**F.Y.B.Com Semester I**

 **FC-I**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Module I**

1. Indian society is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in nature.
	1. tribal
	2. pluralistic
	3. Rural
	4. urban
2. The Constitution of India has recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major languages.
	1. 22
	2. 24
	3. 25
	4. 26
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the holy book of the Hindus.
	1. Bhagavad Gita
	2. Koran
	3. Guru Granth Sahib
	4. Bible
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the most sacred book of Islam.
	1. Bhagavad Gita
	2. Koran
	3. Guru Granth Sahib
	4. Bible
5. The holy book of Christians is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Guru Granth Saheb
	2. Bhagavad Gita
	3. Koran
	4. Bible
6. The holy book of the Sikhs is
	1. Bhagwat Gita
	2. Bible
	3. Koran
	4. Guru Granth Sahib
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_follow the teachings of Lord Gautam Buddha.
	1. Christians
	2. Hindus
	3. Buddhists
	4. Sikh
8. The followers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ follow preachings of Lord Mahavir.
	1. Sikhism
	2. Jainism
	3. Islam
	4. Buddhists
9. The holiest book of Jews is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Zend Avesta
	2. Koran.
	3. Bible
	4. Torah
10. The Parsees follow the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Judaism
	2. Christians
	3. Zoroastrians
	4. Torah
11. The holy book of Zoroastrians is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Torah
	2. Bible
	3. Zoroaster
	4. Zend Avesta
12. Among \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest gender ratio
	1. Bihar
	2. Kerala
	3. Maharashtra
	4. Haryana
13. Among the States in India   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the lowest gender ratio.
	1. Bihar
	2. Kerala
	3. Maharashtra
	4. Haryana
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State has highest literacy rate.
	1. Goa
	2. Kerala
	3. Bihar
	4. Maharashtra
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State has lowest literacy rate.

* 1. Kerala
	2. Bihar
	3. Goa
	4. Haryana
1. The rural people in India are mostly engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  in India.
	1. services
	2. agriculture
	3. industries
	4. textile
2. The urban population in India is mostly engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector.
	1. service
	2. agricultural
	3. industrial
	4. textile
3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a community occupying a common geographic having a common language and culture.
	1. religion
	2. caste
	3. tribal
	4. religion
4. Tribes are referred as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian Constitution.
	1. Aadivasis
	2. Vanwasis
	3. Scheduled Castes
	4. Scheduled Tribes
5. Majority of the tribal population in India are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Muslims
	2. Buddhists
	3. Christians
	4. Hindus
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the national language in India.
	1. Marathi
	2. Hindi
	3. Gujarati
	4. English
7. Majority of the tribals are engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sector.
	1. communication
	2. agricultural
	3. industrial
	4. services
8. In India    the States are formed mostly on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. creed
	2. religion
	3. language
	4. Caste
9. The eighth schedule of Indian Constitution enumerates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages
	1. 22
	2. 24.
	3. 26
	4. 28
10. The Indian languages belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language families.
	1. 3
	2. 2
	3. 4
	4. 1

1. largest population of scheduled tribes found in the ----------- state.
	1. Gujrat
	2. Rajsthan
	3. Maharashtra
	4. Madhya Pradesh
2. India is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest country by area in the world
	1. fourth
	2. seventh
	3. tenth
	4. first
3. Santhal    Pardhi    Jaintia    Naga are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. tribes of India
	2. languages of India
	3. textiles of India.
	4. Religions of India
4. Telugu belongs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language family.
	1. Austric
	2. Dravidian
	3. Indo-Aryan
	4. Ausri-asiatic.
5. Shwetamber and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the two sects of Jainism.

