**100 QUIZ QUESTIONS**

**1. Which of the following scheme provide education to girls and their welfare?**  
A. One Stop Centre Scheme  
B. UJJAWALA  
C. SWADHAR Scheme  
D. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao  
**Ans. D**

**2. Which scheme helps in the prevention of trafficking and provide support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of women?**  
A. Ujjawala scheme  
B. STEP scheme  
C. Priyadasrshini Scheme  
D. DWCRA  
**Ans. A**

**3. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women scheme is....**  
A. SWADHAR  
B. STEP  
C. Nari Shakti Puraskar  
D. RMK  
**Ans. B**

**4. Priyadarshini scheme provides:**  
A. Women Empowerment  
B. Livelihood in Mid-Gangetic plains  
C. Empower to address women legal, political and health problems  
D. All the above are correct.  
**Ans. D**

**5. Which scheme promotes community participation through involvement of Students Volunteers for empowerment of rural women?**  
A. NAND-GHAR YOJANA  
B. eSamvad Portal  
C. Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme  
D. She-Box Portal  
**Ans. C**

**6. According to Indian law, what is the minimum age of a person for employment in a factory?**

1. 18 years
2. 21 years
3. 14 years
4. 16 years

**Ans. C**

**7. In order to describe the age-group of a person, several phrases, namely minor, major, child, adolescent, adult, are used. A person of age 15 years can be described as**

1. minor or adolescent
2. child or minor
3. minor
4. child or adolescent

**Ans. D**

**8. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, which of the following is not a**

1. punishable offence
2. keeping or allowing your premises to be used as brothel
3. an adult earning a living by means of prostitution inducing a person into prostitution
4. prostitution in a private place and sufficiently far from any public place

**Ans. D**

**9. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, on first offence, what is the**

**punishment for allowing your premises to be used for prostitution**

1. One to Three years imprisonment and fine
2. Up to Two years imprisonment and fine
3. Two to Five years imprisonment and fine
4. No imprisonment but only fine

**Ans. B**

**10. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, on first offence, what is the punishment for procuring, inducing or taking an adult person for the sake of prostitution**

1. One to Three years imprisonment and fine
2. Up to Two years imprisonment and fine
3. Three to Seven years rigorous imprisonment and fine
4. No imprisonment but only fine

**Ans. C**

**11. According to the immoral traffic (prevention) act of 1956, what is the punishment for procuring, inducing or taking a child for the sake of prostitution**

1. One to Three years imprisonment and fine
2. Rigorous imprisonment for Seven years to life and fine
3. Seven to Twelve years rigorous imprisonment and fine

**Ans. B**

**12. For a specific job the minimum wages are**

1. dependent on the gender of the employee
2. dependent on the work nature and the gender both
3. independent of the gender if the work is same
4. 10% higher for males as compared to females

**Ans. C**

**13. Under immoral traffic (prevention) act 1956, a trafficking police officer can**

* 1. arrest a suspect only with an arrest warrant
  2. search premises of the accused her/himself, with a search warrant
  3. search premises of the accused without any search warrant, but with two respectable witnesses
  4. remove any person found during the search from the premises of the accused, only after permission from the accused

**Ans. C**

**14. Untouchability is abolished under ---- of Indian constitution**

* 1. Article 17
  2. Article 202
  3. Article 143
  4. Article 27

**Ans. A**

**15. Hari believes Sushma is of ‘loose’ character. He makes sexually suggestive gestures and remarks to her, though he has never touched her. Sushma does not have the courage to retaliate. Sushma belongs to a scheduled caste, and Hari is aware of it. Is Hari’s act punishable under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?**

* 1. No, because he has not touched her
  2. Yes
  3. No, because she is of loose character
  4. No, because she did not retaliate

**Ans. B**

**16. Among new offences included in the 2015 amendment of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is:**

* 1. forcible removal of clothes from the person of a member of SC or ST
  2. causing physical harm or mental agony to a member of SC or ST on the allegation of practicing witchcraft or being a witch
  3. assault or use of force to a woman belonging to a SC or ST with intent to dishonour
  4. being in a position to dominate the will of a woman belonging to a SC or ST, using that position to exploit her sexually to which she would not have otherwise agreed

