(1) A intentionally pulls a woman’s veil without her consent to make her afraid of, is liable for:
    a. Assault
    b. Criminal force
    c. Hurt
    d. Defamation

(2) Rupan deol bajaj vs KPS GILL is a case of
    a. Outraging the modesty of a woman
    b. Criminal force
    c. Hurt
    d. Assault

(3) Coercion is defined under section
    a. 15 of Indian contract Act
    b. 15 of IPC
    c. 15 of domestic violence Act
    d. 15 of CrPc

(4) Symbolic violence is a form of
    a. Direct violence
    b. Indirect violence
    c. Immediate violence
    d. None of the above

(5) Structural violence is the result of
    a. Social structure
    b. Building structure
    c. City structure
    d. All of the above

(6) Institutionalized violence is perpetrated by
    a. Various institutions in the society
    b. Only government institutions in the society
    c. Only non-government institutions in the society
    d. None of the above
(7) Which of the following is examples of institution, which may be perpetrators of institutionalized violence
   a. Colleges
   b. Offices
   c. Police
   d. All of the above

(8) Legal order means
   a. Laws made by legislatures
   b. Rules and regulation of executives
   c. Judicial decisions of the judiciary
   d. All of the above

(9) Normative order means
   a. Ideal or correct way of doing things
   b. Prescription regarding compliance of some laws
   c. Standard or model way of behaving
   d. All of the above

(10) Force monopoly of modern law means
   a. Right granted by the government giving exclusive control
   b. Complete control in the hand of one person or organization
   c. Government is the institution who has such forced monopoly
   d. All of the above

(11) Freedom of speech is a fundamental right provided under ART.
   a. 23
   b. 25
   c. 19
   d. 18

(12) Constitutional speech means
   a. Use of freedom of speech within reasonable restriction imposed
   b. Use of freedom of speech without any restriction
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

(13) Reasonable restriction on freedom of speech is imposed under Art
   a. 19(1)
   b. 19(2)
   c. 19(3)
   d. 19(4)
(14) Which of the following factors contribute to communal violence in India?
   a. Disruptive effect of social media
   b. Lack of value based education
   c. Majoritarian hegemony and minority insecurities
   d. **All the above**

(15) Which of the following are impacts of communal violence?
   a. Violation of human rights
   b. Economic loss
   c. Erosion of constitutional values
   d. **All the above**

(16) ________ of Indian Constitution provides for the duty of every citizen to promote harmonious relations and spirit of brotherhood among all its fellow beings without distinction.
   a. Art. 21
   b. **Art. 51-A(e)**
   c. Art. 51-A-(d)
   d. Art. 30

(17) ________ of Indian Constitution provides for the duty of every citizen to safeguard public property and abjure violence.
   a. Art. 50
   b. Art. 51-A(e)
   c. **Art. 51-A(i)**
   d. None of the above

(18) Article 17 of Indian Constitution speaks about ________
   a. **Abolition of untouchability**
   b. Abolition of titles
   c. Right to life and personal liberty
   d. Freedom of speech and expression
(19) ------ means any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of Indian Constitution.
   a. Fundamental rights
   b. Civil rights
   c. Individual rights
   d. None of the above
(20) In the opinion of ------, untouchability is the hate fullest expression of the caste.
   a. Dr. D. N. Mazumdar
   b. Mahatma Gandhi
   c. Vivekananda
   d. None of the above
(21) In -------, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was amended and renamed as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
   a. 1976
   b. 1980
   c. 1985
   d. 1990
(22) Nanavati-Mehta Commission of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into -------
   a. Anti-Sikh Riots, 1984
   b. Bangalore Riots, 2020
   c. Gujrat Riots, 2002
   d. Saharanpur Riots, 2014
(23) Intentional infliction of force by one person upon another against the latter’s consent is -------
   a. Force
   b. Coercion
   c. Violence
   d. Criminal Force
(24) "--------" is a behaviour by persons, against persons or property that intentionally threatens, attempts, or actually inflicts physical harm.
   a. Coercion
   b. Violence
   c. Criminal force
   d. None of the above

(25) Following are the types of violence "-----"
   a. Symbolic violence
   b. Institutionalised violence
   c. Structural violence
   d. All the above

(26) "-----------" is an Indian principle of non-violence
   a. Asteya
   b. Asahkar
   c. Ahimsa
   d. None of the above

(27) Ahimsa implies "---------"
   a. Total non-violence
   b. No physical violence
   c. No passive violence
   d. All the above

(28) The principles of Ahimsa is recognized under "--------"
   a. Buddhism
   b. Jainism
   c. Hinduism
   d. All the above

(29) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year of "--------"
   a. 2004
   b. 2007
c. **2005**
d. 2008

(30) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force on -------

a. **26th October 2006**
b. 26th November 2005
c. 11th August 2008
d. 15th March 2007

(31) The expression ‘----------’ includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of woman.

a. Physical abuse
b. Economic abuse

c. **Sexual abuse**
d. Verbal and emotional abuse.

