

c. Feminine Mystique d. The Politics of Reproduction

11. Who wrote 'Vindication for the Rights of Women'?

- a. Mary Wollstonecraft b. Betty Friedan
c. Simone de Beauvoir d. Gerda Learner

12. Which of the following works was written by Simone de Beauvoir?

- a. Second Sex b. Creation of Patriarchy
c. Feminine Mystique d. The Politics of Reproduction

13. 'Feminine Mystique', a famous work on gender relations was written by

- a. Mary Wollstonecraft b. Betty Friedan
c. Simone de Beauvoir d. Gerda Learner

14. 'The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation' is written by

- a. Uma Chakravathy b. KumKum Roy c. James Mill d. A S Altekar

15. 'Gender and Politics of History' is written by ----

- a. Gerda Learner b. D D Kosambi c. David Cathy d. Joan Scott

16. The meaning of the Greek word 'Patriarch'

- a. religious head or priest b. owner of the land
c. preacher or orator d. head of the tribe

17. According to Altekar, a clear cut decline in the status of women began in---

- a. Rig Vedic Period b. Post- Vedic Period
c. Mauryan Period d. Gupta Period

18. Women who joined the Buddhist Sanga as nuns is generally referred to as

- a. Bhikkunis b. Bhaktin c. Ganika d. Sangini

19. Work of a slave girl, glossed in commentaries as work in the fields

- a. dasi Pravarga b. dasihatya c. dasilekhyam d. dasibhoga

20. In ancient texts of India the term 'dravyapurusha' connotes

a. transgender b. labourer c. co-husband d. male teacher

21. Which of the following is a collection of short poems of Buddhist nuns?

a. virangana b. Therigatha c. Digha Nikhaya d. paribhajaka

22. The name frequently found in ancient texts in association with courtesans is-----

a. Pativrata b. Ganika c. Sabhala d. Yakshi

23. The term that connotes to bride price in ancient India

a. Niyoga b. Aparigriha c. Sulka d. Sadhva

24. Polyandry system existed in India from ----- period

a. Rigvedic b. Mauryan c. Satavahanas d. Gupta

25. The marriage between a low caste man and a high caste woman is referred to as

a. Niyoga b. Anuloma c. Pratiloma d. Rakshasa

26. The marriage between a high caste man and a low caste woman is referred to as

a. Niyoga b. Anuloma c. Pratiloma d. Rakshasa

27. A practice whereby a woman has two or more husbands at the same time

a. Polygamy b. Hypogamy c. Polyandry d. Exogamy

28. A practice whereby a man has two or more wives at the same time

a. Polygamy b. Hypogamy c. Polyandry d. Exogamy

29. A woman who was dedicated to worship and serve a deity or a temple for life is called---

a. Bhogastree b. Kulastree c. Devadasi d. Bhikkuni

30. Concubines of the kings, chiefs, nobles etc. is referred to as---

a. Devadasi b. Bhogastree c. satitva d. grihini

31. Which form of marriage holds supreme position in ancient literature?

a. Arsha b. Brahma c. Gandharva d. Anuloma

32. The appointment of a wife or widow to procreate a son from a male other than husband is called---

- a. Niyoga b. Anuloma c. Pratiloma d. Rakshasa
33. The practice of marriage within the boundaries of a kula or class is known as---
- a. Endogamy b. Exogamy c. Hypergamy d. Polygamy
34. Social reformer who took initiative in the abolition of Sati
- a. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar b. Rajaram Mohan Roy
c. Syed Ammed Khan d. Jyothirao Phule
35. The custom of Sati was legally abolished in the year
- a. 1825 b. 1827 c. 1828 d. 1829
36. The Governor General who abolished the custom of Sati
- a. Lord Ripon b. Lord Canning c. Lord Dalhousie d. Lord William Bentinck
37. Widow remarriage Act was passed in the year----
- a. 1830 b. 1856 c. 1930 d. 1956
38. Widow remarriage Act was passed by-----
- a. Lord Dalhousie b. Lord Curzon c. Lord Ripon d. Lord Irwin
39. Social reformer who took initiative for the propagation of widow remarriage
- a. Dayananda Saraswathy b. Syed Ahmad Khan
b. c. Swami Vivekananda d. Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar
40. Which among the following was founded by Vishnushastri Pandit in 1850s
- a. Ramaseva Mandali b. Seva Sadan Mandal
c. Punar Vivahlojok Mandal d. Mahila Bharat Samiti
41. Who among the following took initiative in the propagation of widow remarriage in South India?
- a. Veerasalingam Panthulu b. T Prakasham
c. Venkataratnam Naidu d. U R Ananthamurthy
42. Bharat Mahila Parishad was founded in---
- a. 1857 b. 1885 c. 1904 d. 1921

