 1956**
(c) Hindu Succession Act 1955 (d) Hindu Marriage Act 1956

Explanation: It is an enacted to amend and codify the law relating to intestate or unwilled succession, among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. The act lays down uniform and comprehensive system of inheritance and succession into one act.

9. When was Dowry Prohibition Act enacted -----?

- (a) 1960 (b) **1961** (c) 1971 (d) 1975

Explanation: Dowry Prohibition Act prohibits the giving or taking of dowry at the time or before the time of marriage or any time after the marriage; Punishable with 15000 rupees or 3 years prison or both.

10. When was Maternity Benefit Act implemented -----?

- (a) 1960 (b) **1961** (c) 1963 (d) 1965

Explanation: It regulates the employment of women in certain establishment for certain period before and after child birth and provides for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

11. Equal Remuneration Act 1976 provides -----

1. Payment of equal remuneration to both men and women.
2. Same payment for same work.
3. Discrimination on ground of sex are prevents.

- (a) **1, 2, 3 are true** (b) 2 and 3 are true (c) 1 & 3 true (d) 1 & 2 true

12. Family court for speedy settlement of family disputers is established under.

- (a) **Family Court Act 1984** (b) Family Court Act 1989

(c) Family Court Act 1993

(d) Family Court Act 1997

Explanation: This act provide establishment of Family Courts. In 1984, GOI after recommendation of the law commission in their 59th report the family courts were created by a Gazette notification of the Central Government. It has the power to make their own procedure.

13. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition Act) 1986 prohibits indecent representation in

(a) Publication

(b) Writing

(c) Painting

(d) All the above

Explanation: This Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 prohibits indecent representation through advertisement or in publication, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner. It extends to the whole of India except State of Jammu & Kashmir earlier.

14. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act was enacted on

(a) 1983

(b) 1985

(c) 1987

(d) 1990

Explanation: Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 is a law enacted by the Government of Rajasthan in 1987, it become an Act of the Parliament of India with the enactment of Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987 in 1988. The act seeks to prevent Sati practice or the voluntary or forced burning or burying alive of widows is prohibited.

15. Legal Service Authorities Act enacted ----- to provide free legal service to poor.

(a) 1985

(b) 1986

(c) 1987

(d) 1988

Explanation: It provide free and complete legal services to weaker section of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by the reason of economics; November 9 every year → National Legal Service Day.

16. National Commission for Women Act established on

(a) 1990

(b) 1991

(c) 1992

(d) 1993

Explanation: It provided for the establishment of National Commission for Women to study and monitor all matters relating to a constitution and legal rights and safeguards of women. National commission for women constituted in 1992.

17. When was National Commission of Women constituted?

(a) 1990

(b) 1991

(c) 1992

(d) 1993

Explanation: AIM: To fulfil the surveillance function and to facilitate redressed of grievances and to accelerate the socio-economic development of women. Present chairman: Mr. Rekha Sharma.

18. Who was the present chairman of National Women Commission?

- (a) **Rekha Sharma** (b) Jayanthi Patnaik (c) Kannagi (d) Meenakumari

Explanation: Present Chairman: Rekha Sharma, First Chairman: Jayanthi Patnaik, State Women Commission Chairman: Tmt. Kannagi Packianathan IAS.

19. When was Tamil Nadu State Women Commission established?

- (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) **1993** (d) 1995

Explanation: Tamil Nadu State Women Commission in 1993. AIM: To deal with the cases related to crime against women. Chairman: Tmt. Kannagi Packianathan I.A.S. Composition: Chairperson with 9 members.

20. National Policy for Empowerment of Women came in -----

- (a) 1991 (b) 1998 (c) **2001** (d) 2008

Explanation: The goal of the policy is to bring about the advancement development and empowerment. All forms of violence against women, physical & mental, whether at domestic or social levels, including those arising from customs, traditions.

21. Who was the chairman of Tamil Nadu State Women Commission?

- (a) Rekha Sharma (b) Jayanthi Patnaik
(c) **Kannagi Packianathan** (d) Meenakumari

Explanation: Chairman: Tmt. Kannagi Packianathan I.A.S. Composition: Chairperson with a members. Works: To study and monitor all matter relating to constitutional and legal rights and safegaurds of women.

22. Which Act prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in notified hazardous occupation?

- (a) **Child Labour Act 1986** (b) Child Labour Act 1990
(c) Child Labour Act 1996 (d) Child Labour Act 2000

Explanation: Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. It prohibits employment of children below 14 years is notified hazardous occupation and process. It also regulates the working conditions of children in other employment.

