



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: X	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
CHAPTER: 3 W.S. NO: 3	TOPIC: GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE	YEAR: 2026 -2027

1	The share of women in the state assemblies is less than: A. 20% B. 15% c. 10% d. 5%
2	When we speak of gender division, 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
3.	Family laws deal with A. Marriage and divorce B. Adoption C. Inheritance D. All of the above
4.	The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in: A.1950 B.1976 C.1986 D.1992
5.	Identify the statements which suggest that, it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized. I. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it. II. Each caste group incorporates neighboring castes which were earlier excluded. III. Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes. IV. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments. Options: A. I, II and IV B. II, III and IV C. II and III D. I and IV

6.	Which of the following term refers to the belief in the advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women? A. Patriarchy B. Democrats C. Socialists D. Feminists
7.	What is the primary concern when religion is seen as the basis of a nation? A. Promoting religious diversity B. Fostering national unity C. Encouraging religious tolerance D. Creating potential dangers to nationalism
8.	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 combat communalism.
9.	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.
	Assertion and Reasoning: In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options
10.	Assertion (A): Feminist movements demand equality in personal and family life as well as in public life, education, employment and politics. Reason (R): Feminism is a belief in equal rights and opportunities for women and men Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is true, but (R) is false D. (A) is false, but (R) is true
11.	Assertion (A): A secular state is one that does not have an official religion, does not favour or discriminate against any religion, and treats all religions equally. Reason (R): No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste, so parties need support of more than one caste. Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). C. (A) is true, but (R) is false D. (A) is false, but (R) is true