

Ravi Maths Tuition

PS - Gender, Religion and Caste

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

39 x 1 = 39

- 1) In India seats are reserved for women in
(a) Lok Sabha (b) State Legislative Assemblies (c) Cabinets (d) Panchayati Raj bodies
- 2) 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.
What is the statements is /are correct?
(a) A, B, C and D (b) A, B and D (c) A and C (d) B and D
- 3) Which among the following statements about Indian's Constitution is wrong?
(a) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion (b) It gives official status to one religion
(c) It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
(d) It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.
- 4) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I	List II
1. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	A. Communalist.
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. Castiest

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1234	1234	1234	1234
BCAD	BADC	DCAB	CABD

- 5) Which one of the following social reformers fought against caste inequalities?
(a) Periyar Ramaswami Naiker (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- 6) Which one of the following was the view of Mahatma Gandhi about religion?
(a) He was in favour of Hinduism. (b) He was an ardent supporter of Muslim Religion
(c) By religion, Gandhi meant for moral values that inform all religions.
(d) He said that India should adopt Christianity.
- 7) Which one of the following refers to gender division?
(a) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to man and woman by the society.
(b) Biological difference between man and woman. (c) The ratio of male child and female child.
(d) The division between male laborers and female laborers.

- 8) Name any two political leaders who fought against caste inequalities.
 (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil. (b) Mr. Nitesh Kumar and Mr. Narendra Modi.
 (c) Dr.S. Radhakrishnan and Shri Morarji Desai (d) Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar.
- 9) What is the average child sex ratio in India?
 (a) 923 (b) 926 (c) 935 (d) 933
- 10) Which one of the following is the basis of communal politics?
 (a) People of different religions may have the same interests.
 (b) People of different religions have different interests that involve conflicts.
 (c) People of different religions live in mutual co-operation
 (d) People who follow different religions belong to the same social community.
- 11) Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.
 (a) Sri Lanka and Nepal (b) Pakistan and Bhutan (c) Sweden and Finland (d) South Africa and Maldives
- 12) What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India?
 (a) 54% and 76% (b) 46% and 51% (c) 76% and 85% (d) 37% and 54%
- 13) Which one of the following is a form of communalism?
 (a) Communal Unity and integrity. (b) Communal fraternity. (c) Communal violence, riots and massacre.
 (d) Communal harmony.
- 14) Which one of the following refers to a feminist?
 (a) The female labourers (b) The employer who employs female workers
 (c) A women who does not believe in equal rights for women.
 (d) A women or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.
- 15) Sexual Divisions of labour signifies, that
 (i) Gender division emphasis 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)
- 16) Which statement is true for secularism/secular state?
 (a) Recognizes every religion and gives due importance to every religion.
 (b) It is based on the idea that religion is the sole basis of social community.
 (c) Secular state has its official religion. (d) No official religion for the secular state.
- 17) Caste hierarchy means
 (a) Shift from one occupation to another
 (b) A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest castes'.
 (c) Religious equality. (d) Communal harmony and peace on the basis of caste.
- 18) The participation of women in public life is very high in
 (a) Sweden (b) Norway (c) Finland (d) All of these
- 19) Which is not a threat to Indian democracy?
 (a) Low gender ratio (b) Caste system (c) Communalism (d) None of these
- 20) The hierarchical unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society is known as
 (a) sex ratio (b) equal wages ratio (c) gender division (d) male ratio

- 21) "Religion can never be separated from politics" is said by
 (a) BR Ambedkar (b) GK Gokhale (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda
- 22) Name some prominent leaders of our country who worked for the elimination of caste system in India.
 (a) Jotiba Phule (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) All of them
- 23) Who said that religion can never be separated from politics?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) PR Naicker (d) None of them
- 24) Communalism problem is associated with
 (a) religion (b) caste (c) secularism (d) inequalities
- 25) Communal politics is based on the idea of
 (a) caste is the basis of social community. (b) religion and caste are the basis of social community.
 (c) religion is the basis of social community (d) None of the above
- 26) Which social division is unique to India?
 (a) Economic division (b) Caste division (c) Racial division (d) Religious division
- 27) Heredity, rituals, birth are the basis of
 (a) economic system (b) caste system (c) racial division (d) class system
- 28) Who among the following fought against caste inequalities?
 (a) Periyar Ramaswarni Naiker (b) BR Ambedkar (c) Jotiba Phule (d) All of them
- 29) Which factor does not weaken the caste inequalities?
 (a) Urbanisation (b) Literacy growth (c) Education (d) Politics
- 30) Literacy rate means ratio of
 (a) educated people in a country (b) uneducated people in a country (c) educated women in the country
 (d) All of the above
- 31) In 2011, child sex ratio was
 (a) 919 (b) 900 (c) 850 (d) 950

32)

List I	List II
A. A system that values men more and gives them power over women.	1 Urbanisation
B. Law that deals with marriage and divorce.	2 Occupational mobility
C. New generation takes up occupations other than their ancestors.	3 Family Law
D. Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.	4 Patriarchy

