UNIT I

1. Violence within homes is a ________ that cuts across culture, religion, class and ethnicity.
   a. Regional Phenomena
   b. Local Phenomena
   c. Multiple Phenomena
   d. Global Phenomena
   ANS. D

2. ________ gender relations perpetuated through gender socialization and socio-economic inequalities are the root cause of violence against women.
   a. New
   b. Unequal
   c. Hierarchical
   d. Changed
   ANS. C

3. Research conducted on child abuse have shown that almost 80% are victims of .............
   a. Sexual abuse
   b. Physical abuse
   c. Mental abuse
   d. Psychological abuse
   Ans. B

4. The myth about family violence is that: Violence is a private family matter. But the Fact is: It
is not a family problem but a .................

a. Danger  
b. Violent  
c. Violence  
d. Crime
ANS. D

5. ________also have indirect negative consequences that affect agriculture, livelihoods, infrastructure, public health and welfare provision, gravely disrupting the social order.

a. Armed Conflicts  
b. Social Conflicts  
c. Conflicts  
d. Fights
ANS. A

6. Every employer with a business or enterprise having more than 10 workers will have to constitute a committee known as ________to look into all complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace.

a. Committee  
b. Complaints Committee  
c. External Complaints Committee  
d. Internal Complaints Committee
ANS. D

7. Cyber bullying is a crime under which Act of the Indian Penal Code?

a. Information Technology Act 2000, Section 67  
b. Information Technology Act 2000, Section 68  
c. Information Technology Act 2000, Section 69  
d. Information Technology Act 2000, Section 70
ANS. A
8. Misogyny implies _____________________________
   a. love for women  
   b. love for men  
   c. hatred of women  
   d. hatred of men  
   ANS. C

9. An unwelcome sexual advance, an unsolicited act of physical intimacy, an unwelcome request for sexual favour, display of pornography or other unwelcome unwanted physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature” refers to:
   a. Domestic violence  
   b. Street harassment  
   c. Sexual harassment  
   d. Virtual harassment  
   ANS: C

10. Which of the following is invisible form of violence?
    a. Domestic violence  
    b. Street violence  
    c. Harassment at workplace  
    d. Harassment on virtual platform  
    ANS: A

11. Which of the following statements is true in Bhanwari devi case:
    a. It reflects the issue of caste and gender  
    b. It reflects the issue of religion  
    c. It reflects the issue of race  
    d. It reflects the issue of nationality  
    ANS: A
12. Online stalking is considered as:
   a. Cyber crime
   b. Economic crime
   c. Political crime
   d. Property crime
   ANS: A

13. What is the most consistent predictor of attitudes supporting the use of violence against women?
   a. Cultural Background
   b. Beliefs about Gender role
   c. Intergenerational Violence
   d. Socio-Economic
   ANS. B

UNIT II

1. The concept of Gender Galaxy advocates for
   a. Transgenders
   b. Cisgender
   c. Agender
   d. Self-identified gender
   ANS. D

2. What does the term "queer" stand for?
   a. Transgender population
   b. Gays/Lesbians
   c. all sexual and gender minorities
   d. Women
   ANS. C
3. Which was the first collective and public reaction in India to various injustices on queer people?
   a. The Stonewall Rebellion
   b. AIDS Bedbhav Virodhi Andolan
   c. The Slut Walk Movement
   d. Bhopal Pride March
   ANS. B

4. The Reform of Section 377 was a big step toward_________.
   a. ending child abuse
   b. promoting equality of women
   c. unequal wages
   d. sexuality rights
   ANS. D

5. Cross Dressing is termed as ___________.
   a. Inappropriate Behavior
   b. Transvestite
   c. Gender Non-Confirming Behavior
   d. Homosexuality
   ANS. C

6. ________ is an umbrella term that designates all those who are sexually dissident.
   a. Bisexuality
   b. Queer
   c. Transgender
   d. Inter-Sex
   ANS. B

7. Which is the First magazine registered as LGBT magazine?
   a. Bombay Dost
b. Humsafar Trust
c. Sambhavana
d. Stree Sangam
ANS. A

8. What is the term that refers to discrimination against Gay people?
a. Heterosexism
b. Heterosexuality
c. Homophobia
d. Queer
ANS. A

9. Arawanis Social Welfare Society is known for their works related to?
a. LGBT
b. Hijras
c. Cross Dressers
d. Bisexuals
ANS. B

10. Unconscious attitude that heterosexuality is the norm by which all human experience is measured is known as:
a. Ethnocentrism
b. Xeno-centrism
c. Hetero-centrism
d. Homo-centrism
ANS. C

11. A notion that a person”s assigned sex and their gender identity always align according to the sex-gender binary and that such an alignment is normal and therefore preferred is called:
a. Cis-normativity
b. Heteronormativity  
c. Gendering  
d. Gender equality  
ANS. A