* 1. Digamber
	2. Pitamber
	3. Mahayana
	4. Mahavira

31. Caste system is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stratification.

 a) Political

 b) Economic

 c) Social

 d) International

32. In estate system, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performed religious duties.

 a) Aristocrats

 b) Clergy

 c) Serfs

 d) Traders

33. Max Weber identified \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions of social stratification.

 a) 3

 b) 4

 c) 5

 d) 6

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only State where females out number males.

 a) Mizoram

 b) Kerala

 c) Maharashtra

 d) Delhi

35. In India, the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the lowest gender ratio.

 a) Punjab

 b) Haryana

 c) Bihar

 d) Maharashtra

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social violence against women.

 a) Eve teasing

 b) Abduction

 c) Dowry Harassment

 d) Rape

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main cause of blindness.

 a) Diseases

 b) Cataract

 c) Deficiency in vitamin A

 d) Myopia

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is commonly called as far sightedness.

 a) Astigmatism

 b) Glaucoma

 c) Hypermetropia

 d) Myopia

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deafness is caused due to genetic factors.

 a) Sensory neural

 b) Acquired

 c) Congenital

 d) Conduction

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a defect due to extra chromosome.

 a) Cretinism

 b) Microcephalus

 c) Down’s Syndrome

 d) Galactocymia

41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opposed the practice of sati.

 a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

 b) Mahatma Phule

 c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

 d) Mahatma Gandhi

42. Denial of share in property is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence.

 a) Domestic

 b) Psychological

 c) Spiritual

 d) Legal

43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main reason of female foeticide.

 a) Preference for male child

 b) Unemployment

 c) Globalization

 d) Poverty

44. The major cause of declining sex ratio is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) Poverty

 b) Pollution

 c) Smoking

 d) Illiteracy

45. Gender is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concept.

 a) Sociological

 b) Economic

 c) Biological

 d) Mental

46. The traditional Hindu society was divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Varna’s.

 a) 3

 b) 4

 c) 6

 d) 2

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a muscle destroying disease, inherited by a person.

 a) Dystrophy

 b) Epilepsy

 c) Spina Bifida

 d) Cerebral Palsy

48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a serious form of conjunctivitis

 a) Glaucoma

 b) Trachoma

 c) Astigmatism

 d) Cataract

49. Deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may cause blindness.

 a) A

 b) B

 c) C

 d) D

50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of medicine that deals with the treatment of eye’s problems.

 a) Pharmacy

 b) Pathology

 c) Ophthalmology

 d) Biology

51. Rape and molestation is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence against women

 a) Criminal

 b) Domestic

 c) Social

 d) Illegal

52. Sexual harassment at workplace is a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence against women.

 a) Criminal

 b) Social

 c) Illegal

 d) Domestic

53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an established system of classifying groups, based on caste, economic status.

 a) Social stratification

 b) Demography

 c) Diversity

 d) Geography

54. The ancient Hindu scriptures depict women as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where references are made to goddess Kali.

 a)Prakriti

 b) Sati

 c) Shakti

 d) Goddess

55. Based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_individuals are placed in social classes’ in lower income, middle income and upper income.

 a) Education

 b) Caste

 c) Economic Status

 d) Custom

56. The Varna system was a clarification of individuals based on their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) Heredity status

 b) Economic status

 c) Aptitude

 d) Class status

57. Dr. Ambedkar burnt Manu Smriti symbolically in 1972 to destroy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and caste discrimination.

 a) Child marriage

 b) Untouchability

 c) Child labour

 d) Maternal mortality

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be treated with external supply of thyroxin, if detected at the early stage of childhood.

 a) Cretinism

 b) Galactocymia

 c) Microcephalus

 d) Down’s Syndrome

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are persons below the age of 18 years who commit socially undesirable acts. /

 a) Victims

 b) Destitute

 c) Delinquents

 d) Problem children

60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an impairment of the brain’s ability to translate images received from the eyes into understandable languages.

 a) Down’s Syndrome

 b) Dyslexia

 c) Galactocymia

 d) Trachoma

**Module III Sem I**

61. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the constitution is called preamble.

 a) Introductory note

 b) Foot note

 c) End note

 d) Body note

62. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ envisages the goal of a ‘Welfare State’.

 a) Sovereign

 b) Socialist

 c) Secular

 d) Capitalist

63. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Parts in the structure of the Indian Constitution.

 a) 22

 b) 12

 c) 32

 d) 10

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ability of a person to accept and respect the views, beliefs and practices of others that differ from one’s own.

