**CLASS : X**

**GENDER CASTE AND RELIGION**

**Q1. Write name of one social reformer who fought against caste inequalities.**

Ans:- Periyar Ramaswami Naiker

**Q2. What was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion ?**

Ans: By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.

**Q3. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.**

Ans:- Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

**Q4. What is the average child sex ratio in India ?**

Ans:- 933 females per thousand females.

**Q5. What is gender division ?**

Ans:- The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.

**Q6. What is the basis of communal politics?**

Ans:- People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.

**Q7. Name any two countries where women‘s participation in public life is very high.**

Ans:- Sweden and Finland

**Q8. What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?**

Ans:- 54% and 76%

**Q9. How communalism affect our lives?**

Ans:- It leads communal violence, riots and massacre.

**Q10. What do you mean by the term feminist?**

Ans:- A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.

**Q.11. In India seats are reserved for women in …………………**

Ans:- In Panchayati Raj bodies.

**Q.12. What does the term ‗Patriarchy‘ means?**

Ans:- It means a system that values men more than women and gives them more power.

**Q.13. What is the official language of Sri Lanka?**

Ans:- Buddhism.

**Q.14.What is the percentage of schedule casts and schedule tribe according to census 2001?**

Ans:- SC:- 16.2, ST:-8.2

**Q.15. What is caste hierarchy?**

Ans:- A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest and lowest castes

**Q.1. What is meant by gender division’?**a. Division between men and poor  
b. Division between males and females  
c. Division between educated and uneducated  
d. None of the above

**Q.2. What is mean by the term ‘Feminist’?**a. Having the qualities considered typical of women.  
b. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.  
c. The belief that men and women are equal.  
d. Men who look like women.

**Q3. Which one of these does not refer to the ‘Feminist movement’?**a. Improving educational and career opportunities for women  
b. Giving voting rights to the women  
c. Training them in household jobs  
d. Improving their political and legal status

**Q.4. What is the result of political expression of gender division?**a. Has helped to improve women’s role in public life  
b. Has provided a superior status to women  
c. The position remains the same, as it was  
d. None of the above

**Q.5. In which of these countries, the participation of women is not very large?**a. Sweden  
b. Norway  
c. India  
d. Finland

**Q.6. Indian society is of which type?**a. A matriarchal society  
b. A patriarchal society  
c. A fraternal society  
d. None of these

**Q.7. Which of these Acts provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women?**a. Same Wages Act  
b. Equal Remuneration Act  
c. Wages Equality Act  
d. Equality Wages Act

**Q.8. In which of these categories of work do you think less time is spent by men?**a. Household and related work  
b. Sleep, self-care, reading etc.  
c. Income-generating work  
d. Talking and gossiping

**Q.9. By how much the representation of women in state assemblies is less than others?**a. 2 %  
b. 5 %  
c. 6 %  
d. 3 %

**Q.10. What step taken to provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities?**a. Reservation for election to half of the seats for women  
b. Appointment of 1/3 women members  
c. Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women  
d. None of the above

**Q.1. What did Gandhi ji mean when he said that religion and politics can never be separated?**a. Effect of Hinduism on politics is more  
b. Effect of Islam on politics is more  
c. Need moral values in politics  
d. None of these

**Q.2. In some places in India, by how much the child sex ratio has fallen to as low as?**a. 927  
b. 840  
c. 820  
d. 800

**Q.3. Which of these countries has no official state religion?**a. Sri Lanka  
b. Pakistan  
c. England  
d. All of these

**Q.4. The percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has never reached what per cent of its total strength?**a. 25%  
b. 15%  
c. 10%  
d. 5%

**Q.5. Caste system in modern India has undergone with which great changes?**a. Fundamental  
b. Socio-economic  
c. Cultural  
d. Professional

**Q.6. What is leading to the breakdown of caste hierarchy?**a. Large-scale urbanisation  
b. Growth of literacy and education  
c. Occupational mobility  
d. All of the above

**Q.7. In India, where are the seats reserved for women?**a. Lok Sabha  
b. State Legislative Assemblies  
c. Cabinets  
d. Panchayati Raj bodies

**Q.8. Which of these is true about the most ugly form of communalism?**a. Communal violence  
b. Riots  
c. Massacre  
d. All the above

**Q.9. What is meant by ‘Communal Politics’?**a. Participation of different communities in politics  
b. When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest  
c. Communist type of government  
d. All of the above

**Q.10. Which of these matters deal with the ‘Family Laws’?**a. Marriage and divorce  
b. Adoption  
c. Inheritance  
d. All of these

Q1. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a ………………... in most families?

