

APPENDIX *(Multiple Choice Questions)*

Chapter No. 1

1. Which of the following best describes Direct Democracy?
 - (a) Citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf
 - (b) Citizens vote directly on laws and policies
 - (c) A single leader holds all power
 - (d) A judiciary interprets and enforces laws
2. India is primarily which type of democracy?
 - (a) Direct Democracy
 - (b) Presidential Democracy
 - (c) Representative Democracy
 - (d) Illiberal Democracy
3. Which feature is common to both Representative and Liberal Democracies?
 - (a) Citizens vote directly on policy decisions
 - (b) The executive and legislative branches are merged
 - (c) Protection of civil liberties and individual rights
 - (d) The President holds supreme power
4. What is the primary purpose of a constitution in a democracy?
 - (a) To establish the authority of a single ruler
 - (b) To outline the framework of governance and protect fundamental rights
 - (c) To allow absolute freedom without restrictions
 - (d) To restrict judicial independence
5. Who is the head of the executive branch in India?
 - (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) The Chief Justice of India
6. What is the primary function of the Rajya Sabha?
 - (a) To introduce and pass money bills
 - (b) To review and amend legislation proposed by the Lok Sabha
 - (c) To serve as the highest judicial authority
 - (d) To conduct state-level elections
7. Which of the following is a major challenge to modern democracy?
 - (a) Strengthening civil liberties
 - (b) The rise of misinformation and deepfake technology
 - (c) Increased voter turnout
 - (d) Greater judicial independence
8. What is one proposed method for strengthening democracy in the future?
 - (a) Limiting citizen participation in governance
 - (b) Strengthening institutions and reinforcing the rule of law
 - (c) Removing global alliances for democratic nations
 - (d) Restricting press freedom
9. Which of the following is an example of a pressure group in India?
 - (a) Election Commission of India
 - (b) Supreme Court of India
 - (c) All India Kisan Sabha
 - (d) Reserve Bank of India

(A.1)

10. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty of Indian citizens?
 - (a) Paying taxes honestly
 - (b) Voting in elections
 - (c) Serving in the military during wartime
 - (d) Abiding by the Constitution and respecting its ideals
11. Which democratic duty is associated with transparency and holding the government accountable?
 - (a) Obeying all government orders without question
 - (b) Participating in deliberative democracy and civic engagement
 - (c) Avoiding discussions on political matters
 - (d) Following only the laws that align with personal interests

Ans. : (1) – (b), (2) – (c), (3) – (c), (4) – (b), (5) – (b), (6) – (b), (7) – (b), (8) – (b), (9) – (c), (10) – (c), (11) – (b).



Chapter No. 2

1. How does gender discrimination undermine democracy?
 - (a) By increasing the number of female voters
 - (b) By excluding women from political participation and decision-making
 - (c) By eliminating biases in governance
 - (d) By creating equal opportunities for leadership
2. Which of the following is NOT a common barrier to women's political participation?
 - (a) Societal norms
 - (b) Gender quotas
 - (c) Political violence
 - (d) Underrepresentation in leadership
3. How does casteism negatively impact democracy?
 - (a) By promoting equal opportunities
 - (b) By encouraging inclusive policymaking
 - (c) By fragmenting political representation along caste lines
 - (d) By eliminating discrimination in governance
4. How does political violence threaten democracy?
 - (a) It promotes peaceful conflict resolution
 - (b) It strengthens rule of law
 - (c) It destabilizes governance and erodes democratic norms
 - (d) It eliminates political corruption
5. How does civic education help in strengthening democracy?
 - (a) By restricting political participation
 - (b) By empowering citizens with knowledge about governance and their rights
 - (c) By reducing media freedom
 - (d) By eliminating voter participation
6. What does the criminalization of politics refer to?
 - (a) The removal of criminals from government
 - (b) The presence of individuals with criminal backgrounds in political office
 - (c) The legal reforms ensuring fair elections
 - (d) The complete elimination of corruption

