

## CIVICS MCQ

- [illegible]

13. Civil war in Sri Lanka, ended in \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 a) 2010                      b) 2008                      c) **2009**                      d) 2011
14. Organization Liberation of Tamil Eelam were formed in which part of country  
 a) Northern and Eastern Part                      b) Eastern and Western Part  
 c) Eastern and southern Part                      d) Northern and Western Part
15. Match the column

Column I	Column II
A. Power shared among different organs of government.	I. Community Government
B. Power shared among the government at different levels.	II. Separation of Powers
C. Power shared by different social groups.	III. Coalition Government
D. Power shared by two or more political parties.	IV. Federal Government

- a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III                      b. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I  
 c. **A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III**                      d. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

### Federalism

1. Panchayat works under the supervision of?  
 a) Panchayat Samiti    **b) Gram Sabha**                      c) Sarpanch                      d) Zila parishad
2. A major step toward decentralization taken was in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **1992**                      b) 1947                      c) 2005                      d) 1965
3. **Choose the aspects of ideal federal system**  
 A) Mutual Trust                      B) Agreement to live together  
 C) To accommodate regional Diversity                      D) stability of government  
 a) **A&B**                      b) C&B                      c) A,B,D                      d) D&A
4. Which State among the following got some special power under article 371?  
 a) **Manipur**                      b) Madhya Pradesh                      c) Uttar Pradesh                      d) All
5. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:
- | Column A            | Column B         |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 Union List        | a) Marriage      |
| 2 State List        | b) Computer      |
| 3 Concurrent List   | c) Trade         |
| 4 Residuary Subject | d) Communication |
- a) **1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b**                      b) 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b                      c) 1-c,2-b,3-d,4-a                      d) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d
6. Besides Hindi, there are \_\_\_ other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution?  
 a) **21**                      b) 19                      c) 20                      d) 24
7. **Assertion (A) :** India has a federal system.  
**Reason (R):** Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.  
 a) Both A and R are true R is correct explanation of A  
 b) **Both A and R is true R is not correct explanation of A**  
 c) A is correct but R is wrong  
 d) A is wrong and R is correct
8. In a 'Holding together federation':  
 A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.  
 B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.  
 C. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.

- D. Constituent states have unequal powers.  
Which of the above statements are correct?
- a) A, B, C and D      **(b) A and D**      (c) B and C      (d) A, B and D
9. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralization after 1992.
- A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.  
B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.  
C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.  
D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- a) **B and C**      (b) A and C      (c) A and D      (d) B and D
10. Which body is responsible for the conduction of election to panchayat and municipalities
- a) Supreme Court of India      **b) State Election Commission**      c) Zilla Parishad  
d) Government of India
11. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own ..... in specific matters.
- A. Administration      **B. Jurisdiction**  
C. Execution      D. Policies
12. What is meant by residuary subjects?
- A. Subjects under union list      B. Subjects under state list  
C. Subject under both state and union list      **D. Subjects which are not under any list**
13. \_\_\_\_\_ of seats reserve women in local bodies
- a) **33%**      b) 45%      c) 50 %      d) 10%

### Gender, Religion and Caste

1. The representation of women in different state assemblies is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **Less than 5%**      b) More than 5%      c) More than 10%      d) More than 20%
2. Which of the following statements is true?
- a) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.  
b) Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.  
c) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any. **d) All of the above**
3. Laws that deal with family-related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc.  
a) **Family laws**      b) Religious laws      c) Community laws      d) State laws
4. Who said that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.  
a) C Rajagopalachari      b) Sardar Patel      **c) Gandhiji**      d) Nehru
5. Name the region has the highest representation of women in their national parliaments.  
a) Pacific      b) Americas      c) Middle-east      **d) Nordic countries**
6. The Equal Remuneration Act of \_\_\_\_\_ provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.  
a) 1986      **b) 1976**      c) 1966      d) 1972
7. The literacy rate among women in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 45 per cent      b) 50 per cent      c) 60 per cent      **d) 54 per cent**
8. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha had crossed 14.93% per cent of its total strength for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1999      b) 2004      c) 2009      **d) 2019**
9. Patriarchal society means \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) A society dominated by men**

- b) A society dominated by women
- c) A society where there is equality between men and women
- d) None of the above