**Ans. A**

**17. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Sub-Divisional Level Committees and the District Level Committees for vesting of forest rights**

* 1. must have at least 1 woman member in each
  2. must have at least 2 women members in each
  3. need not have any woman member

**Ans. C**

**18. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in**

* 1. 1981
  2. 1975
  3. 1979
  4. 1983

**Ans. A**

**19. India signed the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in**

* 1. 1980
  2. 1993
  3. 1988
  4. 1995

**Ans. A**

**20. In India, which is a comprehensive anti-discrimination law addressing all aspects of direct and indirect discrimination against women ?**

* 1. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
  2. There is no such law
  3. National Commission for Women Act
  4. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

**Ans. B**

**21. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was made by the United Nations General Assembly in**

* 1. 1981
  2. 1993
  3. 1988
  4. 1979

**Ans. B**

**22. What does the definition of violence against women adopted by the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women include?**

* 1. Only domestic violence
  2. Only violence perpetrated or condoned by the State
  3. Both

**Ans. C**

**23. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed in**

* 1. 2003
  2. 2007
  3. 2011
  4. 2009

**Ans. C**

**24. The Council of Europe Convention recognizes all of the following about domestic violence, EXCEPT that**

* 1. Domestic violence affects women disproportionately
  2. Economic violence within the family or domestic unit is not domestic violence
  3. Men may be victims of domestic violence
  4. Children are victims of domestic violence

**Ans. B**

**25. Other than the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion and right to constitutional remedies, which of the following is also a fundamental right as currently given by the Indian Constitution?**

* 1. cultural and educational rights
  2. right to property
  3. right to marriage

**Ans. A**

**26. NCW stands for**

* 1. National Council for Women
  2. National Committee for Women
  3. National Commission for Women
  4. National Congress for Women

**Ans. C**

**27. Who can be a Chairperson of NCW?**

* 1. A person nominated by the Parliament
  2. A person nominated by the President of India
  3. A person nominated by the Ministry of Defence
  4. A person nominated by Central Government

**Ans. D**

**28. In the 86th amendment to the Constitution in 2002, which of the following was added as a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?**

* 1. A parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years
  2. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
  3. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
  4. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures

**Ans. A**

**29. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to**

1. women
2. men
3. both men and women

**Ans. A**

**30. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to**

* 1. Only organized sector
  2. Only unorganized sector
  3. Both organized and unorganized sectors

**Ans. C**

**31. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates every organization to have a committee to redress sexual harassment complaints filed by women employees. The committee is called**

* 1. Women’s Cell
  2. Internal Complaints Committee
  3. Local Complaints Committee

**Ans. B**

**32. Which of the following can provide redressal in case a female domestic worker files a sexual harassment complaint against her employer?**

* 1. Women’s Cell
  2. Internal Complaints Committee
  3. Local Complaints Committee

**Ans. C**

**33. Which among the following constitutes “sexual harassment” according to the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?**

1. Unwelcome physical contact and advances, or unwelcome sexually coloured remarks
2. Trafficking
3. Acid attack

**Ans. A**

**34. Can any person with information about a sexual harassment incident file a complaint to the Complaints Committee?**

* 1. Yes, only with written consent of the complainant
  2. Yes, even without written consent of the complainant
  3. No

**Ans. A**

**35. All Acts passed by the Indian parliament must be published in**

* 1. Bulletin of the President’s office
  2. The Gazette of India
  3. Bulletin of the Prime Minister’s office

**Ans. B**

**36. As per the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, when any person is prosecuted for taking or abetting the taking of dowry then the burden of proving that he/she has not committed the offence lies with**

* 1. everyone associated with the person who is being prosecuted
  2. the person who is being prosecuted
  3. the local councillor
  4. the marriage registrar

**Ans. B**

**37. Which of the following is NOT relevant as far as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is concerned**

* 1. Workplace
  2. Monetary relief
  3. Protection order
  4. Physical abuse

**Ans. A**

**38. Any outsider (such as a neighbour or friend) who reports a domestic violence case in good faith to the concerned protection officer**

1. has a civil liability
2. has a criminal liability
3. has a financial liability
4. has no liability

**Ans. D**

**39. According to the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, what is the punishment for giving or taking**

