

CHAPTER 3.5

Gender, Religion and Caste

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Women also do outside work like:
 (a) fetching water (b) collecting fuel
 (c) working in fields (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

2. It is believed that the main responsibility of a girl is to:
 (a) take care of house
 (b) look after children to cook
 (c) to cook
 (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

3. The participation of women in public life is very high in
 (a) Sweden (b) Norway
 (c) Finland (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

4. Which is not a threat to Indian democracy?
 (a) Low gender ratio (b) Caste system
 (c) Communalism (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Low gender ratio

5. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of :
 (a) social community (b) society
 (c) people (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) society

6. Choose the correct option about matriarchal society.
 (a) Educated society
 (b) Male dominated society
 (c) Female dominated society
 (d) Equal gender society

Ans : (c) Female dominated society

7. Urban areas have become particularly for women.
 (a) safe (b) Unsafe
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (b) Unsafe

8. 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

Ans : (c) gender division

9. Gender means differentiation between male and female based on:
 (a) sex (b) society
 (c) religion (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) sex

10. "Religion can never be separated from politics" is said by
 (a) BR Ambedkar (b) GK Gokhale
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans : (c) Mahatma Gandhi

11. Family law deals with
 (a) marriage (b) divorce
 (c) adoption (d) inheritance

Ans : (d) inheritance

12. Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are
 (a) people from religious minorities
 (b) women and children
 (c) illiterate people
 (d) All of the above

Ans : (a) people from religious minorities

13. Communalism problem is associated with
 (a) religion (b) caste
 (c) secularism (d) inequalities

Ans : (a) religion

14. 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

Ans : (c) religion is the basis of social community

15. The women's movement is called:
 (a) Women's movement (b) Female Agitation
 (c) Feminist Movement (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) Feminist Movement

16. Which social division is unique to India?
 (a) Economic division (b) Caste division
 (c) Racial division (d) Religious division

Ans : (b) Caste division

17. Heredity, rituals, birth are the basis of
 (a) economic system (b) caste system
 (c) racial division (d) class system

Ans : (b) caste system

18. Who among the following fought against caste inequalities?

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

Ans : (d) All of them

19. Which factor does not weaken the caste inequalities?

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

Ans : (d) Politics

20. The literacy rate among the women as compared to men in only:

- (a) 54% (b) 98%
 (c) 68% (d) 70%

Ans : (a) 54%

21. 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

Ans : (a) educated people in a country

22. The gender division is mainly:

- (a) private (b) public
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) both (a) and (b)

23. In 2011, sex ratio was

- (a) 914 (b) 900
 (c) 850 (d) 950

Ans : (a) 914

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Women's movements have argued that of all religious discriminate against women.

Ans : family laws

2. Sex selective abortion led to a in child sex ratio in the country to merely 914.

Ans : decline

3. A communal mind often leads to quest for of one's own religious community.

Ans : political dominance

4. of gender division has helped to improve women's role in public life.

Ans : political expression

5. Caste system was based on exclusion of and

discrimination against the groups.

Ans : outcaste

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. In today's scenario, we can claim that casteism has completely disappeared from our society and politics.

Ans : False

2. To a political party, 'Vote Bank' of a caste means a large proportion of the voters from the caste may probably vote for a particular party.

Ans : True

3. Political parties and candidates hardly use caste sentiments.

Ans : False

4. How are boys and girls brought up in India for the division of labour?

Ans : True

5. Shifting of population from rural to urban areas is known as migration.

Ans : False

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Sex-selective abortion led to decline of sex ratio in India.

Reason : Desire of for a male child makes Indian families abort girl.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Sex-selective abortion led to decline of sex ratio in India. Indian parents want to have son and want ways to abort girl child. However, sex-selective abortion is immoral and legally banned in India. The reason thus explains the assertion.

2. **Assertion :** Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone.

Reason : Right to vote should be given to people of upper caste and class for taking wise decision.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Universal Adult Franchise gives right to vote to everyone irrespective of caste, religion, colour or gender. It is based on the principle of equality. Right to vote should be given to everyone because that is the whole essence of a democracy, equal representation.

Class cannot determine wisdom.

3. **Assertion :** Stereotypical gender roles for males and females helps in avoiding conflicts.

Reason : India is a matriarchal society.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Stereotypical gender roles where females are expected to do household work and males are expected to earn living is unjustifiable. The female should also get equal rights as the male. Also, India is a patriarchal society, Men are in authority over women in different aspects of society.

4. **Assertion :** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste.

Reason : Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, women are considered to be inferior to men and that is why, they are paid less. However, this belief is not correct and should not be justified. Thus, unequal payment should not be advocated. This belief is unjustifiable as both are equal.

5. **Assertion :** Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Reason : Caste should be kept away from politics.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. It considers that people of different religion can't be equal citizen and one should dominate the other. Caste creates social conflicts and should be kept away from politics as it leads to violence. The reason, however true, does not explain the assertion.

6. **Assertion :** Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways.

Reason : India is a patriarchal society.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

India is a patriarchal society where men are considered superior to women. Hence, women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Yet, it is not justifiable. The reason explains the assertion.

7. **Assertion :** A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. Reason : All castes are equal and man-made.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. However, such a belief is faulty as everyone is equal and no caste is superior to other. Thus, both reason & assertion are true but the reason does not explain the assertion.

8. **Assertion :** India is a secular state.

Reason : Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion without prejudices or any discrimination.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

India is a secular state. The Constitution gives freedom to everyone to profess, practice and propagate any religion. There is no official religion of India. The reason explains the assertion.

9. **Assertion :** Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party.

Reason : Selecting the candidate from same caste helps in ensuring better governance.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Sometimes a caste group becomes vote bank for a party as people select the candidate belonging to their own caste. This helps in representing and communicating their personal interests on a wider front. However, it is wrong to select a candidate on the basis of caste instead of personal abilities. Thus the assertion is true, the reason is false.

10. **Assertion :** Men and women should be given equal rights.

Reason : Men are superior to women physically and emotionally.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Men and women should be given equal rights as both are equal in every respect. Thus the reason is false.

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