



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

Elementary Questions

1. Over the past few decades, sex ratio in India

A. Has not changed

B. Has gone down

C. Has increased

D. Has shown a fluctuating trend

Answer: D



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2. Participation of women in public life is relatively low in countries like

A. Norway

B. Sweden

C. Finland

D. Bangladesh

Answer: D



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3. The process of shifting from one occupation to another, being practised by the new generation is

A. Social change

B. Secular state

C. Occupational mobility

D. Communal representation

Answer: C



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4. Select the laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women.

- A. Special Marriage Act of 1955
- B. Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961
- C. Equal Remuneration Act of 1976
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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

- A. One's religion is superior to that of others.
- B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community
- D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

A. A,B,C and D

B. A,B and D

C. A and C only

D. B and D only

Answer: C



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6. In India seats are reserved for women in

A. Lok Sabha

B. State legislative assemblies

C. Cabinets

D. Panchayati Raj bodies

Answer: D



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7. Women in India are discriminated against in

- A. Political life
- B. Social life
- C. Economic life
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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8. 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

Answer: B



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9. 'Sexual division of labour' signifies that

- A. Gender division emphasises upon division on the basis of nature of work
- B. Division between men and women
- C. Caste is the basis of gender division
- D. Work decides the division between men and women.

A. A,C and D

B. A,B and D

C. A and C

D. D and A

Answer: B



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10. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to

A. Biological differences 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

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Select name of one social reformer who fought against caste inequalities.

A. Periyar Ramaswami Naiker

B. Baba Raja Ram

C. Ilayaraja

D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. What was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion?

A. Religion above all things in the society.

B. It is the basic need for any country's growth and progress.

C. By religion, Gandhi meant moral values that inform all religions.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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3. Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.

A. Mohan Das and Raja Ram

B. Periyar and Swathnam

C. Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. What is the average child sex ratio in India?

A. 933

B. 833

C. 999

D. None of these

Answer: A



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5. What is gender division?

A. Race and Caste.

B. Poor men and women in the society.

C. The hierarchical unequal roles assigned
to men and women by the society.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. What is the basis of communal politics?

- A. Money and power in few people's hand
- B. People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.
- C. Education in some people's hand.
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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7. Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.

A. Bulgaria and Italy

B. Sweden and Finland

C. Bulgaria and Greece

D. None of these

Answer: B



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

A. 44% and 66%

B. 54% and 76%

C. 33% and 67 %

D. None of these

Answer: B



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9. How communalism affect our lives?

A. It leads to poverty and uneducated society.

B. It leads to political uncertainty and unrest in people's life.

C. It leads communal violence, riots and massacre.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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10. What do you mean by the term feminist?

A. A fair colour men and women.

B. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.

C. Rich peoples of the country.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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11. In India seats are reserved for women in

A. Panchayati Raj bodies

B. Educational Institutions and Religious activities

C. Religion and Jobs

D. None of these

Answer: A



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12. What does the term 'Patriarchy' mean?

A. It means a system that demoralise men more than women.

B. It is a system which judge people's opinion in every aspects of the society.

C. It mean a system that values men more than women and gives them more power.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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13. Who among the following said that religion can never be separated from politics?

A. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedker

B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Raja Ram Mohan Rai

Answer: C



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14. What is the percentage of schedule castes and schedule tribes according to census 2001?

A. SC-26.2 , ST-12.2

B. SC-16.2 , ST-8.2

C. SC-31.3 , ST-8.9

D. None of these

Answer: B



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15. What is caste hierarchy?

A. It is a popular tool for the religious peoples.

B. A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the highest and lowest castes.

C. Uncertainty in the society due to education and work.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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16. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India?

1. Sexual division of labour

2. Illiteracy

3. Lack of representation in politics

4. Discrimination in Jobs.

A. Only 1 and 3

B. Only 1,2 and 3

C. Only 2,3 and 4

D. All 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D



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