

## EXERCISE

### **A. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

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| <p><b>Q.1</b> What do you mean by gender division ?</p> <p><b>Q.2</b> What does the term sexual division of labour signify ?</p> <p><b>Q.3</b> What does the term feminist movement mean?</p> <p><b>Q.4</b> What is patriarchal society ?</p> <p><b>Q.5</b> List out the provisions of the Equal Wages Act.</p> <p><b>Q.6</b> What led to the feminist and women's movement ?</p> <p><b>Q.7</b> Give the measures to remove the inequality of women.</p> <p><b>Q.8</b> In what ways unequal treatment of women was raised in the political domain ?</p> <p><b>Q.9</b> What is the term 'religious differences' ?</p> <p><b>Q.10</b> What was Gandhiji's view on religion and politics ?</p> <p><b>Q.11</b> Examine the term communalism.</p> <p><b>Q.12</b> What do you mean by communal politics ?</p> <p><b>Q.13</b> What is the term "Political Mobilisation" on religious lines ?</p> <p><b>Q.14</b> Give the two steps taken by Indian Government to check the communalism.</p> <p><b>Q.15</b> What do you mean by secular state ?</p> <p><b>Q.16</b> What is the term secularism ?</p> <p><b>Q.17</b> Why did our constitution framers choose the model of a secular state ?</p> <p><b>Q.18</b> Give the concept of caste inequality.</p> <p><b>Q.19</b> What do you mean by caste system ?</p> | <p><b>Q.20</b> How is caste the role of basis of social community ?</p> <p><b>Q.21</b> Examine briefly communalism as an ideology and as a social phenomena.</p> <p><b>Q.22</b> What is casteism ?</p> <p><b>Q.23</b> Give two effects of Casteism ?</p> <p><b>Q.24</b> What are feminist movements ?</p> <p><b>Q.25</b> Define sex ratio.</p> <p><b>Q.26</b> What is a secular state ?</p> <p><b>Q.27</b> What are family laws ?</p> <p><b>Q.28</b> Name any four social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.</p> <p><b>Q.29</b> Give an appropriate term for a person, who says that religion is the principal basis of community.</p> <p><b>Q.30</b> Give an appropriate term for a person, who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.</p> <p><b>Q.31</b> Give an appropriate term for a person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.</p> <p><b>Q.32</b> Why did women organise themselves in the world and start agitations ?</p> <p><b>Q.33</b> Mention any one demand of the women organisations in India.</p> <p><b>Q.34</b> Match List-I with List-II, and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :</p> |
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#### **List-I**

#### **List-II**

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.      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. Casteist

	1	2	3	4
(A)	B	C	A	D
(B)	B	A	D	C
(C)	D	C	A	B
(D)	C	A	B	D

### **B. Short Answer Type Questions**

- Q.1** What is social equality ?
- Q.2** How did women achieve gender equality ?
- Q.3** In what ways women's role was improved in public life ?
- Q.4** Give a comparative analysis of the political participation of Indian women to that of the world.
- Q.5** How has women participation been increased in the Indian politics ? Give a comparative analysis of early and modern period ?
- Q.6** What is the term 'inequality of women' ? How is it a hindrance in the way of democracy ?
- Q.7** List out the three laws enacted by the parliament since independence for the welfare of women.
- Q.8** Write a note on the National Commission for women.

- Q.9** List out the steps that need to be taken to improve the social status of women in Indian society.
- Q.10** How do ideas, ideals and values play a role in politics ?
- Q.11** What are the basis of communalism ?
- Q.12** Explain public and private division of men and women ?
- Q.13** Examine the present nature of caste system.
- Q.14** How is casteism harmful to the democratic ideals ?
- Q.15** What are the reasons for the great change in the caste system ?
- Q.16** 'Political mobilisation on religious lines is a frequent form of communalism.' Explain.
- Q.17** Mention any four steps which can be undertaken to improve the women's representation in politics.

- Q.18** What are feminist Movements ? What were their major demands ?

### **C. Long Answer Type Questions**

- Q.1** What does the term inequality of women mean ? In what ways is it being practised in India ?
- Q.2** Examine the factors responsible for the deteriorating status of women in society.
- Q.3** Examine the impact of caste system on Indian democratic system. List out some measures to eradicate effects of casteism.
- Q.4** Examine the relationship between religion & politics.
- Q.5** What are the various forms of caste in politics ?
- Q.6** Examine the measures to combat the problems of communalism.