**or demanding or accepting dowry?**

* 1. Up to 5 thousand rupees fine
  2. Up to six months imprisonment and / or up to 5 thousand rupees fine
  3. Up to three months punishment and/or up to one thousand rupees fine
  4. Up to one year punishment and/or up to ten thousand rupees fine

**Ans. B**

**40. According to section 304B of IPC, if a woman dies under abnormal circumstances within X years of her marriage then it can be termed a dowry death, provided X is**

* 1. 5 years
  2. 6 years
  3. 7 years
  4. 8 years

**Ans. C**

**41. According to section 498A of IPC any cruelty for dowry to a woman by the husband or his relatives is**

* 1. a non-bailable offence with up to three years jail and fine
  2. a bailable offence with up to three years jail and fine
  3. an offence with fine up to 5 thousand rupees
  4. a non bailable offence with up to seven years jail and fine

**Ans. A**

**42. As per the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, ‘voyeurism’ is a criminal offence and means**

* 1. violence against women in domestic environment
  2. violence against women at workplace
  3. watching or capturing images of a woman engaged in a private act
  4. showing pornography

**Ans. C**

**43. The following establishment (in which 10 or more employees are employed) is NOT covered for maternity benefits (as per the Maternity Benefit Act)**

* 1. tree plantation sector
  2. Indian Railway authorized private train-ticketing sector
  3. make-up and hair-dresser agency
  4. none of the above

**Ans. D**

**44. As per the Maternity Benefit Act, maternity benefits are NOT applicable in the following situation**

* 1. if the child is born outside wed-lock
  2. if the woman is unmarried
  3. none of the above

**Ans. C**

**45. Zubina has been working as a temporary office staff in a private hospital for the last eight months. She unfortunately suffers a miscarriage, and takes four weeks of leave. As per the Maternity Benefit Act, for this period, she is entitled for**

* 1. leave but no wage
  2. both leave and full wage
  3. leave and half wage

**D. neither leave or wage, since she is a temporary employee**

**Ans. B**

**46. Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 applies to**

1. the whole of India
2. the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
3. the whole of India except north-eastern states
4. the whole of India except union territories

**Ans. A**

**47. Any law passed or any action taken by a state government to prevent or restrict women from taking up employment in state government or public sector undertaking violates the following fundamental right**

* 1. cultural and educational rights
  2. right to freedom
  3. right to equality

**Ans. C**

**48. Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP), when there is no medical emergency, can happen**

* 1. at a place authorized by district level committee constituted by the Government
  2. at a place authorized by Indian Medical Association
  3. at a place authorized by any registered medical practitioner having more than 20 years of experience.
  4. at any place where a registered medical practitioner is present.

**Ans. A**

**49. The nursing break applicable to a mother who has returned to her duties after availing maternity leave until the child attains 15 months of age, is**

* 1. one break during the working hours including the regular interval/ rest period
  2. one break during the working hours excluding the regular interval/ rest period
  3. two breaks during the working hours including the regular interval/ rest period
  4. two breaks during the working hours excluding the regular interval/ rest period

**Ans. D**

**50. Which of the following will not qualify as an act of rape?**

* 1. the penis attempts to but does not penetrate the vagina
  2. one has sex with a woman incapable of giving consent
  3. one has sex with wife with or without her consent
  4. one has sex with a woman of age less than 18 years

**51. According to Indian law, what is the minimum age of marriage?**

* 1. 16 years for women and 19 years for men
  2. 18 for women and 21 for men
  3. 21 for women and men both
  4. 18 for men and women both

**Ans. C**

**52. What are the minimum and maximum punishments for a person convicted of raping a woman who has never been his wife?**

* 1. minimum seven years imprisonment; maximum death sentence
  2. minimum five year imprisonment; maximum ten year imprisonment
  3. minimum three year imprisonment; maximum death sentence
  4. minimum seven year imprisonment; maximum life imprisonment

**Ans. B**

**53. The punishment for a person convicted of voyeurism, on the first offence, is**

* 1. one to three years imprisonment
  2. six months to one year imprisonment
  3. monetary fine and/or up to six months imprisonment
  4. only monetary fine

**Ans. A**

**54. The punishment for stalking a woman, on the first offence, is**

* 1. upto three years imprisonment
  2. six months to one year imprisonment
  3. monetary fine and/or up to six months imprisonment
  4. only monetary fine