 a) Peace

 b) Communal harmony

 c) Tolerance

 d) Truth

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ justice means that everyone must have sufficient opportunity to earn daily bread and satisfy basic needs.

 a) Social

 b) Economic

 c) Political

 d) National

66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that individual has freedom of thought, belief, expression, faith and worship.

 a) Liberty

 b) Equality

 c) Democratic

 d) Socialistic

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to freedom from disturbances and violence.

 a) Peace

 b) Tolerance

 c) Justice

 d) Communal Harmony

68. Prime minister is the ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ head in India.

 a) Executive

 b) Judicial

 c) Legislative

 d) Educational

69. India is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of States.

 a) Union

 b) Federation

 c) Confederation

 d) Republic

70. Article \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution makes special provision for schedule caste.

 a) 14

 b) 15

 c) 18

 d) 50

71. According to the Indian Constitution, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types emergency.

 a) two

 b) three

 c) four

 d) six

72. The Constitution of India confers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizenship.

 a) Single

 b) Dual

 c) Triple

 d) No

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the final power to interpret the constitution.

 a) Legislative

 b) Executive

 c) Judiciary

 d) Political

74. Article 51 of the constitution of India lists down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

 a) 12

 b) 11

 c) 2

 d) 22

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the commander-in-chief of all forces in India.

 a) Prime Minister

 b) Home Minister

 c) President

 d) Chief Minister

76. Indian Constitution has adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democracy.

 a) Parliamentary

 b) President

 c) Direct

 d) Secularism

77. Untouchability in India is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited by Article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) 15

 b) 16

 c) 17

 d) 18

78. As per Article 168 of the Indian Constitution , the houses of State legislature can be unicameral or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a) Bicameral

 b) Multicameral

 c) Tricameral

 d) Unicameral

79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution have been done for the purpose of variation, addition or cancellation of any provision made in the Constitution.

 a) Parts

 b) Amendments

 c) Schedules

 d) Articles

80. Most of the Articles can be amended by the Parliament by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority in each House of the Parliament.

 a) two-third

 b) one-third

 c) one-fourth

 d) two-fourth

81. Article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution is against untouchability.

 a) 14

 b) 17

 c) 31

 d) 15

82. National emergency can be declared under Article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.

 a) 352

 b) 356

 c) 360

 d) 370

83. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means equal respect for all religions.

 a) Sovereign

 b) Secular

 c) Socialist

 d) Democratic

84. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specifies the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure of it.

 a) Article 368

 b) Article 344

 c) Article 246

 d) Article 360

85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

 a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

 b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

 c) Acharya Kripalni

 d) Raja ram mohan roy

86. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Schedules in the Indian Constitution.

 a) 12

 b) 13

 c) 14

 d) 18

87. Right to Privacy is now a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution.

 a) Fundamental Right

 b) Fundamental Duty

 c) Economic Policy

 d) Civil rights

88. Fundamental Duties are incorporated in the Constitution by Article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 a) 50

 b) 51

 c) 51A

 d) 14

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means the head of the State (President ) will be periodically elected by the people.

 a) Republic

 b) Liberty

 c) Democratic

 d) Equality

90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means creating peace among a community.

 a) Tolerance

 b) Justice

 c) Communal harmony

 d) Peace

**FC – I Sem – I MCQ Module – IV & V**

 **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The sole authority to make any amendment of the Constitution lies with \_\_\_\_\_ and together with State legislatures in some cases.
2. Parliament
3. President
4. Prime Minister
5. Governor
6. Trade Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India is mentioned in Part \_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution.
7. XI
8. XII
9. XIII
10. XIV
11. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ country in the sense of representative and responsible system of government.
12. Democratc
13. Autocratic
14. Kingdom
15. Developing
16. The Constitution of India came into force since 26th January-----------.
17. 1947
18. 1948
19. 1949
20. 1950
21. The Preamble of the Constitution begins with the words, ------------ of India.
22. We, the People
23. We, the Public
24. We, the Citizens
25. We, the Representative