7. What is a major consequence of electing politicians with criminal records?
 - (a) Strengthens public trust in government
 - (b) Increases policy manipulation and weakens rule of law
 - (c) Encourages ethical governance
 - (d) Eliminates biases in the legal system
8. What is communalism in the context of democracy?
 - (a) A commitment to promoting all religious identities equally
 - (b) A political allegiance to one's religious or ethnic group over national unity
 - (c) The process of strengthening democratic values
 - (d) The equal distribution of power among all communities
9. What is a key impact of communalism on governance?
 - (a) Strengthens national unity
 - (b) Encourages secularism in policymaking
 - (c) Increases social fragmentation and violence
 - (d) Improves political representation
10. How does corruption weaken democratic institutions?
 - (a) By improving government efficiency
 - (b) By eroding public trust and promoting biased decision-making
 - (c) By eliminating economic inequalities
 - (d) By encouraging political participation
11. What is one way to combat corruption in democratic systems?
 - (a) Limiting public participation in elections
 - (b) Strengthening transparency and accountability measures
 - (c) Encouraging secret political donations
 - (d) Removing laws that monitor campaign financing
12. How does poverty impact democracy?
 - (a) Increases voter turnout
 - (b) Limits political participation and access to education
 - (c) Ensures political stability
 - (d) Leads to greater economic equality
13. Why do impoverished populations often disengage from politics?
 - (a) Lack of time due to survival struggles
 - (b) Excessive political knowledge
 - (c) No restrictions on voter registration
 - (d) Overrepresentation in governance
14. Why is illiteracy a threat to democracy?
 - (a) It reduces the need for elections
 - (b) It limits citizens' ability to make informed decisions
 - (c) It strengthens public trust in government
 - (d) It eliminates social inequalities
15. What is a key impact of functional illiteracy in democratic participation?
 - (a) Strengthens government accountability
 - (b) Limits understanding of political rights and responsibilities
 - (c) Encourages voter participation
 - (d) Improves election transparency

Ans. : (1) – (b), (2) – (b), (3) – (c), (4) – (c), (5) – (b), (6) – (b), (7) – (b), (8) – (b), (9) – (c), (10) – (b), (11) – (b), (12) – (b), (13) – (a), (14) – (b), (15) – (b).



Chapter No. 3

1. What is the primary factor that has influenced the historical evolution of gender roles?
 - (a) Technological advancements
 - (b) Economic systems, religious beliefs, and cultural traditions
 - (c) Political instability
 - (d) Climate change
2. Which of the following remains a persistent gender disparity in education?
 - (a) Equal enrollment rates in all fields of study
 - (b) Stereotypes pushing boys toward STEM fields and girls toward humanities
 - (c) Lack of female teachers in primary education
 - (d) Equal treatment of boys and girls in classrooms
3. Which of the following is NOT a common barrier to women's political participation?
 - (a) Gender stereotypes
 - (b) Lack of financial support
 - (c) Universal suffrage
 - (d) Political party biases
4. What does the social construction of gender emphasize?
 - (a) Gender is purely a biological concept
 - (b) Gender roles are influenced by societal expectations and cultural norms
 - (c) Men and women have naturally predetermined roles
 - (d) Gender identity is fixed from birth
5. What is a defining characteristic of a patriarchal family structure?
 - (a) Women have equal inheritance rights
 - (b) Men hold primary authority over women and children
 - (c) Decision-making is always shared equally among family members
 - (d) Women dominate financial decision-making
6. What is the purpose of gender quotas in politics?
 - (a) To ensure equal political representation for all genders
 - (b) To prevent women from dominating political offices
 - (c) To limit the number of men running for elections
 - (d) To maintain traditional gender roles in government
7. What does the term "democratic deficit" refer to in gender studies?
 - (a) The lack of democracy in patriarchal families
 - (b) The underrepresentation of women in governance and political decision-making
 - (c) The excess number of women in leadership positions
 - (d) The complete absence of gender discrimination in politics
8. Which of the following is a negative impact of patriarchal family structures?
 - (a) Increased wage equality
 - (b) Enhanced economic independence for women
 - (c) Limited decision-making power for women
 - (d) Equal political representation

9. What is one of the key strategies to promote economic empowerment for women?
- (a) Restricting women's access to higher education
 - (b) Implementing equal pay legislation
 - (c) Reinforcing traditional caregiving roles for women
 - (d) Excluding women from leadership positions

Ans. : (1) – (b), (2) – (b), (3) – (c), (4) – (b), (5) – (b), (6) – (a), (7) – (b), (8) – (c), (9) – (b).