23. Commission for Protection of Children Right Act enacted on

- (a) 2008 (b) **2006** (c) 2008 (d) 2010

Explanation: It was enacted repeating the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929) in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. It makes the child marriages voidable by giving choice to the children in the marriage to seek annulment.

24. When was National Commission for Protection of Child Rights established?

- (a) 2007 (b) 2008 (c) 2005 (d) 2006

Explanation: It was established by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005. AIM: To protect, promote and defend child rights in the country. Present Chairman: Mr. Priyank Kanoongo.

25. When was Tamil Nadu state commission for children established?

- (a) 2007 (b) 2005 (c) 2012 (d) 2015

Explanation: Constituted under the commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. Chairman: Tmt. Saraswathi Rangaswami

26. Which act prescribes punishment for practice of "Untouchability"

- (a) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (b) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1960
(c) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1970 (d) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1975

Explanation: It prescribes the Punishments and Penalty for preaching and practice of untouchability and for the enforcement of any disability arising there from.

27. Which act passed to free all the bonded labourers from bondage?

- (a) Bonded labour (Prohibition) Act 1976 (b) Bonded labour (Prohibition) Act 1986
(c) Bonded labour (Prohibition) Act 1990 (d) Bonded labour (Prohibition) Act 1992

Explanation: To free unilaterally all the bonded labourers from bondage with simultaneous liquidation of their debts. It provides for the identification and release of bonded labourers and rehabilitation of free bonded labourers.

28. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted on -----

- (a) 1980 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1999

Explanation: Prevents the commission of offense of atrocities against the SC's and ST's by person other than the SC and ST. It also provide for the establishment of special courts for speedy trial for such offenses. In 2006, Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act enacted.

29. Which year National Commission of SC and ST bifurcated into two section.

- (a) 2000 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2005

Explanation: National Commission for SC & ST is a constitutional body in the sense it is directly established by Article 338 of the constitution. 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, bifurcated the combined National Commission for SC's & ST into two separate bodies by inserting Article 338A

30. Which Article mention about National Commission for Scheduled Tribes?

- (a) 338 (b) 339 (c) 338(A) (d) 339 (A)

Explanation: Article – 338 – National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Article 338 (A) – National Commissions for Scheduled Tribes. Before 2003, it was as a combined National Commission for SC's and ST's

31. National Commission for backward class established in -----

- (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

Explanation: Originally National Commission for backward classes was established as a statutory body under National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993. In 2018, 102nd Amendment Act gives constitutional status to MCBC.

32. Who was the Chairman of National Commission for backward classes?

- (a) Bhaguan Lal Shani (b) Priyank Kanoongo
(c) Kaniga (d) Shri Syed Ghayorul

33. In 1993, Religious Minorities were divided into ----- communities.

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6

Explanation: Central Government notified five communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parses) as religion minorities at national level. In 2014, the Jain community was added to this list.

34. Which act provided for the establishment of Central Waqf Council?

- (a) Waqf Act, 1954 (b) Waqf Act, 1953 (c) Waqf Act 1955 (d) Waqf Act 1960

Explanation: The Act was enacted to safeguard the existence of large number of Waqf properties in the country. A Waqf is a permanent dedication of movable or immovable properties for purposes recognized by Muslim law as religious, pious or charitable.

35. National commission for Minorities Act passed on

- (a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1994 (d) 1990

Explanation: It was constituted in 1993. AIM: To safeguard the interests of minorities. Present chairman: Shri Syed Ghayorul Hasan Rizvi.

36. Providing relief to the disable persons was specified in

- (a) State list (b) Centre list (c) Concurrent list (d) None of the above

Explanation: Constitution Rights to Disabled Person – Article 41 B. The subject of relief of the disabled and unemployable is specified in list II (State List) of seventh schedule of the constitution.

37. Who was the chairman of central commissioner of disabled person?

- (a) Dr. Kamlesh Kumar (b) Shri Hasan Rizvi
(c) Nithin Kumar (d) Dr. Santhosh Kumar

Explanation: The office has been set up under person with disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995. AIM: To safeguards the rights of person with disabilities.

38. National Green Tribunal established on

- (a) 2005 (b) 2010 (c) 2015 (d) 2018

Explanation: It was established under National Green Tribunal Act 2010. AIM: To effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other Natural Resources. Present Chairman: Swatanter Kumar.

