



Grade VIII - Political Science
Lesson 10. Law and Social Justice

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

- To protect people from exploitation the government makes certain
 - Laws
 - policies
 - schemes
 - none of these
- The government has to ensure that these laws are
 - Supported
 - implemented
 - uprooted
 - none of these
- If a person is forced to work for low wages which Fundamental Right he can use to protect himself.
 - Right to Freedom
 - Cultural and Educational Rights
 - Right to Equality
 - Right against Exploitation
- In which year did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy take place
 - 1983
 - 1985
 - 1984
 - 1986
- UC stands for
 - Union Cabinet
 - Union Committee
 - Union Council
 - Union Carbide
- What is the full form of CNG?
 - Compressed Natural Gas
 - Compound Nitrogen Gas
 - Composite Natural Gas
 - Compiled Neon Gas

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (c)

5. (d)

6. (a)

II. Multiple choice questions

- The government amended the Child Labour Prevention Act?
 - In October 2002
 - In January 2004
 - In October 2006
 - In October 2007



2. 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
3. The poisonous gas that leaked from the UC plant was
- a. Methyl- isocynide
 - b. Methyl- alcohol
 - c. Methyl-Isocyanite
 - d. Ethyl-alcohol
4. Union Carbide was a/an
- a. American company
 - b. English company
 - c. French company
 - d. Japanese company
5. Which one of the following is a hazardous industry?
- a. Iron and Steel industry
 - b. Textile industry
 - c. Sugar industry
 - d. Ship-breaking industry

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (d)
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. The term used for event in which large number of losses occur to life and property
- a. Toxic
 - b. Poisonous
 - c. Disaster
 - d. Vulnerable
2. Which word is used for pollution?
- a. Contamination
 - b. Toxic
 - c. Pure
 - d. None of these
3. 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
4. The law against child labour was implemented in
- a. 2001
 - b. 2003
 - c. 2005
 - d. 2006
5. What is a minimum labour (Rupees) for a construction worker in your state?
- a. Above 75 rupees daily
 - b. above 100 rupees daily
 - c. Above 150 rupees daily
 - d. Above 300 rupees daily



6. Which of the following is power looms?
- Where the production is made by hand.
 - Where the production is made by machines using electricity.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
7. How do the private companies earn more profit?
- Giving high wages
 - Less working hours
 - Both of these
 - None of these
8. The money spend to purchase law machine or building for gaining profits in future is called
- investment
 - expenditure
 - losses
 - none of these
9. Which type of pollution is created by vehicle's smoke?
- Air pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Noise pollution
 - All of these
10. How can we reduce environment pollution?
- By using diesel cars
 - By using CNG kits in vehicle
 - By using petrol cars
 - None of these
11. Which of the following are hazardous industries?
- Pesticides
 - Asbestos producing
 - Ship breaking
 - All of these

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (a)	10. (b)	11. (d)
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. All persons are equal before _____
- Police
 - Minister
 - Law
 - Court
2. To enforce the rule we have:
- Courts
 - Judiciary
 - Minister
 - Police
3. 'Right to health' is included in:
- Act 21
 - Act 42
 - Act 356
 - Act 29



4. 26th January 1950 was a day to establish:

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Panchayati Raj
- d. Lower Court

5. Supreme Court is located in:

- a. Chandigarh
- b. Punjab
- c. Haryana
- d. New Delhi

6. To protect people from exploitation-government makes certain _____

- a. Laws
- b. Police
- c. Courts
- d. Ministers

7. It is _____ to deny workers from their wages.

- a. Legal
- b. justice
- c. illegal
- d. all of above

8. Market has basically _____ parties.

- a. Three
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Four

9. Power looms are:

- a. Small units with 4-6 looms
- b. Workers of textile mills
- c. Both (a) & (b)
- d. None of these

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)
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I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Ship Breaking Industry	a. Methyl-Isocyanide
2. Poisonous Gas	b. October, 2006
3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy	c. Hazardous Industry
4. Child Labour Prevention Act	d. 2 December 1984