43. Women's Indian Association was founded by-----
- a. Bikaji Cama b. Vijayalakshmi Pandit c. Kasturba Gandhi d. Annie Besant
44. SNDT University in Maharashtra was established by---
- a. Maharshi Karve b. M G Ranade c. Gokhale d. Jyothirao Phule
45. Age of consent act was passed in the year-----
- a. 1829 b. 1856 c. 1891 d. 1929
46. Child Marriage Act, 1929 is also known
- a. Brahma Act b. Prerena Act c. Neeti Act d. Sarda Act
47. Sradha Act was passed in the year -----
- a. 1856 b. 1902 c. 1929 d. 1937
48. As per the Child Marriage Act, 1929 age of marriage for girls was fixed to-----
- a. 12 b. 14 c. 16 d. 18
49. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (SITA) was passed in
- a. 1937. b. 1947. c. 1956. d. 1990
50. Which of the following act provide equal inheritance right for daughters and sons
- a. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 b. Age of Consent Act, 1978
- c. Sarda Act d. SITA Act
51. Hindu Succession Act was passed in the year
- a. 1930 b. 1945 c. 1956 d. 1962
52. National Commission for Women was set up in-----
- a. 1947 b. 1962 c. 1987 d. 1992
53. Headquarters of National Commission for Women is at-----
- a. Chennai b. New Delhi c. Mumbai d. Kolkata
54. First Chairperson of National Commission for Women
- a. Jayanti Patnaik b. B Sreedevi c. Rekha Sharma d. K. Lalitha

55. Which article prohibit discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, sex etc.?
a. Article 15 b. Article 19 c. Article 20 d. Article 21
56. National Council on Women's Education was set up under the recommendation of ----
a. Deshmukh Committee b. Hunter Commission c. Kothari Committee d. Gadgil Report
57. Which of the following city have the largest brothel based sex industry
a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Bangalore d. Mumbai
58. The act to protect women from sexual harassment at work place was passed in----
a. 1990 b. 2000 c. 2003 d. 2013
59. First HIV/ AIDS organization founded by homosexuals living with HIV/AIDS
a. Prerana b. Udaan Trust c. Mitra d. Smile
60. Humsafar trust is an NGO which promotes
a. Education b. Old Age People c. LGBT rights d. Women Empowerment
61. An NGO that works on sexual health and HIV/AIDS
a. Prerana b. NAZ c. Smile d. Deepalaya
62. Which of the organization was founded by transgender activist Kalki Subrahmaniam?
a. Nirbhaya b. Sahodari c. Sati d. Manushi
63. Homosexuality was legalized in India by repealing Section 377 in-----
a. 2000 b. 2008 c. 2013 d. 2018
64. Which of the following is the cause for gender inequality?
a. Poverty b. Illiteracy c. Patriarchy d. All the above
65. The percentage of seats proposed in Women Reservation bill to be reserved for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
a. 16% b. 33% c. 42% d. 50%
66. Which among the following is a journal based on women and society
a. Manushi b. Kathan c. Navtika d. Sankhya

67. First University centre for women's studies in India
a. CWDS b. DAWN c. SNTD d. NAZ
68. 'Apni Beti Apna Dhan' is India's first conditional cash transfer program for restricting
a. Female Infanticide b. Women Illiteracy c. Sexual Harassment d. Child Marriages
69. The first European country to give legal sanction to the marriages of Gays
a. Norway b. England c. Italy d. France
70. A system in which women are the dominant gender and descent is reckoned in the female line
a. Feminity b. Androcentrism c. Patrilineal d. Matriarchy
71. LGBT identities gained importance in various circles after
a. First wave Feminism b. Second Wave Feminism
c. Third wave Feminism d. Fourth Wave Feminism
72. First women president of Indian National Congress
a. Indira Gandhi b. Sucheta Kripalani
c. Vijayalakshmi Pandit d. Annie Besant
73. The social reformer who was instrumental in passing the Devadasi Abolition Bill in Madras
a. T. Chennaiah b. Iyodhee Panditar c. Ayyankali d. E V Ramaswamy Naicker
74. A person's sexual and emotional attraction to people of the same gender is called
a. Heterosexuality b. Homosexuality c. Transgender d. Bi-Sexuality
75. Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code introduced by British makes sexual activities against the 'order of nature' illegal
a. Section 370 b. Section 377 c. Section 470 d. Section 477
76. SEWA or Self Employed Women's Association was established in 1972 under the initiative of---
a. Ela Bhatt b. Irom Sharmila c. Shaheen Mistri d. Arundhadi Roy

77. Which among the following is an organization formed in 1972 for, poor, self employed women workers ?

- a. Samata b.RASTA c. SEWA d. SRUTI

78. To most of the gender historians, which of the following societies were more egalitarian?

- a. Hunting Gathering Societies b. Early Civilised Societies c. Mesopotamian Society d. Roman Society