10. When a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities called?  
A) Caste Politics B) Regional Diversity

### Political Party

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.  
C) Communalism D All of these
- a) Pressure group b) **Political party** c) Interest group d) Business lobby
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.  
a) Parliament b) President  
c) **Election Commission** d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
3. Political parties reflect fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ in a society. Parties are about a part of society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.  
a) Social divisions b) Economic divisions  
c) Religious divisions d) **Political divisions**
4. In countries like India, \_\_\_\_\_ choose candidates for contesting elections.  
a) **Top party leaders** b) Members of the party  
c) Supporters of the party d) None of the above
5. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Opposition parties b) **Ruling party** c) President d) Parliament
6. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of \_\_\_\_\_ among different sections of society.  
a) Legislature b) Government c) **Political parties** d) Bureaucracy
7. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Monitory democracies b) Direct democracies  
c) **Representative democracies** d) Constitutional democracies.
8. In India, \_\_\_\_\_ parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.  
a) Less than 750 b) Less than 75 c) Less than 100 d) **More than 750**
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.  
a) **United States of America** b) Russia  
c) China d) Canada
10. Which of the following is an example of a multi-party system?  
a) India b) New Zealand c) Canada d) **All of the above**
11. Which of the following statements are true about political parties?  
a) The proportion of those who said they were members of some political party was lower in India than in many advanced countries like Canada and Japan.  
b) Over the last three decades, the proportion of those who report to be members of political parties in India has gone down steadily.  
c) The proportion of those who say they feel 'close to a political party' has also gone down in India. d) **None of the above.**
12. National parties have their units in various states, but by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **National level** b) State level c) District level d) Village level
13. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least \_\_\_\_\_ is recognised as a state party.  
a) **Two seats** b) Three seats c) One seat d) Four seats

14. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.  
a) One seat                      b) Two seats                      **c) Four seats**                      d) Three seats
15. According to the given classification, there were \_\_\_\_\_ national recognised parties in India in 2019.  
a) **Seven**                      b) Six                      c) Five                      d) Ten
16. Indian National Congress (INC) is one of the oldest parties in the world, founded in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **1885**                      b) 1880                      c) 1888                      d) 1889
17. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national party formed in \_\_\_\_\_ under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.  
a) 1964                      b) 1974                      c) 1994                      **d) 1984**
18. Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M) was founded in \_\_\_\_\_. It supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.  
a) 1978                      **b) 1964**                      c) 1968                      d) 1954

### Outcome of Democracy

1. Which of the following statements are true about the democratic government?  
a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.  
b) Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean.  
c) Democratic government is the people's own government.  
d) **All of the above.**
2. **Democracy is preferred over dictatorship everywhere except \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) India                      b) Bhutan                      **c) Pakistan**                      d) Nepal
3. **Among the below-given countries, which country has the highest support for democracy?**  
a) **India**                      b) Nepal                      c) Bangladesh                      d) Pakistan
4. **Which of these factors plays a role in the economic development of a country?**  
a) Cooperation from other countries.  
b) Size of the population  
c) Economic priorities adopted by the government.  
d) **All of the above**
5. Among the below-given countries, in which country is the highest percentage share of national income concentrated in the hands of the top 20% of the population?  
a) **South Africa**                      b) USA                      c) UK                      d) Hungary
6. Among the below-given countries, in which country is the least percentage share of national income concentrated in the hands of the top 20% of the population?  
a) Denmark                      **b) Hungary**                      c) Russia                      d) Brazil
7. The rates of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 were highest among \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) All democratic regimes.                      b) Poor countries under dictatorship.  
c) Poor countries under democracy.                      **d) All dictatorial regimes.**
8. **Which of the following statements is true?**  
a) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences.  
b) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.  
c) Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. **d) All of the above.**
9. State whether true or false – Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.  
a) **True**                      b) False
10. \_\_\_\_\_ stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.  
a) Theocracy                      b) Oligarchy                      c) Dictatorship                      **d) Democracy**
11. **Which of the following statements is true?**

- a) In a democracy, the majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- b) In a democracy, it is also necessary that rule by the majority does not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group.
- c) Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in the majority at some point in time.
- d) **All of the above.**

**Answer: Option (d)**

**12.** Accountability to the citizens is the most basic outcome of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Theocracy
- b) Autocracy
- c) **Democracy**
- d) Socialism

**Answer: Option (c)**

**13.** In a democracy, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out – this is the hallmark of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) **Transparency**
- b) Lack of transparency
- c) Opacity
- d) Ambiguity

**Answer: Option (a)**

**14.** State whether true or false – In democracies, there can be a very high degree of economic inequality.

- a) False
- b) **True**

**15.** The rates of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 were least among \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Poor countries under dictatorship.
- b) **All democratic regimes.**
- c) All dictatorial regimes.
- d) Poor countries under democracy