

## CHAPTER-3 | Gender, Religion and Caste

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. What was Gandhiji's view on the relationship between religion and politics?

- A. They should be completely separate
- B. Religion can guide politics through ethics
- C. Politics should dominate religion
- D. Religion has no place in politics (B)

**Explanation:** Gandhiji believed politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion and not separated from it.

2. What do family laws in India deal with?

- A. Employment
- B. Property rights
- C. Marriage, divorce, adoption, and inheritance
- D. Education (C)

**Explanation:** Family laws govern marriage, divorce, adoption, and inheritance, and differ for different religions in India.

3. What is communal politics?

- A. Using religion to unite people
- B. Using religion to divide people and gain political power
- C. Promoting secularism
- D. SaAdvocating for equal rights (B)

**Explanation:** Communal politics involves exploiting religion to divide people for political gains.

4. Which of the following is NOT a feature of communal thinking?

- A. One religion has different interests in every context
- B. People have several other roles and identities beyond religion
- C. All members of one religion always share the same interest
- D. There are many voices inside every community (C)

**Explanation:** Communal thinking wrongly assumes all members of one religion have the same interests, ignoring diversity within communities.

5. Which country witnessed serious conflict despite most people belonging to the same religion?

- A. India
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. Northern Ireland
- D. Pakistan (B)

**Explanation :** Northern Ireland faced conflict as different groups practiced the same religion differently, leading to political tension.

6. Which form of communalism involves appeals using religious symbols and leaders?

- A. Everyday beliefs
- B. Political dominance
- C. Political mobilization
- D. Communal violence (C)

**Explanation:** Political mobilisation on religious lines uses sacred symbols, leaders, and emotional appeals to gather support.

7. What is the most common form of communalism in daily life?

- A. Political mobilisation
- B. Communal violence
- C. Everyday beliefs and stereotypes
- D. Quest for political dominance (C)

**Explanation:** Communalism often appears in everyday beliefs, prejudices, and stereotypes about religious communities.

8. Which of the following is a key feature of secularism in India?

- A. One official state religion
- B. Government can impose religious practices
- C. Freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion
- D. State can discriminate on religious basis (C)

**Explanation:** India's secularism ensures freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion without state interference.

9. What was a major outcome of communal violence during Partition?

- A. End of multi-party democracy
- B. Formation of linguistic states
- C. Mass riots and massacres in India and Pakistan
- D. Rise of secularism (C)

**Explanation:** During Partition, India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots and massacres.

10. Why is communalism considered dangerous for India's unity?

- A. It promotes secular values
- B. It strengthens caste equality
- C. It undermines the idea of a united India
- D. It removes religion from politics (C)

**Explanation:** Communalism undermines secularism and the very idea of India's unity by dividing people on religious lines.