**Ans. A**

**55. Name the online platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs?**  
A. Digital India  
B. Mahila E-haat  
C. One Stop Centre Scheme  
D. None of the above  
**Ans. B**

**56. The Government of India introduced the Right to Education on ………………..**

1. **15th August 1947**
2. **26th January 1950**
3. **1st April 2010**
4. **None**

**Ans. C**

**57. …………….. deals with the socio-economic development and empowerment of women through self-help groups**

1. **Short Stay Home**
2. **Swayamsidha**
3. **Family counseling centres**
4. **none**

**Ans. B**

**58. The 72nd and 73rd Amendment Acts have provided 33% reservations of seats for …………….. in the local bodies**

1. **Teachers**
2. **Women**
3. **Graduates**
4. **None**

**Ans. B**

**59. The ……………… in the Constitution provides facilities for the children to develop in a healthy manner**

1. **Article 39**
2. **Article 45**
3. **Article 25**
4. **none**

**Ans. A**

**60. The freedom fighter ………………. demanded the right to education for Indian children**

1. **Gokhale**
2. **Tilak**
3. **Patel**
4. **none**

**Ans. A**

**61. For the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) of an adult woman in sound health, whose**

**consent is mandatory among the following?**

1. **Only the woman concerned**
2. **The woman and the father of the unborn**
3. **The woman, her parents and the father of the unborn**
4. **The woman and her in-laws**