79. According to Uma Chakravathy, the main instrument through which the patriarchal Brahmanical society subordinated women was—

- a.Niyoga b. Pativrataadharma c. Varnashrama d. swayamvara

80. Hindu Code Bill was introduced in 1951 in the parliament by-----

- a. Sardar Valabhai Patel b. Purshotam Das c. Pattabhi Sitaramayya d. B R Ambedkar

81. Who started Sharada Sadan, a school in 1888 for widows in Bombay?

- a. Kasturba Gandhi b. Annie Besant c. Pandita Ramabhai d. Sucheta Kripalani

82. The author of 'The Hindu High Caste Women' and champion of women's rights in 19th c.

- a. Pandita Ramabhai b. Bikaji Cama c. Begum Hazrat Mahal d. Savithri Phule

83. 'Aravanis or 'Hijras' is a term associated with-----

- a. Devadasis b. Transgenders c. Lesbians d. Bisexuals

84. Who among the following is not believed to have composed the hymns of Rigveda?

- a. Lopamudra b. Gargi c. Maitreyi d. Amrapali

85. 'Whatever happened to Vedic Dasi' is an article written by-----

- a. Uma Chakravathy b. Gayathri Spivak c. Pandita Ramabhai d. Vijaya Ramaswamy

86. ' Can Subaltern Speak' is an article written by-----

- a. Uma Chakravathy b. Gayathri Spivak c. Pandita Ramabhai d. Vijaya Ramaswamy

87. Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in---

- a. 1947 b. 1951 c. 1961 d. 1970

88. Which of the following was prohibited through the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
a. Niyoga b. Polygamy c. Hypergamy d. None of the above
89. All India Women's Conference was held for the first time in----
a. Chennai b. Delhi c. Pune d. Calcutta
90. Renouncing the practices derogating the dignity of women is included in----
a. Fundamental Rights b. Fundamental Duties
c. Preamble d. Directive Principles of State Policy
91. The programme ' Mahila Samridhi Yojana ' was launched mainly for---
a. Old Age Women b. Housing Scheme to Poor
c. Women Empowerment d. Educational right
92. Who said-“ I don't wish them (women) to have power over men but over themselves”
a. Simone De Beauvoir b. Mary Wollstonecraft
c. Lyndol Roper d. Joan Kelly
93. ' A Room of One's Own ' is an important feminist text written by---
a. Simone De Beauvoir b. Mary Wollstonecraft
c. Virginia Woolf d. Joan Kelly
94. Priyadarsini Scheme provides
a. Women Empowerment b. Livelihood in Mid Gangetic plains
c. Address women legal and health problems. d. All the above
95. First woman to become president of UN General Assembly
a. Indira Gandhi b. Sucheta Kripalani
c. Vijayalakshmi Pandit d. Annie Besant
96. International Women's Day is celebrated on
a. February 14 b. March 8
c. May 12 d. October 24

97. A process of being fair to men and women is----

- a. Gender Intergration b. Gender Equity
- c. Gender Stereotypes d. Gender discrimination

98. ‘ Women in Early Buddhism’ is written by

- a. M Talinn b. Prathima A c. Samita Sen d. J W Scott

99. Who among the following is responsible for ensuring equal property rights for Syrian Christian women in India

- a. Arundhati Roy b. Mary Roy c. Susan Thomas d. Anna Chandy

100. Which incident led the the Rajasthan Government to issue ordinance to prevent Sati in 1987?

- a. Shah Banu Case b. Anjana Misra Case
- c. Roop Kanwar Case d. Aruna Shanbaug Case

Answer Key

- 1. c
- 2.d
- 3.b
- 4.c
- 5.c
- 6.d
- 7.c
- 8.b
- 9.d
- 10.b
- 11.a
- 12. a
- 13.b
- 14.d
- 15.d
- 16.d
- 17.b
- 18.a
- 19.d
- 20.a.

21.b
22.b
23.c
24.a
25.c
26.b
27.c
28.a
29.c
30.b
31.b
32.a
33. a
34.b
35.d
36.d
37.b
38.a
39.d
40.c
41.a
42. c
43. d
44.a
45.c
46.d
47.c
48.b
49.c
50.a
51.c
52.d
53. b
54. a
55.a
56.a
57.d
58.d
59.b
60. c
61. b
62. b
63.d
64.d
65.b
66.a

67. c
68. d
69. a
70. d
71. c
72. d
73. d
74. b
75. b
76. a
77. c
78. a
79. b
80. d
81. c
82. a
83. b
84. d
85. a
86. b
87. c
88. b
89. c
90. b
91. c
92. b
93. c
94. d
95. c
96. b
97. b
98. a
99. b
100. c