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (b)
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II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Environment was treated as a free entity	a. Law maker and enforcer
2. The Government	b. One worker can easily replace another
3. Wages should be below a specified minimum	c. Along in Gujarat
4. The worth of an Indian worker	d. Before 1984
5. Shipbreaking industry	e. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (c)
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III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Producer	a. Manufacturer
2. Pollution	b. Vehicles, power stations
3. Farmer	c. Not pure
4. Air pollution	d. Farm worker
5. Water pollution	e. Dirty water

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (e)
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IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Amended Child Labour Prohibition Act	a. 1984
2. Bhopal gas tragedy	b. Profit-motive
3. Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar case	c. Social justice
4. Private companies	d. 2006
5. Government	e. 1991



1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (c)
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I. Fill in the blanks

1. Cost cutting can be done by other more _____ means.
2. Foreign countries come to India for _____.
3. Right to life is guaranteed under Article _____.
4. Accidents are common to _____ sites.
5. The safety laws were lax in _____.

1. dangerous	2. cheap labour	3. 21	4. construction	5. India
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II. Fill in the blanks

1. Advanced countries are relocating the toxic and hazardous industries to _____ countries to take advantage of the _____ laws in these countries and keep their own countries _____.
2. Emissions from vehicles are a major cause of _____ pollution.
3. Pumps at contaminated wells are painted _____ by the government around the UC factory in Bhopal.
4. Accidents are common to _____ sites.
5. A worker has to be paid not less than the _____ wage by the employer.

1. developing, weaker, safe	2. environmental	3. red
4. construction sites	5. minimum	

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Consumer is a person who _____ goods for personal use.
2. _____ means not pure.
3. We need new laws to ensure _____ of the people.
4. Clean _____ is necessary for all.
5. Bhopal gas tragedy was _____ disaster, (man-made/natural)

1. Buys	2. pollution	3. the safety
4. environment	5. man-made	



IV. Fill in the blanks

- Workers are paid not less than the _____ wage by the employer.
- _____ vehicles are the major cause of air pollution.
- No child below the age of _____ shall be employed as a worker.
- Power looms are operated with _____ and _____ labour.
- Worker's rights include _____, _____ and _____.

1. minimum	2. Public transport	3. 14 years
4. hired, family	5. right to work, right to fair wage and decent work conditions	

I. True or False

- Laws that are weak and poorly enforced can cause serious harm.
- People do not demand stronger laws protecting worker's interest.
- The Courts have upheld the right to healthy environment as intrinsic to Right to Life.
- In 1984, there were many laws protecting environment in India.
- The post of Day-shift workers for the MIC plant was abolished.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False
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II. True or False

- The minimum wages are revised upwards every few years.
- Contractors and business persons always think about the benefit of their own.
- After passing of the Child Labour Prevention Act no child is employed as domestic worker by anyone.
- The victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice within a few years.
- In 1984, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India and there was hardly any enforcement of these laws.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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III. True or False

1. Union Carbide, an American Company, produced soaps.
2. To make profit private companies give high wages to their workers.
3. Workers' union is an association of workers.
4. There are laws to protect interest of consumers and producers.
5. Workers' union is common in the factories and offices.
6. Many countries have banned the use of dangerous pesticides like D.D.T.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. True	6. True
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IV. True or False

1. The NGOs make laws to protect citizen from exploitation.
2. There is a law on minimum wages to ensure that workers are not underpaid.
3. Emissions from motor vehicles are a major cause of soil pollution.
4. The minimum wages are revised upwards after a gap of every few years in India.
5. Accidents often take place at construction sites.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. True
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Talk to two workers (for example, construction workers, farm workers, factory workers, workers at any shop) to find out if they are receiving the minimum wages laid down by law?

Construction worker : They get below the minimum wages set down

Factory worker : They receive below the minimum wages.

2. Who is a consumer?

A consumer is an individual who buys goods for personal use and not for resale.

3. Who are producers?

Producers are persons or organisations that produce goods for sale in the market.



4. Define the term investment?

Investment refers to the money spent to purchase new machinery or buildings or training so as to be able to increase/modernise production in the future.

5. What do you mean by workers' unions?

Workers' union is an association of workers. Workers' union are common in factories and offices. The leaders of the Union bargain and negotiate with the employer on behalf of its members.

