

7th Social Science Lesson 20 Questions in English**20. Women Empowerment**

1. "To call Women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Women" said by_____

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Narendra Modi

Explanation

"You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a Women; you educate a generation". 'To call Women the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Women' –Mahatma Gandhi

2. Which of the following statement is true?

- 1) Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country
 - 2) The empowerment and autonomy of Women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The empowerment and autonomy of Women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

3. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender
 - 2) Sex is the biological trait that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In sociology, we make a distinction between sex and gender. Sex is the biological trait that societies use to assign people into the category of either male or female.

4. _____ gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions.

- a) **Education**
- b) Gender Discrimination
- c) Gender Equality
- d) None

Explanation

Education: Education gives one the ability to think wisely and take thoughtful decisions. Gender Discrimination: A Society which discriminates between the two genders can never be empowered.

5. "The future must not belong to those who bully Women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons." These words were uttered by _____

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) **Barack Obama**

Explanation

The sustainability and progress of all regions depend on the success of Women across the globe. As the former President Barrack Obama said while addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 2012, "the future must not belong to those who bully Women. It must be shaped by girls who go to school and those who stand for a world where our daughters can live their dreams just like our sons."

6. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another
 - 2) The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "man") and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "Women")
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Gender involves social norms, attitudes and activities that society views as more appropriate for one sex over another. Gender is also determined by what an individual feels and does. The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "man") and femininity (what society views appropriate behaviour for a "Women").

7. Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly ____ percent are female

- a) 47
- b) 63**
- c) 73
- d) 90

Explanation

Of the illiterate youth across the globe, nearly 63 percent are female. Offering all children education will prop up literacy rates, pushing forward development in struggling regions.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking.
 - 2) Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are undereducated and poor, according to the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking. Through providing young girls with opportunities and fundamental skills, Human Trafficking can be significantly undermined.

9. According to the_____, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five

- a) UNDP
- b) WHO
- c) United Nations Girls' Education Initiative**
- d) UNESCO

Explanation

According to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, children of educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of five.

10. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Across the globe, Women are under represented as voters and restricted from political involvement
- 2) The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Across the globe, Women are under represented as voters and restricted from political involvement. The United Nations Women's Programmes on Leadership and Participation suggest that civic education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.

11. In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, wedding date is delayed by_____ years.

- a) 10
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 3

Explanation

As suggested by the United Nations Population Fund, in underdeveloped countries, one in every three girls is married before reaching the age of 18. In a region where a girl receives seven or more years of education, the wedding date is delayed by four years.

12. According to UNESCO a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl's wages later in life by___ percent.

- a) 50
- b) 90
- c) 20
- d) 60

Explanation

Education also increases a Women 's earning capabilities. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO) a single year of primary education has shown to increase a girl's wages later in life by 20 percent.

13. When 10 percent more Women attend school, GDP increases by_____ percent on average

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) 12

Explanation

Gross Domestic Product also rises when both girls and boys are being offered educational opportunities. When 10 percent more Women attend school, GDP increases by three percent on average.

14. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level
 - 2) When Women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

When Women are provided with equal rights and equal access to education, they go on to participate in economic activity. Increased earning power leads to reduction in poverty level.

15. Who among the following is first female teacher at the first girls' school?

- a) Savitribai Phule
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Savitribai Phule as a tradition breaker, the first female teacher at the first girls' school. when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

16. when we talk about girls' education only___ is remembered as the champion of Women's

education in India.

- a) Savitribai Phule
- b) Jyotirao Phule**
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- d) Mother Teresa

Explanation

when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

17. In which year first school for Women was opened in India?

- a) 1884
- b) 1848**
- c) 1853
- d) 1856

Explanation

Jyotirao Phule along with his wife Savitribai Phule, opened the first school for girls in 1848. when we talk about the girls' education only Jyotirao Phule is remembered as the champion of Women's education in India.

