

Gender Religion and Caste

Question 1.

A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's:

- (a) Own religious society
- (b) Own religious community
- (c) Own religious ideas
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Own religious community

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

Question 2.

Our constitution:

- (a) Gives a special status to one religion
- (b) Does not give a special status to any religion
- (c) Favours two religions
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Does not give a special status to any religion

Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

Question 3.

The constitution:

- (a) Does not prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- (b) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- (c) Allows only one religion
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion

The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Question 4.

All societies have some kind of social inequality:

- (a) And some form of division of labour
- (b) And different castes
- (c) And similar castes
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) And some form of division of labour

All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.

Question 5.

Caste's and caste system in modern India:

- (a) Not undergone many changes
- (b) Have undergone some changes

- (c) Have undergone great changes
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Have undergone great changes
Caste's and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.

Question 6.

Some of the older aspects of caste:

- (a) Do not persist
- (b) Still persist
- (c) Do not exist
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Still persist
Some of the oldest aspects of caste still persist.

Question 7.

There is a disproportionately large presence of:

- (a) 'Middle caste' among the urban middle classes in our country
- (b) 'Lower caste' among the rural lower classes in our country
- (c) 'Upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 'Upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country
There is a disproportionately large presence of 'upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country.

Question 8.

In the case of communalism, casteism is rooted in the belief that:

- (a) Caste is the sole basis of social community
- (b) Religion is the sole basis of social community
- (c) Modern education is necessary
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Caste is the sole basis of social community
Casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of social community.

Question 9.

A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the lowest castes is known as:

- (a) Caste ladder
- (b) Occupational mobility
- (c) Caste hierarchy
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Caste hierarchy
It refers to caste hierarchy.

Question 10.

Universal adult franchise refers to:

- (a) All the adult citizens of India
- (b) One – person – one – vote
- (c) Two – person – two – votes
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) One – person – one – vote

It refers to one – person – one – vote.

Question 11.

No parliamentary constituency in the country:

- (a) Has a clear majority of one single vote
- (b) Can win an election
- (c) Can contest an election
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Has a clear majority of one single vote

No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single vote.

Question 12.

When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it means:

- (a) A small proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party
- (b) A large proportion of the voters from that caste do not vote for that party
- (c) A large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) A large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party

It means a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.

Question 13.

Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste:

- (a) While some voters have no candidate from their caste
- (b) While many voters have many candidates from their caste
- (c) While many voters have no candidate from their caste
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) While many voters have no candidate from their caste

Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste.

Question 14.

Gender division is not based on biology but on:

- (a) Social expectations and stereotypes
- (b) Hierarchical social division
- (c) Can be both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Social expectations and stereotypes

Gender division is actually, based on social expectations and stereo types and not on biology.

Question 15.

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main work of women is:

- (a) Working outside
- (b) To do housework
- (c) To do housework and bringing up children
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) To do housework and bringing up children

They are made to believe that the main work of women is to do housework and rear children.

Question 16.

Feminist movements aimed at:

- (a) Equal status for women
- (b) Equal status for men
- (c) Equality in personal and family life for women
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Equality in personal and family life for women

Feminist movement aimed at equality in the personal and family life of women.

Question 17.

The participation of women in public life is very high in countries like:

- (a) India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- (b) USA, Russia and UK
- (c) Sweden, Norway and Finland
- (d) Australia, New Zealand and China

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Sweden, Norway and Finland

In Sweden, Norway and Finland the participation of women in public life is very high.

Question 18.

Our country is a:

- (a) Male – dominated
- (b) Women – dominated
- (c) Can be both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Male – dominated

Our country is a male-dominated country.

Question 19.

The literacy rate among women is only:

- (a) 50 percent compared with 70 percent among men

- (b) 52 percent compared with 72 percent among men
- (c) 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men
- (d) 60 percent compared with 80 percent among men

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 54 percent
compared with 76 percent among men
The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men.

Question 20.

