

# RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER , CHENNAI- 82. WHATSAPP - 8056206308

## Gender, Religion And Caste MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

32 x 1 = 32

1) In India seats are reserved for women in

(a) Lok Sabha (b) State Legislative Assemblies (c) Cabinets (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

2) Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:

A. One religion is superior to that of others

B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.

C. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

What is the statements is /are correct?

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

3) Which among the following statements about Indian's Constitution is wrong?

(a) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion (b) It gives official status to one religion

(c) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.

(d) It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

4) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I	List II
1. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	A. Communalist.
2. A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	B. Feminist
3. A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community	C. Secularist
4. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	D. Castiest

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
B C A D	B A D C	D C A B	C A B D

5) Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities?

(a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

6) Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion?

(a) He was in favour of Hinduism. (b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion

(c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.

(d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.

- 7) Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.
- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.  
 (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.  
 (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar.
- 8) What is the average child sex ratio in India?
- (a) 923 (b) 926 (c) 935 (d) 933
- 9) Which one of the following refers to gender division?
- (a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.  
 (b) Biological difference between man and woman.  
 (c) The ratio of male child and female child.  
 (d) The division between male laborers and female laborers.
- 10) Which one of the following is the basis of communal politics?
- (a) People of different religions may have the same interests.  
 (b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.  
 (c) People of different religions live in mutual co-operation  
 (d) People who follow different religions belong to the same social community.
- 11) Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.
- (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal (b) Pakistan and Bhutan (c) Sweden and Finland  
 (d) South Africa and Maldives
- 12) What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
- (a) 54% and 76% (b) 46% and 51% (c) 76% and 85% (d) 37% and 54%
- 13) Which one of the following is a form of communalism?
- (a) Communal Unity and integrity. (b) Communal fraternity.  
 (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre. (d) Communal harmony.
- 14) Which one of the following refers to a feminist?
- (a) The female labourers (b) The employer who employs female workers  
 (c) A women who does not believe in equal rights for women.  
 (d) A women or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.
- 15) Sexual Divisions of labour signifies, that
- (i) Gender division emphasis 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)
- 16) Which statement is true for secularism/secular state?
- (a) Recognizes every religion and gives due importance to every religion.  
 (b) It is based on the idea that religion is the sole basis of social community.  
 (c) Secular state has its official religion. (d) No official religion for the secular state.

17) Caste hierarchy means

- (a) Shift from one occupation to another
- (b) A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest castes'.
- (c) Religious equality. (d) Communal harmony and peace on the basis of caste.

18) The participation of women in public life is very high in

- (a) Sweden (b) Norway (c) Finland (d) All of these

19) Which is not a threat to Indian democracy?

- (a) Low gender ratio (b) Caste system (c) Communalism (d) None of these

20) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society is known as

- (a) sex ratio (b) equal wages ratio (c) gender division (d) male ratio

21) "Religion can never be separated from politics" is said by

- (a) BR Ambedkar (b) GK Gokhale (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda

22) Name some prominent leaders of our country who worked for the elimination of caste system in India.

- (a) Jotiba Phule (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) All of them

23) Who said that religion can never be separated from politics?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) PR Naicker (d) None of them

24) Communalism problem is associated with

- (a) religion (b) caste (c) secularism (d) inequalities

25) Communal politics is based on the idea of

- (a) caste is the basis of social community.
- (b) religion and caste are the basis of social community.
- (c) religion is the basis of social community (d) None of the above

26) Which social division is unique to India?

- (a) Economic division (b) Caste division (c) Racial division (d) Religious division

27) Heredity, rituals, birth are the basis of

- (a) economic system (b) caste system (c) racial division (d) class system

28) Who among the following fought against caste inequalities?

- (a) Periyar Ramaswarni Naiker (b) BR Ambedkar (c) Jotiba Phule (d) All of them

29) Which factor does not weaken the caste inequalities?