18. Who among the following is the 1st Women Prime Minister in the World?

- a) Sirimavo Bandaranaike**
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Pratibha Patil
- d) Annie Besant

Explanation

Sirimavo Bandaranaike is the First Women Prime Minister in the World. She become the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in the year in 1960

19. Who among the following is the first Women went to Space?

- a) Valentina Tereshkova**
- b) Junko Tabei
- c) Sunita Williams
- d) Kalpana Chawal

Explanation

Valentina Tereshkova is the first Women in the World to go to Space. She belongs to United States of Soviet Russia (USSR)

20. First Women to scale Mt Everest was_____

- a) Valentina Tereshkova
- b) Junko Tabei**
- c) Charlotte Cooper
- d) Bachendri Pal

Explanation

Junko Tabei first in the World to scale Mt Everest. She belongs to Japan.

21. Who among the following is the 1st Women to win Olympic Gold?

- a) Sirimavo Bandaranaike
- b) Valentina Tereshkova
- c) Junko Tabei
- d) Charlotte Cooper**

Explanation

Charlotte Cooper is the first Women in the World to win the Olympic gold. She belongs to England.

22. In which year Women's 1st university was opened?

- a) 1996
- b) 1916**
- c) 1926
- d) 1936

Explanation

First Women's University Maharshi Karve starts SNDT University in Pune in India with five students in 1916.

23. Who among the following is the 1st Women to hold Union Cabinet post in India?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman
- b) Kiran Bedi
- c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit**
- d) Meira Kumar

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Women in India to hold a Union Cabinet post.

24. Who among the following is the 1st Women to hold a Union Foreign Minister?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman
- b) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- c) **Sushma Swaraj**
- d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Explanation

Sushma Swaraj is the first Women in India to hold a Union Foreign Minister. She became Foreign Minister in 2014.

25. In which year 1st Women Foreign minister took her office?

- a) 2019
- b) **2014**
- c) 2009
- d) 2005

Explanation

Sushma Swaraj is the first Women in India to hold a Union Foreign Minister. She became Foreign Minister in 2014.

26. Who among the following is the 1st youngest minister in a state?

- a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- b) **Sushma Swaraj**
- c) Kiran Bedi
- d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

27. At what age 1st youngest cabinet minister of state took office?

- a) 29
- b) **25**
- c) 21
- d) 30

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

28. In Which state 1st youngest cabinet minister took office?

- a) **Haryana**
- b) Punjab
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation

First Women youngest minister of a state Sushma Swaraj (She became the cabinet minister of Haryana when she was only 25 yrs old).

29. Who among the following is the 1st Women governor of Independent India?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Annie Besant
- c) **Sarojini Naidu**
- d) Arundhati Roy

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Women to be a governor of state in Independent India. She became the governor of United province.

30. At which state 1st Women governor took Office?

- a) Madras
- b) **United Province**
- c) Delhi
- d) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Women to be a governor of state in Independent India. She became the governor of United province.

31. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president of UN General Assembly?

- a) **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit**
- b) Sushma Swaraj
- c) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- d) Sucheta Kripalani

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Indian Women to be a president of UN General Assembly. She took her office in 1953.

32. In Which year 1st Indian Women become the president of Un General Assembly?

- a) 1993
- b) 2003
- c) **1953**
- d) 1973

Explanation

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the first Indian Women to be a president of UN General Assembly. She took her office in 1953.

33. Who among the following is the 1st Women Prime Minister?

- a) **Indira Gandhi**
- b) Pratibha Patil
- c) Arundhati Roy
- d) Nirmala Sitharaman

Explanation

Indira Gandhi is the first Indian women Prime Minister. She became the Prime Minister in the year 1966.

34. In Which year 1st Indian Women Prime Minister took Office?

- a) **1966**
- b) 1976
- c) 1967
- d) 1977

Explanation

Indira Gandhi is the first Indian women Prime Minister. She become the Prime Minister in the year 1966.

35. Who among the following is the 1st Indian women to win noble peace prize?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) **Mother Teresa**
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) Bachendri Pal

Explanation

Mother Teresa is the first Indian Women to win Noble peace prize. She Won the prize in 1979.

