

I. Choose the appropriate answer for the following

- 1) 'Feminist movements' are aimed at:
 - a) Liberty
 - b) Equality
 - c) Participation
 - d) Power
- 2) Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?
 - a) Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
 - b) When one religion is discriminated against other
 - c) State has no official religion
 - d) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
- 3) Which of the following divisions is unique to India?
 - a) Gender Division
 - b) Caste Division
 - c) Economic Division
 - d) Religious Division
- 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 the above
- 5) In local self-government institutions, atleast one third of all positions are reserved for:
 - a) Men
 - b) Women
 - c) Children
 - d) Scheduled tribes
- 6) 'Equal Wages Act' signifies;
 - a) Law that deals with family related matters.
 - b) Law provides that equal wages should be paid for equal job for both men and women.
 - c) An Act which signifies that all work inside the home is done by the women of the family.
 - d) A radical law against the discriminatory attitude and sexual division of labour.
- 7) 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
- 8) Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It
 - a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
 - b) gives official status to one religion.
 - c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
 - d) (ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.
- 9) 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

a) A,B,and D

b) B,C and D

c) B and C

d) A and D

10) "Sexual Division of labour signifies, that

(i) Gender division emphasises division on the basis of nature of work.

(ii) Division between men and women.

(iii) Caste is the basis of Gender Division.

(iv) Work decides the division between men and women

a) (i), (iii) and (iv)

b) (i), (ii) and (iv)

c) (i) and (iii)

d) (iv) and (i)

QUESTION BANK

1. What is the percentage of seats reserved for women in local bodies?
2. What is the 'term' used for a person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men?
3. Define the term 'feminist'.
4. Explain the term 'feminist movements'.
5. What is a patriarchal society?
6. Why do Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have the prefix 'Scheduled' in their names?
7. What is communal politics?
8. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular State.
9. Suppose a politician seeks your vote on the religious ground. Why is his act considered against the norms of democracy? Explain
10. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies. (2014)
11. "Gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes". Support the statement.
12. How does religion influence the political set up in our country? Explain. (2015)
13. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
14. What factors have brought about a change in the Indian Caste system in modern times? Explain.
15. Explain the various forms that caste can take in politics.
16. What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.
17. What have been the consequences of the political expression of gender division in free India?
18. Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India.
19. How far is it correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden but it is the caste that gets politicised? Explain.
20. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your viewpoint.