

5. Which of the following is declared a Human Right, by the General Assembly of the UNO recently? ()
 A) Safe drinking water B) Quality education
 C) Public employment for all Women D) None of the above

6. Which article of the Constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour? ()
 A) 32 B) 17
 C) 22 D) 23

7. Which amendment added the term 'secular' to the Constitution of India? ()
 A) 42 B) 44
 C) 33 D) 37

8. Who is associated with the concept of Theory of Justice? ()
 A) Foucault B) Derrida
 C) John Rawls D) Slavoj Zizek

9. When was the National Human Rights Commission established in India? ()
 A) 1992 B) 1990
 C) 1994 D) 1993

10. According to the World Bank estimate about 40% of Indians are living below International Poverty Line of US dollar ()
 A) 1 per day B) 2 per day
 C) 3 per day D) 4 per day

11. Sachar Committee has studied the socio-economic conditions of which social group? ()
 A) Dalits B) Tribals
 C) Sikhs D) Muslims

12. A separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes came into existence in ()
 A) 2002 B) 2003
 C) 2004 D) 2005

13. Who is the author of *The Annihilation of Caste*? ()
 A) Jyothirao Phule B) B.R.Ambedkar
 C) Kanshiram D) Periyar Ramasway

14. Which measure is used by the Planning Commission for estimating income inequality in rural India? ()
 A) Gini Coefficient B) Theil-index
 C) Decile dispersion ratio D) None of these

15. Who founded the school of thought known as deconstructionism? ()
 A) Martin Heidegger B) Foucault
 C) De Saussure D) Jacques Derrida

16. The slogan "Working Men of All Countries, Unite" is taken from ()
 A) The Communist Manifesto B) The Poverty of Philosophy
 C) Das Capital D) The Civil War in France
17. Who said "social exclusion can, thus, be constitutively a part of capability deprivation as well as instrumentally a cause of diverse capability failures?" ()
 A) Rene Lenoir B) Hilary Silver
 C) Amartya Sen D) Lynn Todman
18. According to Roland Barthes the *Death of the Author* implies the ()
 A) Absence of identity of the author B) sudden demise of the writer
 C) Abstract character of the text D) None of the above
19. What is the essence of Michel Foucault's *The History of Modern Sexuality*? ()
 A) Character building B) Discipline
 C) Power relations D) Madness
20. When was the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act implemented in India ()
 for the first time?
 A) 1953 B) 1954
 C) 1955 D) 1956
21. Survey method is preceded by? ()
 A) Questionnaires B) Structured Interview
 C) Case Study D) None of the above
22. The concept of Social Exclusion originated in ()
 A) USA B) France
 C) China D) Brazil
23. Who was the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj that sought to liberate ()
 the *shudras* and *atishudras*?
 A) Swami Vivekananda B) Raja Rammohan Roy
 C) Jyothirao Phule D) Dayanand Saraswathi
24. The main reason for the slow implementation of land reforms ()
 in India has been
 A) The lack of political will
 B) The shortage of manpower needed for land reforms
 C) The fact that it is a state subject
 D) The existence of a liberal judicial system.
25. Who of the following economists first noted the existence of ()
 surplus labour in Indian farms?
 A) G. V. Joshi B) D. R. Gadgil
 C) M. G. Ranade D) V. G. Kale

PART-B (For a maximum of 50 Marks)**Section -I**

The following question is **COMPULSORY**. It carries 20 Marks.

20 X 1=20

1. How do you think the rural employment guarantee scheme and right to education will promote social equity in India?

Section II

Answer any **Two** of the following questions. Each question carries 15 Marks. 15 X 2=30

1. Critically examine the impact of economic reforms on social welfare in India.
2. Do you think the Wall Street revolution is the result of social exclusion? Detail the reasons.
3. What do you mean by child labour? Suggest measures to eradicate child labour in India.
4. Examine the main provisions of the Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill of 2011.
5. Critically examine the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UNO? What are the difficulties in achieving them?
6. Do you think 'Caste' is an obstacle in realizing the goals of democracy in India? Justify your argument with suitable examples.