36. In Which year the First Indian Women won noble peace prize?

- a) 1999
- b) 1979**
- c) 1959
- d) 1995

Explanation

Mother Teresa is the first Indian Women to win Noble peace prize. She Won the prize in 1979.

37. Who among the following is the first Indian women to climb Mt. Everest?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Arundhati Roy
- c) Bachendri Pal**
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Bachendri Pal is the first Indian Women to climb mount Everest. She climbed the mount Everest in 1984.

38. In which year the first Indian Women climbed Mt. Everest?

- a) 1984**
- b) 1994
- c) 2004
- d) 1990

Explanation

Bachendri Pal is the first Indian Women to climb mount Everest. She climbed the mount Everest in 1984.

39. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women to win Booker Prize?

- a) Arundhati Roy**
- b) Mother Teresa
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

Explanation

Arundhati Roy is the first Indian Women to win Booker prize. She won the booker prize in 1997.

40. In Which year 1st Indian women won booker prize?

- a) 1996
- b) 1997**

- c) 1979
- d) 1990

Explanation

Arundhati Roy is the first Indian Women to win Booker prize. She won the booker prize in 1997.

41. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president?

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Kiran Bedi
- c) Meira Kumar
- d) **Pratibha Patil**

Explanation

Pratibha Patil is the first Indian Women President. She became Indian President in the year 2007.

42. In which year the 1st Indian women became President of India?

- a) 2000
- b) **2007**
- c) 2002
- d) 2012

Explanation

Pratibha Patil is the first Indian Women President. She became Indian President in the year 2007.

43. Who among the following is the 1st Women Lok Sabha Speaker?

- a) **Meira Kumar**
- b) Fatima Bibi
- c) Nirmala Sitharaman
- d) Bhattacharya

Explanation

Meira Kumar became the 1st Women to be a speaker of Lok Sabha. She became Lok Sabha speaker in the year 2009.

44. In Which year the 1st Indian women became Lok Sabha speaker?

- a) 2007
- b) **2009**
- c) 2011
- d) 2005

Explanation

Meira Kumar became the 1st Women to be a speaker of Lok Sabha. She became Lok Sabha speaker in the year 2009.

45. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Supreme Court Judge?

- a) **Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi**
- b) Indu Malhotra
- c) Ruma Pal
- d) Indira Banerjee

Explanation

Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi is the first women judge of Indian Supreme Court. She is the first Muslim to be selected as such higher judiciary in the Country.

46. Who among the following is the 1st Women President of INC?

- a) Pratibha Patil
- b) **Annie Besant**
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) Mother Teresa

Explanation

Annie Besant is the first Women to be elected as the President of Indian National Congress. She become the president in the year 1917 at Calcutta session.

47. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women president of INC?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Sucheta Kripalani
- c) **Sarojini Naidu**
- d) Pratibha Patil

Explanation

Sarojini Naidu is the first Indian Women to be elected as the President of Indian national Congress. She became the President in 1925 in Kanpur Session.

48. Who among the following is the 1st Indian Women Chief Minister of a state?

- a) **Sucheta Kripalani**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- c) Arundhati Roy
- d) Jayalalitha

Explanation

Sucheta Kripalani is the first Indian Women Chief Minister of state.

49. Who among the following is the first women DGP in India?

- a) Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya**
- c) Kiran Bedi
- d) Annie Besant

Explanation

Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya is the first Women Director General of Police (DGP) in India. She belongs to 1973 batch IPS officer.

50. Who among the following is the first Women Defence Minister in India?

- a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- b) Sushma Swaraj
- c) Nirmala Sitharaman**
- d) Smriti Irani

Explanation

Nirmala Sitharaman is the first women Defence minister in India. She is also the first women finance minister.

51. Who among the following is the first women finance minister of India?

- a) Nirmala Sitharaman**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary
- c) Sushma Swaraj
- d) Smriti Irani

Explanation

Nirmala Sitharaman is the first women Defence minister in India. She is also the first women finance minister.