(32) Section 354 of Indian Penal Code speaks about the offence of-----

a. Rape
b. Assault

c. **Outraging modesty of women**
d. None of the above

(33) Arwal Massacre incident was taken place in the State of ----

a. Maharashtra
b. Gujrat
c. Rajasthan
d. **Bihar**

(34) Arwal massacre incident was occurred in the year of ----

a. 1990
b. 1995
c. 2005
d. **1986**
(35) Which of the following are the causes which led to agrarian struggle or peasant movements in India?
   a. Increasing burden of debt
   b. Anti-Farmers measures of the government.
   c. Destruction of cottage industries of the farmers
   d. All the above

(36) Freedom of speech includes
   a. **Freedom of Press**
   b. Freedom to travel abroad
   c. Freedom to carry on any business and profession
   d. All of the above

(37) Criminal speech means
   a. speech in violation of art.19(2)
   b. speech against the provisions of the laws of the land
   c. speech inciting violence
   d. All of the above

(38) Freedom of speech also include the right to remain Silent was observed by supreme court in
   a. Romesh Thoper vs state of Madras
   b. Sheela Barse vs state of Maharastra
   c. **Bijoe Emanuel vs state of Kerala**
   d. Indian express vs Union of India.

(39) Terrorism is a Type of
   a. **Political violence**
   b. structural violence
   c. communal violence
   d. All of the above

(40) Political violence includes
   a. War
   b. Genocide
   c. Booth capturing
   d. All of the above
(41)  Caste Based violence is committed on the Basis of
   a. Gender Discrimination
   b. **Caste discrimination**
   c. Economical discrimination
   d. All of the above

(42)  Which of the following is Gender based violence
   a. sati system
   b. dowry system
   c. Female foeticide and Infanticide
   d. **All of the above**

(43)  The preaching of Ahimsa, which is most difficult to practice in:
   a. Hinduism
   b. **Jainism**
   c. Buddhism
   d. Christianity

(44)  Who amongst the following used literature as a tool to fight against the British during freedom struggle
   a. Rabindranath Tagore
   b. Muhammad Iqbal
   c. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
   d. **All of the above**

(45)  The beliefs of Ahimsa lies on the concept of cause no injury in any form be it
   a. Deeds
   b. Words
   c. Thoughts
   d. **All of the above**

(46)  The phrase “Ahimsa Paramo Dharma” was preached in
   a. Ramayana
   b. **Mahabharata**
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above
(47) Himsa has a Karmic effect, preached in
a. Hinduism
b. Jainism
c. **Both a and b**
d. None of the above

(48) “Love the enemy” is the preaching of Ahimsa under
a. Hinduism
b. Jainism
c. **Christianity**
d. Buddhism

(49) Beginning of Gandhiji’s ahimsa movement in India was:
a. **Champaran Satyagraha**
b. Kheda satyagraha
c. Khilafat movement
d. Non-cooperation movement

(50) Gandhiji was influenced by the following play in his path of truth and non-violence
a. Ramayana
b. Mahabharata
c. **King Harishchandra**
d. Dhaanveer Karna

(51) Elements of Gandhiji’s Philosophy of non-violence
a. Truth
b. Non-violence in thoughts, words and deed
c. Trusteeship
d. **All of the above**

(52) Agrarian violence means violence with regard to
a. **Ownerships of agricultural land and farming**
b. Agricultural food grain market
c. Export of food grains
d. All of the above

(53) Peasants means
a. Land lords
b. Money lenders
c. Small farmers and tenants
d. None of the above

(54) Reason Behind Indigo movement of 1859
a. Forcible land grabbing by British Government
b. **Forcing peasants grow only Indigo plants in place of food crops**
c. Zamindars prevented peasants from growing Indigo plants
d. None of the above

(55) Under Ryotwari System, the ownership rights of the land were given to
a. The Land lords
b. Government retained the ownerships
c. The peasants
d. None of the above

(56) The famine of 1943 under British India happened in
a. The province of Mumbai
b. The province of Madras
c. The province of Bengal
d. None of the above

(57) Purpose of Telangana Struggle was for demand of
a. Water from dams of Krishna and Godhavari
b. Infrastructure for education in Telangana Region
c. **Separate state of Telangana**
d. None of the above

(58) Telangana State was formed in the year
a. **June 2014**
b. Dec 2014
c. Jan 2016
d. May 2016

(59) In the incident of Arwal massacre, the leader who was shot dead inside police station:
a. Govindan
b. Bharat sao  
c. Murlidar sao  
d. None of the above  

(60) The alleged firing in Arwal massacre incident occurred inside  
   a. The compound of police station  
   b. The compound of Gandhi Library  
   c. The disputed marshy land  
   d. None of the above  

(61) The IPHRC Tribunal enquiry and report on Arwal massacre incidence was conducted and submitted by  
   a. Hon’ble T. U.Mehta  
   b. Hon’ble P. C. Poti  
   c. Both a and b  
   d. None of the above  

(62) Constitutional safeguards to the Members of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe  
   a. Art. 15  
   b. Art. 16  
   c. Art. 17  
   d. All of the above  