A. Gender system  
**B. Sexual division of labour**C. Division of labour  
D. Gender division

Q2.  More radical women’s movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called…………... movements.

A. Political  
B. Gender  
**C. Feminist**D. Radical

Q3.  What has helped to improve women’s role in public life?

A. Gender division  
B. Division of labour  
**C. Political expression of gender division**D. Radical behaviour

Q4.  Which country has very high participation of women in public life?

A. India  
B. USA  
C. England  
**D. Finland**

Q5.  India is still a …………..society.

A. Matriarchal  
**B. Patriarchal**C. Mixed  
D. All

Q6. What is the literacy rate of women in India?

**A. 54%**B. 55%  
C. 56%  
D. 57%

Q7. What is the literacy rate of men in India?

A. 73%  
**B. 76%**C. 75%  
D. 78%

Q8.  On an average an Indian woman works ……….. more than an average man every day?

**A. One hour**B. Half an hour  
C. Two hours  
D. One and a half hour

Q9. …………...provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.?

A. Wages act 1980  
**B. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976**C. Equal Wages Act, 1977  
D. Equal Income Act. 1978

Q10. What is child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in India?

A. 912  
B. 914  
**C. 919**D. 918

Q11. Which state has a child sex ratio below 900?

A. Madhya Pradesh  
B. Bihar  
C. Kerala  
**D. Haryana**

Q12. Which state has a child sex ratio above 950?

A. Punjab  
B. Maharashtra  
**C. West Bengal**D. Odisha

Q13. ‘Feminist movements’ are aimed at:

A. Liberty  
**B. Equality**C. Participation  
D. Power

Q14. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

A. Religion is taken as the basis of the nation  
B. When one religion is discriminated against other  
**C. State has no official religion**D. Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

Q15. Which of the following divisions is unique to India?

A. Gender division  
**B. Caste division**C. Economic division  
D. Religious division

Q16.  Women in India are discriminated against in ……..?

A. Political life  
B. Social life  
C. Economic life  
**D. All of the above**

Q17. Sexual Division of labour signifies, that  
(i) Gender division emphasises division on the basis of nature of work.  
(ii) Division between men and women.  
(iii) Caste is the basis of Gender Division.  
(iv) Work decides the division between men and women.

A. (i), (iii) and (iv)  
**B. (i), (ii) and (iv)**C. (i) and (iii)  
D. (iv) and (i)

Q18. In local self-government institutions, at least one third of all positions are reserved for………?

A. Men  
**B. women**C. children  
D. scheduled tribes

Q19.  “A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.” Select the correct option for the definition.

**A. Feminist**B. Patriarchy  
C. Caste hierarchy  
D. Social change

Q20. Which leaders worked for the elimination of the caste system in India?

**A. Jotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ram as warn i Naicker**B. Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi  
C. Jotiba Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Mahatma Gandhi  
D. Swami Vivekanand, Jotiba Phule and Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q21. The distinguishing feature of communalism is………?

**A. Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.**B. Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.  
C. A communal mind does not lead to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community.  
D. A secular constitution is sufficient to combat communalism.

Q22. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.  
1. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.  
2. Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.  
3. Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.  
4. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.

A. 1, 2 and 4  
B. 2, 3 and 4  
**C. 2 and 3**D. 1 and 4

Q23. Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India.  
1. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.  
2. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.  
3. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.  
4. Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes.

**A. 1 and 3**B. 1 and 4  
C. 2 and 3  
D. 2 and 4

Q24. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to……..?

A. Biological difference between men and women  
**B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women**C. Unequal child sex ratio  
D. Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

Q25. In India, seats are reserved for women in:  
1. Lok Sabha  
2. State legislative assemblies  
3. Cabinets  
4. Panchayati Raj bodies

**A. 1, 2 and 4**B. 2, 3 and 4  
C. 2 and 3  
D. 1 and 4

Q26.   Which among the following statements about India’s Constitution is wrong?

A.  prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.  
**B. gives official status to one religion.**C. provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.  
D. ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

Q27. What is the share of women’s participation in the State Assemblies?

**A. Less than 5 %**B. More than 10%  
C. 9 %  
D. Less than 4%

Q28. Women’s organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal has been……?

A. Passed  
B. Rejected  
**C. Pending**D. To be considered

Q29. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are ……..

A. Women  
B. Religious extremes  
**C. Religious minorities**D. Religious majorities

Q30. Women’s movement has argued that ……….of all religions discriminate against women?

A. Patriarchal laws  
**B. Family laws**C. Country laws  
D. State laws