

## Chapter 4 Gender, Religion and Caste

1. What is the percentage of Hindus in India, as per the 2001 Census?

- (a) 13.4
- (b) 80.5
- (c) 90.2
- (d) 91

2. Among the following, which countries have high participation of women in public life?

- (a) Sweden and India
- (b) Norway and Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal and Finland
- (d) Sweden and Africa

3. Family laws deal with

- (a) marriage and divorce
- (b) adoption
- (c) inheritance
- (d) all of the above

4. 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 quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (d) A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism.

5. In India, the representation of women in legislature has been

- (a) moderate
- (b) high
- (c) low
- (d) very low

6. Identify the statements which suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.

A. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.

B. Each caste group incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.

C. Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes.

D. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and D

7. The system where father is the head of the family is called

- (a) hierarchy
- (b) matriarchy
- (c) patriarchy
- (d) monarchy

8. 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.

9. Jotiba Phule was a/an

- (a) social reformer
- (b) political leader
- (c) educationist
- (d) environmentalist

10. In India seats are reserved for women in:

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. State legislative assemblies
- C. Cabinets
- D. Panchayati Raj bodies

- (a) A, B and D
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) B and C
- (d) A and D

11. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It

- (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.

12. 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.

13. From the given countries, which has a high participation of women in public life.

- (a) Norway and Sri Lanka
- (b) Sweden and India
- (c) Sweden and Africa
- (d) Nepal and Finland

14. 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

15. 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%

16. Which of these matters deal with the 'Family Laws'?

- (a) Marriage and divorce
- (b) Adoption
- (c) Inheritance
- (d) All of these

17. Which of these is true about the most ugly form of communalism?

- (a) Communal violence
- (b) Riots
- (c) Massacre
- (d) All the above

18. 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

19. 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

20. Indian society is of which type?

- (a) A matriarchal society
- (b) A patriarchal society
- (c) A fraternal society
- (d) None of these

21. 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

22. 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.

23. "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

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

- (a) Jotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramaswami 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

25. 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 quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- (d) A secular constitution is sufficient combat communalism.