Chapter No. 4

1. What is a major consequence of traditional gender roles in families?
 - (a) Equal career opportunities for men and women
 - (b) Increased emotional well-being for both genders
 - (c) Economic dependence and limited career growth for women
 - (d) Reduction of household workload for all family members
2. How do gender stereotypes negatively impact men?
 - (a) They promote open emotional expression
 - (b) They allow men to have balanced work-life schedules
 - (c) They create pressure to be the primary breadwinner and emotionally reserved
 - (d) They encourage men to pursue careers in caregiving
3. What does reciprocity in women's empowerment mean?
 - (a) Women only supporting other women
 - (b) A mutual exchange of opportunities and resources for societal growth
 - (c) Limiting women's roles in leadership
 - (d) Encouraging competition rather than collaboration
4. Why is men's involvement important in gender equality?
 - (a) It helps reinforce traditional gender roles
 - (b) It challenges harmful stereotypes and promotes shared responsibilities
 - (c) It limits women's participation in leadership
 - (d) It focuses only on men's rights
5. What is a major challenge men face in advocating gender equality?
 - (a) Overwhelming support from all groups
 - (b) Lack of societal acceptance and accusations of tokenism
 - (c) Equal opportunities in leadership roles
 - (d) Unrestricted access to gender advocacy platforms
6. How does media impact gender equality?
 - (a) It always promotes unbiased representation of women
 - (b) It reinforces gender stereotypes through biased portrayals
 - (c) It ensures equal representation of women and men in all industries
 - (d) It discourages traditional gender norms

7. What strategy can promote better media representation for women?
 - (a) Encouraging diverse and accurate portrayals of women in leadership roles
 - (b) Limiting women's participation in media
 - (c) Promoting only traditional gender roles in advertisements
 - (d) Reducing women's roles in journalism
8. What policy can help increase women's political representation?
 - (a) Removing leadership training programs
 - (b) Reducing mentorship opportunities for women
 - (c) Implementing gender quotas for political offices
 - (d) Encouraging only men to run for office
9. How does reciprocity benefit workplaces?
 - (a) It reinforces gender discrimination
 - (b) It creates a culture of mentorship and equal opportunities
 - (c) It limits women's access to leadership positions
 - (d) It discourages collaboration among employees
10. What is an example of reciprocity in governance?
 - (a) Excluding women from decision-making roles
 - (b) Encouraging equal representation in political leadership
 - (c) Reinforcing traditional gender roles in policymaking
 - (d) Limiting women's participation in democratic processes
11. Why is women's representation in leadership roles important?
 - (a) It maintains traditional gender roles
 - (b) It ensures that diverse perspectives are included in decision-making
 - (c) It limits economic opportunities for men
 - (d) It focuses only on social welfare policies
12. How does education contribute to women's empowerment?
 - (a) It reinforces traditional gender roles
 - (b) It limits career opportunities for women
 - (c) It fosters financial independence and leadership skills
 - (d) It reduces women's participation in politics
13. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by women in the workplace?
 - (a) Overrepresentation in leadership roles
 - (b) The gender pay gap and workplace discrimination
 - (c) Equal promotions and hiring practices
 - (d) Unrestricted access to all professional fields

Ans. : (1) – (c), (2) – (c), (3) – (b), (4) – (b), (5) – (b), (6) – (b), (7) – (a), (8) – (c), (9) – (b), (10) – (b), (11) – (b), (12) – (c), (13) – (b).