6. What is Minimum Wages Act?

Minimum wages Act specifies that wages should be below a specified minimum limit.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

- (i) They can cut costs by providing lower working conditions including lower safety measures.
- (ii) They get labour at cheap price.
- (iii) They spend the least on housing facilities for workers.

2. Do you think victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy got justice. Discuss.

No, people are still fighting for justice for safe drinking water, for healthcare facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by UC.

3. What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

The government plays a very important role in making laws. The government has made a number of laws to protect the interests of the workers. But making laws is not enough. The government has to ensure that these laws are implemented. Enforcement becomes even more important when the law seeks to protect the weak from the strong.

4. How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.

- (i) The government should control the activities of individuals or private companies.
- (ii) The government should inspect worksites regularly and punish those who violate the law.



5. Explain the Right against Exploitation

Right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.

No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

6. Why do foreign companies come to India?

Foreign companies come to India for cheap labour. Wages that the companies pay to workers in USA are far higher than what they have to pay to workers in poorer countries like India. Thus, companies can save costs and earn higher profits.

7. How can safety laws be enforced by the government?

As the lawmaker and enforcer, the government is supposed to ensure that safety laws are implemented. It is the duty of the government to ensure that the Right to Life guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution is not violated.

8. Who is responsible for setting up laws related to environment?

The government is responsible for setting up laws and procedures related to environment that can check pollution, clean rivers and introduce heavy fines for those who pollute.

9. What is the major role of the government?

The major role of the government is to control the activities of private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice. Laws that are weak and poorly enforced can cause serious harm.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Imagine yourself to be a worker working in a chemical factory, which has received orders from the government to move to a different site 100 kms away from the present location. Write about how your life would change? Read out your response in the classroom.

Self Attempt.

2. Write a paragraph on the various roles of the government that you have read about in this unit.

The various roles of the government are:

(i) The government is responsible for the welfare of its people.



(ii) The government has to ensure that public facilities (water, electricity, public transport, sanitation, etc) are made available to all.

(iii) The government makes laws to protect the interest of workers.

(iv) The government enforces laws to ensure social justice.

3. What are the sources of environmental pollution in your area? Discuss with respect to (a) air, (b) water and (c) soil. What are the steps being taken to reduce the pollution? Can you suggest some other measures?

The sources of environmental pollution in our area:

(a) **Air** : Vehicles and factories emitting harmful gases.

(b) **Water** : Washing clothes, utensils in the river water. Throwing of garbage in the river.

(c) **Soil** : Use of polythene makes the land barren.

Suggestion:

(i) Pollution check of every vehicle which emits lots of harmful gases.

(ii) Use of CNG vehicles.

(iii) Waste disposal and idol immersion in rivers should be banned.

4. How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception?

Discuss.

(i) Environment was treated as a free entity earlier. Any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions.

(ii) Whether it was rivers, air or ground water, the environment was being polluted and the health of people was neglected.

(iii) The change in perception was brought about after the Bhopal gas tragedy.

(iv) After this tragedy, the Indian government introduced new laws on the environment.

5. How does environment act as a public facility?

(i) Recent research on environmental issues in India has highlighted the fact that the growing concern for the environment among the middle classes is often at the expense of the poor.

(ii) The awareness of the need for a clean environment is increasing, there is little concern for the safety of the workers themselves.

(iii) The challenge is to look for solutions where everyone can benefit from clean environment.



(iv) One way this can be done is to gradually move to cleaner technologies and processes in factories.

(v) The government has to encourage and support the factories.

(vi) To do this it will need to fine those who pollute.

(vii) This will ensure that the workers' livelihoods are protected and both workers and communities living around the factories enjoy a safe environment.

6. How do new laws protect the environment?

(i) There are very few laws protecting environment in India till 1984.

(ii) The environment was treated as a 'free' entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions.

(iii) Whether it was our rivers, air, groundwater the environment was being polluted and the health of people disregarded and neglected.

(iv) After the Bhopal gas tragedy in 1984, the Indian government introduced new laws on the environment. New laws were made to check pollution of air, river.

(v) Henceforth, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to the environment.

(vi) The Supreme Court held that the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of the Constitution and it includes the right to enjoyment of pollution-free water and air, for full enjoyment of life.



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