(63) Criminal laws to protect SC/ST from atrocities  
   a. The protection of civil rights Act 1955  
   b. The SC/ST (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989  
   c. Both a and b  
   d. None of the above  

(64) The private Militia, under the rule of Nizam of Hyderabad state was called as  
   a. Nizam Army  
   b. Nizam Sena  
   c. Razakars  
   d. None of the above
(65) Who said violence against woman and girls is a problem of pandemic proportion, in UNO report
   a. Kofi Annnan
   b. Ban ki moon
   c. Kurt waldhem
   d. U Thant

(66) Which of the following is the type of violence carried out against women
   a. Violence carried out by Individuals
   b. Violence carried out by the state
   c. Violence carried out by crime syndicates
   d. All of the above

(67) Vishaka vs state of Rajastan is a land mark case in
   a. Sexual harassment at workplace as a violation of fundamental Rights
   b. Female foeticide
   c. Acid throwing
   d. Bride Burning

(68) Under which section of Crpc Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents is provided:
   a. Sec.128
   b. Sec.125
   c. Sec.130
   d. Sec.135

(69) The PC-PNDT Act 1994, provides for prohibition of
   a. Prenatal diognistic technique for determination of sex of the foetus.
   b. Domestic violence
   c. Bride Burning
   d. None of the above

(70) Sec.113-B of Indian Evidence Act 1872 provides for the presumption of Dowry Death in case of
   a. If the wife dies an unnatural death
b. Dies within seven years of marriage
c. There has been a harassment for dowry immediately before such death.

**d. All of the above**

(71) The ShahBano case is a Landmark case in

- **a. Maintenance of muslim women after the period of Iddat**
- b. Sexual harassment at work place
- c. Dowry Death
- d. None of the Above

(72) Bombay Riots of 1992-93 is the direct result of

- **a. Babri masjid Demolition**
- b. Communal clash of Bhiwandi
- c. Kashmir clashes
- d. All of the above

(73) Justice O . P . Madan commission was appointed to enquire into the matter of

- a. Babri masjid demolition
- **b. Bhiwandi Riots**
- c. Moradabad Riots
- d. Godhra Riots

(74) Justice Shrikrishna commission was appointed to enquire into the incidence of

- **a. The Bombay Riots of 1992-93**
- b. Gujrat Riots 2002
- c. Babri Masjid demolition
- d. None of the Above

(75) Punishment for Sedition is provided under

- **a. Sec.124-A of IPC**
- b. Sec 127 of IPC
- c. Sec.128 of IPC
- d. None of the above

(76) The reason behind failure of police in containing communal violence as observed by commissions of enquiry.
a. Political interference
b. Police Biasness
c. Police participation
d. All of the above

(77) Responsibility of maintaining law and order during communal violence rests with
   a. Respective state Government
   b. Central Government
   c. Both a and b
   d. Army

(78) Which of the following phase is important in Role of police in preventing the communal violence
   a. Understanding the cause of community unrest
   b. Establishing contact with the key groups in the community
   c. Psychological control of symptoms
   d. All of the above.

(79) Which of the following is paramilitary force
   a. Central Reserve police force
   b. Border security force
   c. Rapid action force
   d. All of the above

(80) Why paramilitary force is always successful in containing the communal violence.
   a. They are better trained
   b. They are not influenced by political leaders
   c. They are not Biased
   d. All of the above.

(81) Reasonable restriction imposed on freedom of speech in art19(2)
   a. In the interest Security of the state
   b. In the interest of Friendly relationship with foreign states
   c. In the interest of public order
   d. All of the above
(82) Which of the following is Anti terrorism Acts

a. TADA  
b. MCOCA  
c. PITA  
d. All of the above

(83) Which one of the following category, Honour Killings falls under

a. Gender based violence  
b. Caste based violence  
c. Structural violence  
d. Both b and c

(84) What is mandatory under Ahimsa in Jainism

a. Lacto vegetarianism  
b. Veganism  
c. a or b  
d. None of the above

(85) Why was Gandhiji thrown out of the Train in south Africa

a. He did not have a valid ticket  
b. He was travelling in the bogie reserved only for whites  
c. He was protesting against the government  
d. None of the above

(86) The first time Gandhiji used SATYAGRAHA IN

a. South Africa  
b. Champaran  
c. Sabramati  
d. None of the above

(87) Purpose of Dandi march led by Gandhiji

a. To protest against the steep tax levied by British on salt  
b. To protest against British atrocities  
c. To protest against high transport tax  
d. None of the above

(88) Deccan Riots an agrarian riots of 1874-75 happened in

a. Maharastra
b. Andhra Pradesh
c. Tamilnadu
d. Kerala

(89) The primary use of Indigo plant is
   a. **As dye for cotton yarn**
   b. As food product
   c. As fodder for cattle
   d. None of the above

(90) Reason for Indians forced to grow raw produce only and
discouraged to make finished goods, during British Raj
   a. Indians were not good at producing finished goods
   b. **Britishers were able to procure raw material from Indians at low price and produced finished goods and sold at higher rates**
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above

(91)