- (a) Urbanisation (b) Literacy growth (c) Education (d) Politics

30) Literacy rate means ratio of

- (a) educated people in a country (b) uneducated people in a country
- (c) educated women in the country (d) All of the above

31) In 2011, child sex ratio was

- (a) 919 (b) 900 (c) 850 (d) 950

32) List I	List II
A. A system that values men more and gives them power over women.	1 Urbanisation
B. Law that deals with marriage and divorce.	2 Occupational mobility
C. New generation takes up occupations other than their ancestors.	3 Family Law
D. Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.	4 Patriarchy

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4321	4231	3421	2413

2 x 1 = 2

33) **Assertion (A)** Idea of Secularism constitutes one of the foundations of our country.

**Reason (R)** The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

34) **Assertion (A)** There is no official religion for the Indian state for maintaining its democratic status.

**Reason (R)** Communalism is one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true. but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

5 x 4 = 20

35) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws: Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religions. same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

**1.** Communal politics is based on what idea?

- (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- (b) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is not the principal basis of social community.
- (c) Communal politics is based on the idea that killing is the principal basis of social community.
- (d) Communal politics is based on the idea that animal is the principal basis of social community.

**2.** Can people who belong to different religions belong to same family laws?

- (a) No, they cannot
- (b) Yes, they can
- (c) Maybe, they can
- (d) Either yes or no

**3.** What does the extreme form of communalism leads to?

- (a) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (b) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (c) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (d) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

**4.** What is the belief about people who follow different religions?

- (a) It believes that people who follow different religions can belong to the Family laws.
- (b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.
- (c) It believes that people who follow different religions can convert laws.
- (d) It believes that people who follow different religions can make different government.

36) The literacy rate among women: The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When we look at school results, girls perform equally or better than boys yet they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources on their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

**1.** In India why do girls drop out from their studies?

(a) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents prefer to spend their resources only on their sons.

(b) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents ask them to do jobs.

(c) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents kill them.

(d) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents start their home tuitions.

**2.** How much is the literacy rate of women in India?

(a) The literacy rate of women in India is 24%.

(b) The literacy rate of women in India is 64%.

(c) The literacy rate of women in India is 54%.

(d) The literacy rate of women in India is 94%.

**3.** How much is the literacy rate of men in India?

(a) The literacy rate of men in India is 24%.

(b) The literacy rate of men in India is 76%.

(c) The literacy rate of men in India is 44%.

(d) The literacy rate of men in India is 14%.

**4.** Who influence most to the women to drop out from school early?

a) Parents influence most to the women to drop out from school early

(b) Environment influence most to the women to drop out from school early

(c) School influence most to the women to drop out from school early

37) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

**1.** In which fields are women paid less than men?

(a) In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

(b) In the case of theft women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

(c) In the case of murders women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

(d) In the field of teaching women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

**2.** What is The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976?

(a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

(b) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to unequal work.

(c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid only to all farmers.

(d) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid only to all shopkeepers.

**3.** What is that Act called which provides equal wages should be paid to equal work?

(a) The Equal Rating Act, 1976.

(b) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

(c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1876.

(d) The Equal Act, 1976.

**4.** In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, are paid less than men.

(a) Women (b) Animals

(c) Kings (d) Farmers

38) 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 SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR in most families. Women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works. Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men. Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home. In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in the fields. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition. The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called FEMINIST movements. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women. In some parts of the world, for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male dominated, PATRIARCHAL society. Women face disadvantage discrimination and oppression in various ways.

**1.** What did the women in different parts of the world do?

- (a) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal lands.
- (b) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal forests.
- (c) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.
- (d) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal air.

**2.** What is the position of women in our country?

- (a) In our country, women are forward then men men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (b) In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male-dominated, Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (c) In our country, women are forward then men men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Non-Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (d) In our country, women are forward then men men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Non-Patriarchal society. Women have advantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.

**3.** With what belief boys and girls are brought up?