1. Indian constitution divided into \_\_\_\_\_ Parts.
2. XX
3. XXI
4. XXII
5. XXIII
6. The Constitution of India is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ Schedules.
7. X
8. XI
9. XII
10. XIII
11. Provisions regarding Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits are in \_\_\_\_\_ Part of the Constitution.
12. X
13. XI
14. XII
15. XIII
16. The term ‘Fraternity’ in Preamble to our Constitution indicates ------------------
17. Secularism
18. Socialism
19. Brotherhood
20. Equality

1. The objectives, which are laid down in the Preamble, are -----------
2. Description of India State
3. Governing of India State
4. Politics of India State
5. Characters of India State.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of all the power that people delegate to political institutions and authorities.
2. Constitution
3. Parliament
4. President of India
5. Election Commission
6. . The first written constitution of the world is the Constitution of the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. UK
8. USA
9. India
10. Philadelphia
11. . The US Constitution established a representative government, with \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
12. Limited
13. Unlimited
14. Specific
15. Definite
16. . The Constitution of India was drafted and adopted by the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Constitution Committee
18. Constitution Assembly
19. Supreme Court
20. Parliament
21. . The Constitution of India is a very \_\_\_\_\_ and detailed document.
22. Professional
23. Commercial
24. Legal
25. Comprehensive
26. . Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists down -------- fundamental duties of the Indian citizens.
27. 11
28. 12
29. 13
30. 14
31. . The term ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ means that the people of India are not subordinate to any other external authority.
32. Secularism
33. Sovereignty
34. Integrity
35. Diversity
36. . A Constitution is called \_\_\_\_\_ if it can be amended by a simple majority vote of the Parliament.
37. Rigid
38. Flexible
39. Alterable
40. Suitable
41. . \_\_\_\_\_ can declare any law passed by the State legislatures or the Parliament as null and void.
42. Supreme Court
43. President of India
44. Judicial review
45. Home Minister
46. . Constitutional emergency in states is also called as ‘\_\_\_\_\_’.
47. Parliamentary Rule
48. Presidents’s Rule
49. Supreme Court’s Rule
50. Prime Minister’s Rule
51. . Rights and Duties of Indian citizens according to constitution are \_\_\_\_\_ term.
52. Parallel
53. Controversy
54. correlative
55. synonymous
56. . Article \_\_\_\_\_ recognizes the right of a child belonging to the age group of 6 to 14 of free and compulsory education.
57. 21A
58. 21B
59. 21C
60. 21D
61. . Tolerance is closely related to ----------------
62. justice
63. injustice
64. practice
65. dignity
66. . Communal Harmony means creating peace among a ------------
67. Nation
68. Society
69. Religions
70. community
71. -------------- enables the people to be more tolerant in the society.
72. Fraternity
73. Equality
74. Communal Harmony
75. Liberty
76. Fundamental Duties are those duties that have been added as \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Part VA (art 29(1)

b) Part IIA (art 42A)

c) Part IV (art 42A)

d) Part IV (art 51A)

 117. Article 29(A) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN in \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1949
2. 1948
3. 1945
4. 1946

 118. In which year Fundamental Duties included in the Constitution?

1. 1974
2. 1973
3. 1975
4. 1976

 119. According ----------- Amendment parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to

 his child between the age of six and fourteen years.

 a) 42

 b) 44

1. 82
2. 86

 120. The eleven Fundamental Duties for citizens are like the \_\_\_\_\_ Commandments.

1. Ten
2. Eleven
3. Nine
4. None of these

 121. In order to assume that no disrespect is shown to the National Flag, Constitution of India and the National Anthem the prevention of insults National Honour Act \_\_\_\_\_ Was enacted.

1. 1972
2. 1973
3. 1971
4. 1975

 122. In the parliamentary system, the \_\_\_\_\_ party forms the government.

 a) Majority

 b) Minority

 c) alliance

 d) united

 123 . There are \_\_\_\_\_ directly elected MPs in the lok Sabha.

