

1. The major targets of the caste-based discrimination is
(A) poor (B) women (C) minorities (D) outcaste groups
2. As per the 2001 Census of India, percentage of SCs population is
(A) 6.8. (B) 9.2. (C) 14.5 (D) 16.2
3. Economic development, urbanization, occupational mobility and growth of literacy has led to the breaking down of
(A) caste hierarchy
(B) position of landlords
(C) rift between poor and rich
(D) family structure
4. The Scandinavian countries, where, there is very high participation of women in public life are
(A) Belgium, Norway and Austria (B) Norway, Ireland and Finland
(C) Spain, Sweden, and France (D) Sweden, Norway and Finland
5. The category which is being benefitted with the caste politics is
(A) SCs and STs (B) Non-governmental agencies
(C) Landlords (D) Upper caste women
6. The Indian society basically can be termed as which one of the following
(A) Primitive (B) Patriarchal (C) Matriarchal (D) Advanced
7. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the population living below the poverty line in India ?
(A) The upper castes in all religions enjoyed favourable position
(B) Scheduled castes are in a better position
(C) Other backward, castes enjoyed higher status in society
(D) All of these
8. The best definition of a 'Feminist' is
(A) a person who believes in equal rights for women only
(B) a person who works on gender issues
(C) a person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
(D) a person who works for welfare of whole society
9. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the population of scheduled castes in India ?
(A) They are more than 50% in population
(B) They are more than 65% in rural areas of India
(C) They are around 18% to 20% in Indian population
(D) They are very prosperous in society
10. The accurate figure for sex ratio in India is
(A) 650 or even 600 (B) 475 or even 425 (C) 850 or even 800 (D) 900 or even 850
11. The person who is responsible for performing the domestic household work is
(A) men (B) shudras (C) women (D) servants
12. The state/Union Territory in which the Chief Minister has won three consecutive terms is
(A) Delhi (B) Uttar Pradesh (C) Bihar (D) Rajasthan
13. The authority to intervene in the matters of religion is provided to the state by the
(A) Constitution (B) President (C) Parliament (D) Supreme Court
14. The Constitution of the India provides freedom to
(A) practice majoritarianism (B) carry arms
(C) practice and propagate any religion (D) practice discrimination
15. The politics which is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community is
(A) morally just (B) religious (C) communal (D) orthodox
16. The number of women representatives in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha is
(A) 45 (B) 48 (C) 59 (D) 61
17. The representation of women in the state assemblies of India is less than
(A) five percent (B) seven (C) nine (D) ten
18. In which of the following countries the participation of women in public life is very high ?
(A) European countries (B) Asian countries
(C) Latin American countries (D) Scandinavian countries

19. How many elected women representatives are there in rural and urban local bodies in India ?
(A) Five Lakh (B) Seven Lakh (C) Ten Lakh (D) Three Lakh
20. What does urbanisation imply ?
(A) Migration from rural to urban areas (B) Movement from urban to rural areas
(C) One country to another (D) Shifting from one village to another
21. The factor which led to the demolition of Babri Masjid was
(A) political mobilization (B) social differences
(C) religious dominance (D) economic equality
22. Who said that religion can never be separated from the politics ?
(A) Acharya Vinoba Bhave (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
23. The percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha is less than
(A) 5% (B) 10% (C) 15% (D) 18%
24. The basic issue of Feminist Movement centred around the demand for
(A) political rights for women (B) civil rights
(C) social rights (D) economic rights
25. The caste system in India revolves around the
(A) culture (B) colour differences (C) division of labour (D) religious prejudice
26. Laws concerning family matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc. are known as:
(A) Family laws (B) Constitutional Laws
(C) Criminal Laws (D) Civil Laws
27. In which system of elected bodies about one-third seats are reserved for women?
(A) Panchayats and Municipalities (B) Lok Sabha
(C) State Assemblies (D) None of these
28. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called?
(A) Feminist (B) Socialist (C) Patriarchy (D) Communist
29. What does caste hierarchy mean?
(A) A shift from rural areas to urban areas (B) Shift from one occupation to another
(C) A ladder-like formation in which all caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest
(D) None of these
30. Which one of the following aspects were recommended by Gandhiji, that politics must be guided by the
(A) Manusmriti (B) Religious books (C) Ethics (D) Ramayana & Mahabharata
31. Which of the following statement about India as a secular state is incorrect?
(A) Allows freedom to practice any religion
(B) There is no official religion
(C) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds
(D) it reserves seats for religious minorities
32. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs is called?
(A) Communalist (B) Secular (C) Casteist (D) Feminist
33. India is a secular state because :
(A) It allows freedom to practise any religion
(B) There is no official religion
(C) It prohibits discrimination on religious groups
(D) All the above
34. On which of the following ideas is communal politics based ?
(A) One religion is considered superior than the others
(B) Creating a vote bank on the basis of religion (C) Parties promote religious stereotypes
(D) All the above
35. What is the basic issue of a feminist movement
(A) Political rights for women (B) Civil Rights
(C) Demand for social rights (D) Economic equality for women
36. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?
(A) Gender division (B) Caste division (C) Economic division (D) Religious division
37. Which one of the following is the literacy rate among women in India according to the census of 2001?
(A) 50% (B) 76% (C) 28% (D) 54%
38. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?
(A) Religion is taken as the basis of nation (B) When one religion is discriminated against other
(C) State has no official religion
(D) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

39. Which one of the following statements depicts Gandhiji's views on religion and politics?
 (A) Politics should be guided by one religion only
 (B) Religion should be ahead of politics
 (C) Politics should be guided by ethics drawn from religion
 (D) None of the above
40. Which of the following is correct for patriarchal society?
 (A) Women dominated society (B) Male-dominated society
 (C) Educated society (D) Cultured society
41. Gender division usually means
 (A) biological difference between men and women
 (B) unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
 (C) unequal child sex ratio
 (D) absence of voting rights for women
- A man or woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women is a
 (A) Communist (B) Socialist (C) Feminist (D) Communalist
43. What is the percentage of literacy rate among men in India?
 (A) 54 (B) 58 (C) 62 (D) 76
44. In which of the following countries the very participation of women in public life is very low?
 (A) Sweden (B) Denmark (C) South Africa (D) Norway
45. Who among the following is a feminist?
 (A) Some one who does not believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
 (B) Some one who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
 (C) Some one who believes in secularism
 (D) None of the above
46. "Vote Bank" of one party implies
 (A) discrimination (B) gender biasness (C) political party (D) caste politics
47. Which one of the following statements is the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi?
 (A) The religion can be separated from politics
 (B) The religion can never be separated from politics
 (C) There is no relationship between religion and politics
 (D) None of the above
48. 'Feminist movements' are aimed at
 (A) Liberty (B) Equality (C) Participation (D) Power
49. According to 2011 census what was the sex ratio in India?
 (A) 1000 males 950 females (B) 1000 males 850 females
 (C) 1000 males 942 females (D) 1000 males 922 females
50. Which type of state is India?
 (A) Democratic (B) Secular (C) Welfare (D) All the above

KEY

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