52. Who among the following is the first Women IPS officer?

- a) Kiran Bedi**
- b) Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- c) Sucheta Kripalani
- d) Vijaya Lakshmi

Explanation

Kiran Bedi is the First Women IPS officer in India. She belongs to 1972 IPS batch. She is the current Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry Union territory.

53. In which year 1st women IPS officer was chosen?

- a) 1973
- b) 1972**
- c) 1974
- d) 1970

Explanation

Kiran Bedi is the First Women IPS officer in India. She belongs to 1972 IPS batch. She is the current Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry Union territory.

54. What is the overall literacy rate of India in 2011?

- a) 70.11
- b) 74.04**
- c) 78.09
- d) 79.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

55. What is the overall literacy rate of Women in 2011 census?

- a) 53.67
- b) 65.46**
- c) 74.04
- d) 59.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

56. What is the overall literacy rate of men in 2011 census?

- a) 74.04
- b) **82.14**
- c) 65.46
- d) 53.67

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

57. What is the literacy gap between male and female in 2011 census?

- a) 21.59
- b) **16.68**
- c) 26.62
- d) 10.09

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

58. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was 2nd minimum?

- a) 1951
- b) 1991
- c) 2011
- d) 2001

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

59. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was minimum?

- a) 1991
- b) 2001
- c) 2011
- d) 1961

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

60. Between 1951-2011 census when was the male-female literacy gap was maximum?

- a) 2001
- b) 1961
- c) 1981
- d) 1951

Explanation

Male Female literacy rate in India: 1951-2011

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

61. Which among the following are the Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate?

- 1) Gender based inequality
 - 2) Low enrolment of girls in schools.
 - 3) Low retention rate and high dropout rate
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3

- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Factors Responsible for Poor Female Literacy Rate

1. Gender based inequality. 2. Social discrimination and economic exploitation. 3. Occupation of girl child in domestic chores. 4. Low enrolment of girls in schools. 5. Low retention rate and high dropout rate.

62. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Importance of women's economic empowerment in society is inevitable.
 - 2) Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Importance of women's economic empowerment in society is inevitable. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

63. _____ is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

- 1) Women's empowerment
 - 2) Achieving gender equality
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

64. Which among the following is not true about Economic Empowerment of Woman?

- a) Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality
- b) When more women work, economies slows down

- c) It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.
- d) Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth.

Explanation

Benefits of Economic Empowerment of Woman

1. Women's economic empowerment is central to realising women's rights and gender equality. 2. Empowering women in the economy and bridging gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the agenda for Sustainable Development 3. When more women work, economies grow. 4. Increasing women's and girls' educational attainment contributes to women's economic empowerment and more inclusive economic growth. 5. It is estimated that companies with three or more women in senior management functions score higher in all dimensions of organisational performance.

65. Which of the following is correct?

- 1) Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions.
- 2) Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Gender differences in laws affect both developing and developed economies, and women in all regions. Women remain less likely to participate in the labour market than men around the world.

66. Which of the following is incorrect?

- 1) Globally, women are paid less than men.
- 2) Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment.
- 3) Men are more likely to be unemployed than Women.
 - a) 1, 3
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3
 - d) 1 alone

Explanation

Women are more likely to be unemployed than men. Women are over-represented in informal and vulnerable employment. Globally, women are paid less than men.

67. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work.
- b) Unpaid care work is essential to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised
- c) Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Women are less likely than men to have access to financial institutions or have a bank account. Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work. Unpaid care work is essential to the functioning of the economy, but often goes uncounted and unrecognised. Women are less likely to be entrepreneurs and face more disadvantages starting businesses.

68. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Social inequality also prevails in Indian society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections.
 - 2) They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Indian society is known for its unity in diversity. Social inequality also prevails in this society which has given birth of weaker section of society which is as diverse as Indian society itself, women, Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, children, poor, landless farmers are considered as weaker sections. They have faced socio-economic and political discrimination in hands of dominating section since ancient time and their fight for rights and access to justice is almost as old as the discrimination against these marginalised and weaker group.