1. 543

 b) 544

 c) 545

 d) 546

 124. A party, to be recognised as a national party, should win \_\_\_\_\_ per cent seats in the Lok Sabha.

 a) 2

 b) 4

 c) 6

 d) 8

 125. Presently, there are \_\_\_\_\_ national parties.

 a) 4

 b) 6

 c) 8

 d) 10

 126. . The fourth general elections in \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in an increase in the strength of

 non-congress opposition parties.

 a)1965

 b) 1966

 c)1967

 d) 1968

 127. The main aim of every political party is to promote \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Secularism
2. Casteism
3. Communalism
4. Nationalism

 128. . \_\_\_\_\_ democracy offers a unique opportunity to participate in public affairs.

 a) Grass-root

 b) Modern

 c) orthodox

 d) Conservative

 129. The current form and structure of municipal bodies is based on \_\_\_\_\_ resolution on

 local self-government adopted in 1882.

 a)National Statute

 b) State Statute

 c) Local Bodies

 d) Panchayat Raj

 130. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the shortcomings of the Panchayati Raj.

 a) conceptual clarity

 b) decision making

 c) policy making

 d) rules making

 131. Rajiv Gandhi Government introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment in the Parliament

 in 1989 to revitalize the Panchayati Raj system.

 a) 61th

 b) 62th

 c) 63th

 d) 64th

 132. Out of total number of seats reserved not less than \_\_\_\_\_ seats shall be reserved from women

 belonging to the SCs and STs.

 a) ½

 b) ⅓

 c) ¼

 d) ⅕

 133. Article \_\_\_\_\_ provides Panchayat seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes

 and Schedule Tribes.

 a) 241

 b) 242

 c) 243

 d) 244

 134. Low level of \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the shortcomings of the New Panchayati Raj System.

 a) centralisation

 b) decentralisation

 c) formation

 d) deformation

 135. \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of Gram panchayat.

a) President

b) Chairperson,

c) Sarpanch

d) Gramsevak

 136. Prime Minister is the \_\_\_\_\_ head in Indian politics system.

 a) Executive

 b) Judicial

 c) Legislative

 d) Legal

 137. \_\_\_\_\_ is the commander-in-chief of all forces in India.

 a) Prime Minister

 b) Home Minister

 c) President

 d) Loksabha Chairperson

 138. Women’s political empowerment is premised on the \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental and

 non-negotiable principal.

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Five

 139. \_\_\_\_\_ focused on women’s education and abolition of sati.

1. Mahatma Phule
2. Savitribai Phule
3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
4. Shahu Maharaj

 140. \_\_\_\_\_ bill allowed widow remarriage.

1. 1850
2. 1855
3. 1856
4. 1857

 141. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected from Bengal to represent the state at the 1890 congress session.

1. Pandita Ramabai
2. Sarala Debi Goshal
3. Swarna Kumari Debi
4. Savitribai Phule

 142. First woman Governor \_\_\_\_\_

1. Rajkumari Ramabai
2. Sarala Debi Goshal
3. Sarojini Naidu
4. Pandita Ramabai

 143. One of the main principle of democracy is ----------

 a) Sovereignty

 b) Equality

 c) Nationality

 d) Secularism

 144. Aim of women empowerment to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ and political equality for women.

 a) economic

 b) legal

 c) professional

 d) commercial

 145. \_\_\_\_\_ was a pioneer of women’s education in India.

 a) Sister Nivedita

 b) Savitribai Phule

 c) Rani Laxmibai

 d) Mother Teresa

 146. The First women ambassador \_\_\_\_\_.

 a) Vijaya Laksmi Pandit

 b) Sarojini Naidu

 c) Sister Nivedita

 d) Sarala Debi Ghoshal

 147. First woman judge of the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_.

 a) M. Fatima Beevi

 b) Jaylalitha

 c) Mayadevi

 d) Sushma Swaraj

 148. First woman Chief Justice of a High Court \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Kiran Bedi
2. Laila Seth
3. Tara Rani
4. Mamata Banerji

 149. First women Speaker of Lok Sabha \_\_\_\_\_.

 a) Sushma Swaraj

 b) Meira Kumar

 c) Jaylalitha

 d) Rani Mukharji

 150. ----------- is the lower tier of the Panchayati Raj system in India.

 a) Panchayat Samiti

 b) Zilla Parishad

 c) Gram Panchayat

 d)TalukaPanchayat