39. Who was the Chairman of National Green Tribunal?

- (a) Kamalesh Kumar (b) Swatander Kumar (c) Nithin Kumar (d) Hasan Rizvi

Explanation: National Green Tribunal Act 2010 – enables the creation of special tribunals to handle the expedition's disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.

40. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to

- (a) Girls and women, it's a women issues (b) All societies, women and men alike
(c) Third world countries only (d) Developed countries only

Explanation: Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender quality. Achieve Gender equality and empower all women & girls. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only basic human rights, but also has a multiplier effect across all developmental areas.

41. Which of the following strategies will help women become more socially and economically empowered?

- (a) Women working together to challenge discrimination
(b) More income sources for women
(c) Improved access to education
(d) All the above

42. Jyoti Rao Phule is remembered as the champion of women's education in India. He, along with his wife ----- opened the first school for girls in 1848

- (a) Savithri Rao Phule (b) Gayathri Rao Phula
(c) Joshi Rao Phule (d) Mani Rao Phula

Explanation: On September 1873 Phule formed Sathya Sodnak Samaj to focus on rights of depressed groups such as women, shudra & Dalits. Savithribai Phule took a teacher's training course and became a qualified teacher for women in 1847. The couple started school in Pune city in 1848.

43. Who is the first woman to hold a Union Foreign Minister's post?

- (a) Nirmala Seetharaman (b) Sushma Swaraj
(c) Sumithra Mahajen (d) Simrat

Explanation: First women defence minister – First women finance minister of India – Nirmala Seetharam.

44. Who is the first woman Director General of Police (DGP)

- (a) K. Chaudry Battacharya (b) Kiran Bedi
(c) Bachedri Pal (d) Arundati Roy

Explanation: First women IPS officer of India – Kiran Bedi. First women to climb Mt. Everest – Bachedri Pal

45. Who is the first Indian woman to win booker?

- (a) Arundati Rai (b) Fatima Bibi
(c) Sucheta Kripalani (d) Bachedri Pal

Explanation: First Women Judge in Supreme Court – Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi; First Women Chief Minister of an Indian State – Sucheta Kripalani. First Indian women to climb Mount Everest – Bachindra Pal

46. Which act was enacted to resolve the long standing balance of trade and commercial tax issues in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Samadhan Scheme (b) Pradhan Scheme
(c) Pragathi Scheme (d) Suraksha Scheme

Explanation: This scheme introduced by commercial taxes and registration department in Tamil Nadu to solve tax disputes. But in 2020 Ministry of Human Resource Development launched "Samadhan" a challenge to address COVID-19 across the country. Samadhan challenge aims to motivate the students to make new discoveries & solution that will fight COVID-19

47. Philosophy of social justice is largely rooted in

- (a) Natural Justice (b) Moral Justice (c) Distributive Justice (d) Legal Justice

Explanation: Distributive Justice is a combination of Social Justice and Economic Justice. It refers to the fair and just allocation of social benefits.

48. The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 safeguards women from

- (a) Physical abuse (b) Sexual abuse (c) Economic abuse (d) **All the above**

Explanation: The act provides for the first time in India law definition of domestic violence with this definition being broad and including not only physical but also verbal / emotional, economic abuse. It is a civil law meant primarily for protection orders not criminally.

49. Choose the correct statement regarding social justice.

1. It intended to weed out the caste distinction and to establish equal society in India.

2. Many people were refused opportunities on the basis of caste and it is believed as natural one in society.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) **Both 1 and 2** (d) None of the above

Explanation: Social Justice is a concept of fair and just relations between individuals & society; the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion & sex and so on.

50. Affirmative action is

1. Positive discrimination.

2. Policy of favouring members of disadvantaged group

3. Bridging inequality is its goal.

- (a) 1, 2 (b) 2, 3 (c) **1, 2, 3** (d) 1, 3

Explanation: Affirmative action policies in India are operative in three main spheres, namely appointment and promotion in government services admission to public education institution and seats in the legislature.

51. What is the initial deadline for providing information as per RTI Act 2005?

- (a) 3 Days (b) 9 Days (c) 15 Days (d) **30 Days**

Explanation: Right to Information Act 2005 – The act confers on all the citizens the right of access to information. It fixes a 30 day deadline for providing information deadline is 48 hours information concerns life or liberty of a person. The information commission shall fine an official Rs.250 per day if information is not provided.