12. LGBT stands for:
   a. Ladies, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender  
b. Lesbian, Girls, Bisexual, Transgender  
c. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender  
d. Ladies, Girls, Bisexual, Transgender  
ANS. C

13. Gender Binary recognises presence of which of the following categories?
   a. Male and Transgender  
b. Female and Bisexual  
c. Male and Female  
d. Transgender and Bisexual  
ANS. C

UNIT III

1. Who is called as the „surrogate mother”?
   a. the woman who adopts a child  
b. the woman who takes care of the child from birth to adolescence  
c. the woman who carries a baby in the womb for someone else  
d. the woman who is biologically related to the child  
ANS. C

2. Which bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2020 in order to deal with the various issues coming out of surrogacy, such as the easy abandonment of children, and the exploitation of
women who were forced to become surrogates in order to sustain their family?

a. Surrogacy (Prohibition) Bill
b. Surrogacy (Prevention) Bill
c. Assisted Reproductive Technology Regulation Bill
d. Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill

ANS. D

3. Which aspect of Surrogacy has been criticized by feminists?

a. humanist
b. commercial
c. reproductive
d. procreational

ANS. B

4. According to eco-feminist theory, destruction of nature immediately leads to the destruction of _________ of third world women.

a. shelter
b. health amenities
c. sources of livelihood
d. family systems

ANS. C

5. Which of the following is an Indian group formed around the issue of rape in the early 1980s?

a. Stree Sangharsh
b. Gulabi Gang
c. Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti (MARS)
d. Nari Mukti Sangh

ANS. A

6. Triple talaq is has been made illegal in India under which Act?
7. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013_________.
   a. criminalises marital rape
   b. protects women from harassment in the workplace
   c. expands the definition of rape
   d. raises the age of consent from 16 to 21
   ANS. C

8. Commercial surrogacy has been legal in India since which year?
   a. 1990
   b. 2002
   c. 1998
   d. 2007
   ANS. B

9. Rape is an example of __________?
   a. Domestic Violence
   b. Social Violence
   c. Criminal Violence
   d. Cultural Violence
   ANS. C

10. A demand or request for sexual favour from a woman is punishable offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under:
    a. Section 354A
b. Section 354B  
c. Section 354C  
d. Section 354D.  
ANS. A

11. ____________ will improve the support from the families especially for widows and elderly women?  
a. Selling land  
b. Managing land  
c. Cultivating land  
d. Owning land  
ANS. D

12. Which state is the most popular for Surrogacy in India?  
a. Maharashtra  
b. Bihar  
c. Orissa  
d. Gujarat  
ANS. D

UNIT IV

1. “Why Loiter?” was a feminist campaign aimed to:  
a. push curfew hours in girls’ hostels  
b. assert women’s right to safe public spaces  
c. protect women against domestic abuse  
d. promote menstrual hygiene  
ANS. B

2. “Why Loiter?” movement is an example of struggle against:
a. class-based discrimination  
b. gender-based discrimination  
c. caste-based discrimination  
d. sex-based discrimination  
ANS. B

3. The “Why Loiter?” campaign was inspired by a __________ of the same name.
   a. a book  
b. blog  
c. newspaper article  
d. NGO  
ANS. A

4. Pinjra Tod movement was born after an anonymous open letter was sent to the vice-chancellor of which University?
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru University  
b. National Law University  
c. Delhi University  
d. Jamia Millia Islamia University  
ANS. D

5. Pinjra Tod demands that safety and security not be used to silence women’s right to__________.
   a. life  
b. property  
c. education  
d. mobility and freedom  
ANS. D

6. The original #MeToo movement was founded by:
   a. Alyssa Milano
b. Tarana Burke  
c. Rose McGowan  
d. Jennifer Lawrence  
ANS. B

7. The idea behind #MeToo was:  
a. public naming and shaming  
b. devise a plot against men  
c. empower women through empathy 
d. ridicule the film industry  
ANS. C

8. Which temple was in a controversy in relation to the Right to Bleed Movement?  
a. Ram Temple  
b. Sabarimala Temple  
c. Bhagyalakshmi Temple  
d. Padmanabhaswamy Temple  
ANS. B

9. Happy to bleed is a counter campaign against___________.  
a. customs  
b. traditions  
c. taboos  
d. menstrual taboos  
ANS. D

10. Which was the counter campaign in response to the Right to Bleed campaign?  
a. #No Right to Bleed  
b. #Ready to Wait  
c. #NotHappyMenstruating
11. Who founded the Loiter movement in India?
   a. Shilpa Ranade
   b. Shilpa Phadke
   c. Neha Singh
   d. Sameera Khan
   ANS. C

12. The essay "If men could menstruate" was written by whom and when?
   a. Nikita Azad - April 2018
   b. Kate Mosse - January 1984
   c. Devika Rangachari - July 1994
   d. Gloria Steinem – October 1978
   ANS. D