**Ans. A**

**62. Prohibition of child labour is dealt with by the Article ………………**

1. **24**
2. **25**
3. **26**
4. **none**

**Ans. A**

**63. Child Line services aim at helping children during times of ……………….**

1. **Normal period**
2. **Emergency**
3. **Winter season**
4. **none**

**Ans. B**

**64. Article 45 provides for free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of …………………….**

1. **14 yrs**
2. **20 yrs**
3. **10 yrs**
4. **none**

**Ans. A**

**65. No country can make progress until ………………. Are educated**

1. **Women**
2. **Old people**
3. **Citizens**
4. **none**

**Ans. A**

**66. Victims facing social atrocities are given counseling by …………………**

1. STEP
2. Swayamsidha
3. Family Counseling Centres
4. none

**Ans. C**

**67.Prevention of Harassment of Women Act was passed in the year ……………………**

1. 2000
2. 2001
3. 2002
4. none

**Ans. C**

**68. First woman to pass MA in India.**

A. Leila Seth

B. Kadambani Bose

C. Thresia

D. Chandra Mukhi Bose

**Ans. D**

**69. Name the first woman who became doctor in India?**

A. Kadambini Ganguli

B. Cornelia Sorabji

C. Ujwala Rai

D. Anita Bose

**Ans. A**

70**. Name the first woman who became the Speaker of Lok Sabha in India?**

A. Mrs Sarojini Naidu

B. Mrs Shanno Devi

C. Leila Seth

D. Reita Faria  
**Ans. B**

**71. First woman editor of English newspaper in India?**

A. P.K. Thresia

B. Dina Vakil

C. Anna Chandi

D. None of the above

**Ans. B**

**72. Name the first woman who became the advocate in India?**

A. Cornelia Sorabji

B. Arti Shah

C. Kamla Devi

D. None of the above

**Ans. A**

**73. The woman who became first IAS officer in India?**

A. Anna George Malhotra

B. M. Fatima Biwi

C. Kiran Bedi

D. None of the above

**Ans. A**

**74. When is the International Women’s Day celebrated worldwide?**

1. 8 March
2. 8 April
3. 8 February
4. 8 June

**Ans. A**

**75. In which year the International Women’s Day was celebrated for the first time?**

1. 1913
2. 1909
3. 1915
4. 1916

**Ans. B**

**76. What were the root demands of the women which germinated the Idea of Women’s Day?**

1. Equality in pay
2. better pay and voting rights
3. equal working opportunity
4. Maternity leave

**Ans. B**

**77. International Women’s Day is celebrated as official holiday in how many countries around the world?**

1. 19
2. 15
3. 20
4. 27

**Ans. D**

**78. The entire month of March is celebrated as ‘Women’s History Month’ in which country?**

1. Russia
2. Britain
3. United States
4. China

**Ans. C**

**79. On which year the International Women’s Day was declared a ‘non-working’ day in USSR?**

1. 1965
2. 1966
3. 1970
4. 1967

**Ans. A**

**80. In some regions the Women’s Day is celebrated wearing the ribbons of which colour?**

1. Blue
2. Pink
3. Purple
4. Red

**Ans. C**

**81. What was the day on March 8, 1914, when the IWD was celebrated officially in the world?**

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Thursday

**Ans. A**

**82. In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally**

1. allowed when the woman already has two girl children
2. allowed when the woman is expecting twin children
3. allowed when foetal abnormalities and genetic defects are suspected
4. not allowed at all

**Ans. D**

**83. Which of these is a woman’s helpline number in India?**

1. 1091
2. 1551
3. 101
4. 1098

**Ans. A**

**84.Which of these is a children’s helpline number in India?**

1. 1091
2. 1551
3. 101
4. 1098

**Ans. D**

**86. Complaint cell number of Bachpan Bachao Andolan is:**

1. 1800-102-7222
2. 1800-102-7002
3. 1800-102-7001
4. 1800-102-7000

**Ans. A**

**87. Complaints that can be reported:**

1. Child sexual abuse, including online pornography related abuse.
2. Children engaged in domestic labour as servants and helpers.
3. Cases of child beggary.
4. ALL

**Ans. D**

**88. . Children under 8 years of age tend to describe other people in:**

1. terms of external, readily observable attributes
2. terms of unchanging qualities and inner dispositions
3. specific, precise, and concrete ways
4. a straightforward, non-stereotypical way

**Ans. A**

**89.The preschool child is in the preoperational stage of cognitive development according to Piaget's theory. Characteristics of this stage are:**

1. intermingling of fantasy, intuition and reality
2. focusing on one thing at a time
3. beginning concept development for time, space, and numbers
4. all of the above

**Ans. A**

**90. A child is subject to a care order made at age 11. In which of the following circumstances will the care order continue?**

1. When the child is placed with grandparents
2. When the child is adopted
3. When a residence order is made
4. When the child reaches 18

**Ans. A**

**91. BBBP scheme has no provision for which component?**

1. Individual cash transfer
2. Collective cash transfer
3. Both of the above
4. Neither of the above

**Ans. A**

**92. Which is a nodal ministry for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme?**

1. Ministry of home affairs
2. Ministry of Women and Child Development
3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
4. Niti Aayog

**Ans. B**

**93. Which of the following are objectives of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme?**

**1. Prevent female infanticide**

**2. Prevent child marriages**

**3. Ensure protection of a girl child**

**4. Ensure education of a girl child**

1. 1,3,4
2. 3 and 4
3. 2,3,4
4. All

**Ans. A**

**94. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme has been launched from which state**

1. Haryana
2. Assam
3. Punjab
4. Maharashtra

**Ans. A**

**95. Assertion (A) : Violence against women cuts across caste, class, religion, age and even education.**

**Reason (R) : Domestic violence is manifested in the form of foeticide, infanticide, dowry murder, marital cruelty, battering, child abuse etc.**

1. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).
2. (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
3. (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
4. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

**Ans. D**

**96. Who is the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women in India ?**

1. Mamta Sharma
2. Poornima Advani
3. Smriti Irani
4. Lalitha Kumaramangalam

**Ans. D**

**97. Which one of the following is NOT originally a Third Generation Right ?**

1. Right for Gender Justice.
2. Right to Self Determination.
3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
4. Environmental Rights.

**Ans. C**

**98. Which of the following Act has declared online pornography a punishable offence ?**

1. The Indian Information Technology Act, 2000
2. The Media Technology Act, 2001
3. The Cyber Technology Act, 2000
4. The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 2001

**Ans. A**

**99. India ratified the Convention on the Political Rights of Women on 1st November 1961 with a Declaration on \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Convention.**

1. Article 2
2. Article 3
3. Article 5
4. Article 6

**Ans. B**

**100. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 the Magistrate shall endeavour to dispose of every application made under the sub-section (1) within a period of :**

1. Sixty days from the date of its first hearing
2. Ninety days from the date of its first hearing
3. Hundred and twenty days from the date of its first hearing
4. One year from the date of its first hearing

**Ans. A**