The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even:

- (a) 5 percent of its total strength
- (b) 10 percent of its total strength
- (c) 15 percent of its total strength
- (d) 20 percent of its total strength

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 10 percent of its total strength
The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10 percent of its total strength.

Question 21.

The share of women in the state assemblies is less than:

- (a) 20 percent
- (b) 15 percent
- (c) 10 percent
- (d) 5 percent

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 5 percent
The share of the women in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent.

Question 22.

Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riot in our country are:

- (a) People from minorities
- (b) People from majorities
- (c) People from religious minorities
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) People from religious minorities
Most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities.

Question 23.

Ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in:

- (a) Education
- (b) Politics
- (c) Health
- (d) Running a government

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Politics

Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can play a vital role in politics.

Question 24.

Communal politics refers to:

- (a) Beliefs of one religion are presented to those of other religions
- (b) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
- (c) When state power be used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest
- (d) All the above factors

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All the above factors

Communal politics refers to all the above factors.

Question 25.

Communal politics is based on the idea:

- (a) That religion is the principal basis of social community
- (b) That religion is not the principal basis of social community
- (c) That ideas and views are the principal basis of social community
- (d) All the above factors

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) That religion is the principal basis of social community

In communal politics religion is the principal basis of social community.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division seen every where, but is rarely recognised in the study of politics.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while upper class women work in offices.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. Majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

4. Earlier, only women were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

5. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Most radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. In our country, women work side – side with men.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. Now-a-days women do not disadvantage, discrimination oppression.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. The literacy rate among women in our country is only 54 per cent compared with 76 percent among men.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Sex-selection abortion does not lead to decline in child sex ratio.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. India is behind the averages, in women participation in national parliaments, for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. One – third of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are now reserved for men.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. There are more than 10 lakh electee women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Human rights groups have demanded that the government take special steps to promote religious minorities.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. People are able to express in politics their needs interests and demands as a member of a religious community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. Communal politics is not based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. People who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

22. People of one religion have the same interests and aspirations in every context.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

23. Any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. A communal mind does not lead to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Communalism does not take the ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. The post – Independence period also seen large scale communal violence.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. There is an official religion for the Indian state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Family laws of religions	(a) every	A. against women
2. There are many voices inside	(b) special	B. everyday beliefs
3. The most common expression of	(c) economic	C. status
4. Caste division is	(d) communalism is in	D. to India
5. Caste continues to be closely linked to	(e) discriminate	E. community

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Family laws of religions	(e) discriminate	A. against women
2. There are many voices inside	(a) every	E. community
3. The most common expression of	(d) communalism is in	B. everyday beliefs
4. Caste division is	(b) special	D. to India
5. Caste continues to be closely linked to	(c) economic	C. status

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Feminist	(a) shift of population from rural to urban areas
2. Patriarchy	(b) shift one occupation from another
3. Family laws	(c) a system that values men more than women
4. Urbanisation	(d) laws that deal with family related matters
5. Occupational mobility	(e) one who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Feminist	(e) one who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men
2. Patriarchy	(c) a system that values men more than women
3. Family laws	(d) laws that deal with family related matters
4. Urbanisation	(a) shift of population from rural to urban areas
5. Occupational mobility	(b) shift one occupation from another

Fill in the blanks

1. On an average an Indian woman works hour more than an average man every day.

▼ Answer

Answer: one

2. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for

▼ Answer

Answer: women

3. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a reservation of at least of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

▼ Answer

Answer: one-third

4. division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics.

▼ Answer

Answer: Gender

5. Political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every equally.

▼ Answer

Answer: religion

6. politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

▼ Answer

Answer: Communal

7. People who follow different religions cannot belong to the same community.

▼ Answer

Answer: social

8. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every

▼ Answer

Answer: context

9. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday

▼ Answer

Answer: beliefs

10. Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to in our country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: democracy

11. There is no official for the Indian state.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: religion

12. Caste has not disappeared from India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: contemporary

13. Political parties and in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: candidates

14. No constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: parliamentary

15. People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their condition

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: economic.

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