



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

CH.4.Gender,Religion and caste-Worksheet

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: X Sec: ____

1.

Read the data given below and answer the question. Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh As per the data given above who has the least percentage of literacy rate in rural population?

Category	Male	Female
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%
Literacy rate for the rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
a)Male b)Children c)Male & Female d)Female		

2.

Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong?
 a. prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 b. gives official status to one religion.
 c. provides to all individuals the freedom to profess any religion.
 d. ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

3.

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

A.1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d
 B.1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c
 C.1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b
 D.1-c,2-a,3-b,4-d

List I

1. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men

2. A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community

3. A person who thinks that caste is the principle basis of community

4. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs

List II

Communist

Feminist

Secularist

Castiest

4.

DIRECTION : Mark the most suitable option:

(a)Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

(b)Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

(c)Assertion is true but Reason is false. (d)Assertion is false but Reason is true.

1. Assertion (A) : women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

Reason (R) : They are not provided adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%.

2. Assertion(A): The evil of the caste system is still embedded in the 21st century.

Reason (R): Still today Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are seen as stars that are of less value and people who do this work are seen as dirty or impure.



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	3. Assertion: A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community. Reason: All castes are equal and man-made. 4. Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Reason: India is a patriarchal society. 5. Assertion : Universal adult franchise gives right to vote everyone. Reason: Right to vote should be given to people of upper caste and class for taking wise decision. 6. Assertion (A): Economic conditions play a crucial role in shaping the voting behaviour of individuals within the same caste or community. Reason (R) : Voter's attachment to political parties is solely based on assessment of govt. performance and leader's popularity.
5	When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to: a) Biological differences between men and women. b) Unequal roles assigned by society to men and women. c) Unequal child sex ratio. d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.
6	_____ used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion. (a) C Rajagopalachari (b) Sardar Patel (c) Gandhiji (d) Nehru
7	Which of the following statements are true regarding feminist movements? a) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life. b) Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. c) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. d) All of the above.
8	In which regions of the world, the representation of women in the national parliaments is the lowest? (a) India (b) Europe (c) Sub Saharan Africa (d) North America
9	Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005? (a) The Right to Property Act (b) The Right to Education Act (c) The Consumer Protection Act (d) The Right to Information Act
10	In India, seats are reserved for women in (a) Lok sabha (b) State legislative assemblies (c) Cabinets (d) Panchayati Raj bodies
11	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. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community. D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others. Which of the statements is/are correct? (a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B and D (c) A and C (d) B and D
12	Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities. (a) Dr. (a)Manmohan Singh and Smt. Indira Gandhi (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi. (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar
13	Name any two laws that enacted by the Indian parliament for the welfare of women?
14	State the definition of Feminist?
15	In which system of elected bodies about one-third seats are reserved for women? (a) Panchayats and Municipals (b) Lok Sabha (c) State Assemblies (d) None of these
16	Which of the following statement about India as a secular state is incorrect?



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	(a) Allows freedom to practice any religion (b) There is no official religion (c) Prohibits discrimination on religious grounds (d) It reserves seats for religious minorities
16	What does caste hierarchy mean? (a) A shift from rural areas to urban areas (b) Shift from one occupation to another (c) A ladder-like formation in which all caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest (d) None of these
17	On which of the following ideas is communal politics based? (a) One religion is considered superior than the others (b) Creating a vote bank on the basis of religion (c) Parties promote religious stereotypes (d) All the above
18	Who among the following said that religion can never be separated from politics? (a) Acharya Vinobha Bhave (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Rajendra Prasad
19	Which of the following is correct for patriarchal society? (a) Women dominated society (b) Male-dominated society (c) Educated society (d) Cultured society
20	Who among the following is a feminist? (a) Someone who does not believe in equal rights and opportunities for women and men (b) Someone who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men (c) Someone who believes in secularism (d) None of the above
21	What is leading to the breakdown of caste hierarchy? (a) Large-scale urbanisation (b) Growth of literacy and education (c) Occupational mobility (d) All the above
22	What do you mean by "The Equal Remuneration Act"? (a) It provides that more and more wages should be paid to equal work. (b) It provides that less wages should be paid to equal work. (c) It provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. (d) It provides equal work for all the workers in urban areas.
23	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.
24	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
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 to combat communalism
26	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
27	Identify two reasons that state that caste alone cannot determine elections in India. A. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. i B. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.



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	C. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. D. Mobilising and securing political support has brought new consciousness among the lower castes. (a) A and C (b) A and D (c) B and C (d) B and D
28	Expression of caste differences in politics gives many communities the space to demand power (a) advantage (b) disadvantage (c) moralities (d) immoral
28	Social divisions based on are peculiar to India. (a) Class (b) Religion (c) Region (d) Caste
29	What, according to you, is the central reason behind the gender division you observe in the society? a. Biological differences between men and women b. Natural predisposition of men and women c. Societal expectations and stereotypes d. Historical gender roles.
29	How has the historical exclusion of women from public affairs impacted their participation in politics? a. Women have naturally prioritized domestic duties b. Women have shown reluctance to engage in politics c. Women's political involvement has been minimal d. Women have dominated political offices.
30	Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. Assertion (A): Economic conditions play a crucial role in shaping the voting behaviour of individuals within the same caste or community. Reason (R) : Voter's attachment to political parties is solely based on assessment of govt. performance and leader's popularity. i. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A. ii. . Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation of A. iii. A is true but R is false. iv. A is false but R is true
31	What does the Panchayati Raj in India aim to achieve through its reservation policy? a. Equal pay for men and women b. A fair distribution of father's property c. increased representation of women in local govt. d. Removal of social division.
32	a. What is shown in the cartoon? b. What is Vote Bank politics? c. Do you think that political leaders are right to treat people belonging to a caste as 'vote banks'?
33	a. Identify the building shown in the above cartoon. b. What is shown in the above cartoon? c. What is the status of Women's Reservation Bill?