- Q.7** "Caste system and politics in India cannot be separated". Justify.
- Q.8** Name the movements which agitate for women's rights. How have these movements helped in improving women's conditions?
- Q.9** Discuss the sexual division of labour.
- Q.10** How can religion influence politics? Explain.
- Q.11** What is communal politics? Explain.
- Q.12** What is communalism? What are the major beliefs of communal people ?
- Q.13** State any four provisions of the Indian Constitution which makes it a secular state.
- Q.14** In what ways does politics influence caste system ?
- Q.15** Explain the different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
- Q.16** The rigid caste system is disappearing in India. Explain the major factors responsible for this.
- Q.17** "The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true." Explain by given examples.
- Q.4** There are more than ..... elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.  
(A) Two lakhs (B) Three lakhs  
(C) Seven lakh (D) Ten lakhs
- Q.5** Women are not treated equally in terms of .....  
(A) Economic status (B) Social status  
(C) Political status (D) All the above
- Q.6** Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 was later amended in-  
(A) 1982 (B) 1984 (C) 1986 (D) 1988
- Q.7** National Commission for Women was set up in ....., towards the empowerment of women.  
(A) 1990 (B) 1991 (C) 1992 (D) 1993
- Q.8** Identify the states where most district have child sex ratio below 850 -  
(A) Kerala .  
(B) Karnataka  
(C) West Bengal  
(D) Punjab
- Q.9** What is the percentage of Hindu religion population in India in 2001 -  
(A) 80.5 % (B) 60.2 %  
(C) 65.7 % (D) 90 %

#### **D. Multiple Choice Questions**

- Q.1** Social divisions based on ..... are peculiar in India.  
(A) Caste (B) Religion  
(C) Political party (D) Gender
- Q.2** Special marriage Act of 1954 was later amended in .....  
(A) 1976 (B) 1977 (C) 1978 (D) 1979
- Q.3** ..... seats in local government bodies are reserved for women.  
(A) Half (B) One third  
(D) One fifth (D) One sixth
- Q.10** Caste hierachy means -  
(A) Shift from one occupation to another  
(B) Religious equality.  
(C) Communal harmony and peace on the basis of case  
(D) A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed form the 'highest' to the 'lowest castes.
- Q.11** A man or a woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man -  
(A) Communist  
(B) Socialist  
(C) Feminist  
(D) Communalist

- Q.12** A society that values man more and give them power over woman .....  
 (A) Feminist society  
 (B) Hetrogenous Society  
 (C) Partiachal Society  
 (D) Communist society
- Q.13** The literacy rate among women in India is about ....., whereas it is .....for men-  
 (A) 54%, 76%  
 (B) 50%, 80%  
 (C) 76%, 54%  
 (D) 100%, 80%
- Q.14** ..... provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work -  
 (A) The Equal Wages Act  
 (B) Right to Equality  
 (C) Rights to Wages  
 (D) Right to Information
- Q.15** Which one of the following statements regarding the representation of women in the Parliament is not correct ?  
 (A) In India, the proportion of woman in legislature has been very low  
 (B) In Nordic countries the proportion of woman in legislature has been high  
 (C) The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10%  
 (D) The share of women in the state assemblies is high

- Q.16** "Religion can never be separated from politics." Who said these words?  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (B) W.C. Bannerji  
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (D) Indira Gnadhi
- Q.17** Which of the following is not a feature of communalism ?  
 (A) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community  
 (B) Religion is seen as the basis of nation  
 (C) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religious  
 (D) The followers of a particular religion can belong to different communities
- Q.18** ..... is official religion for the Indian state -  
 (A) There is not official religion  
 (B) Hinduism  
 (C) Sikhism  
 (D) Christianity
- Q.19** In which of the following are one third of the seats reserved for women in India ?  
 (A) Lok Sabha (B) State Assemblies  
 (C) Government jobs (D) Panchayats

## ANSWERS

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ans.	A	C	B	D	D	B	C	D	A	D	C	C	A	A	D	C	D	A	D