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4321	4231	3421	2413

- 33) Which one of the following statements is not true ?
- (a) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
 - (b) The Constitution allows us to practice, profess and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 - (c) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
 - (d) As per the Constitution, religion can never be separated from politics.
- 34) Which one of the following statements best describes women empowerment?
- (a) Encouraging men to take leadership roles. (b) Promoting superiority of women over men.
 - (c) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women. (d) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.
- 35) Women in different parts of the world organised and protested for equal rights. These protests demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. What is the best outcome of the political expression of gender division?
- (a) It has provided superior status to women in the society.
 - (b) It has helped to improve women's role in public life.
 - (c) It has increased the exploitation of women in many sectors. (d) It has reduced women's role in public life.
- 36) Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. On average, women in the labour market still earn 23 per cent less than men globally and women spend about three times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care Work as men.
Source: un.org
When we speak about gender divisions, what do we mean actually?
- (a) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and Women.
 - (b) Biological differences between men and women. (c) Absence of voting rights for women.
 - (d) Unequal child sex ratio.
- 37) India has several political parties that have been formed on caste lines. These parties often cater to the interests of specific castes and aim to represent the political and social concerns of these castes. Examples include the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), which represents Dalits and other lower castes, and the Samajwadi Party (SP), which represents Yadavs and other backward castes in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
Source: Mint
Which among the following is true regarding communal politics?
- (a) It is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of a social community.
 - (b) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
 - (c) State power is used to establish the domination of one religious' group over the rest. (d) All of the above
- 38) Which of the following statements suggest that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised? Identify.
- I. When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes find a place in it.
 - II. Each caste incorporates neighbouring castes which were earlier excluded.
 - III. Various caste groups enter coalition with other castes.
 - IV. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments.
- (a) Statements I and II are appropriate. (b) Statements II and III are appropriate. (c) Statements IV is correct.
 - (d) All the statements are appropriate.
- 39) Consider the statements given below and choose the Correct answer.
Statement I Political mobilisation on religious lines is one of the frequent forms of communalism.
Statement II In electoral politics, it appeals to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.
- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect. (b) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
 - (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect. (d) Both statements I and II are correct.

- 40) Social divisions based on are peculiar to India.
- 41) Those laws that deal with family related matters, such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc are known as _____
- 42) Communal politics is based on the idea that _____ is the principal basis of social community.
- 43) _____ of seats in Local government bodies in Panchayats and Municipalities are now reserved for women

Picture Based Questions

2 x 1 = 2

- 44) This chair of Chief Minister designates his



- (a) Power
(b) Secularism
(c) Innovative ideas
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 45) Given below is a cartoon created by Neelabh Banerjee, the renowned Indian cartoonist, illustrator and comics artist.



What is the cartoon trying to depict?

- (a) The sexual division of labour in India.
(b) Natural and unchangeable gender divisions.
(c) Income generating activities done by women in rural India.
(d) The ability of men to contribute equally to domestic work as women.

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

- 46) Social divisions based on economic condition are peculiar in India.
- 47) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1970 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work

Assertion and reason

2 x 1 = 2

- 48) **Assertion (A)** Idea of Secularism constitutes one of the foundations of our country.

Reason (R) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Codes

- (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

49) **Assertion (A)** There is no official religion for the Indian state for maintaining its democratic status.

Reason (R) Communalism is one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.

Codes

- (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

2 Marks

55 x 2 = 110

- 50) Name any two countries where women's participation in public life is very high.
- 51) Name a system that gives that gives man more respect and more power over women.
- 52) In which level of government do women have reservation?
- 53) What is the percentage of reservation given to women at local level of government?
- 54) What is the cause of creation of Pakistan?
- 55) Who said that religion can never be separated from politics?
- 56) What is the result of reservation of women at local level of government?
- 57) What was the basis of communal politics?
- 58) Name the religion which has unique division of society based on caste.
- 59) On what is the gender division based?
- 60) What is reflected in a sexual division of labour.
- 61) What is the result of the division of labour?
- 62) What are feminist movements?
- 63) What is a patriarchal society?
- 64) Why are there drop out among girls?
- 65) Explain the Equal Remuneration Act 1976.
- 66) In India, the proportion of women in legislation has been very low - how?
- 67) How can we increase the proportion of women in legislature?
- 68) What is the role played by the Panchayat Raj in women's political representation?
- 69) What did Gandhiji mean saying that religion can never be separated from politics?
- 70) What have been argued by the Human rights groups in our country?
- 71) What is the view of women about Family Laws?
- 72) What is communal politics?
- 73) What is the most common expression of communalism?
- 74) How does a communal mind often lead to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community?
- 75) What is meant by political mobilisation on religious lines?
- 76) Why did the makers of our constitution chose the model of a secular state?
- 77) What is a Secular state?
- 78) On what was caste system based?
- 79) Name the leaders who worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities absent.
- 80) Mention the changes undergone by the Indian society in the field of caste system.

- 81) What is urbanisation?
- 82) Explain the term occupational mobility.
- 83) What is caste hierarchy?
- 84) What is the negative impact of exclusive attention to caste?
- 85) Why the literacy rate among women in India is low in comparison to their counterparts?
- 86) What do you mean by 'Feminist'?
- 87) Explain the term 'Feminist Movement'.
- 88) Suggest the main aim of Feminist Movement
- 89) In which countries, women's representation in politics is very high profile?
- 90) State the significance of the 'Equal Wages Act'.
- 91) What is meant by sex ratio?
- 92) Which state in India has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate?
- 93) Which state has the highest female sex ratio?
- 94) Why does Kerala have a lowest Infant Mortality Rate?
- 95) Which state has the lowest female sex ratio?
- 96) How many seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India?
- 97) Suggest anyone way to protect women from domestic oppression.
- 98) What do you understand by a secular state?
- 99) How can we define a person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious belief?
- 100) How is the caste of a person determined in India?
- 101) Name two leaders of our country who worked for the establishment of a classless society.
- 102) "Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country." Examine the statement.
- 103) Shruti performed a web search for 'Teacher' and found that 80% of the images had women, while a search for 'Pilot' mainly showed men. Discuss how these web search results reflect societal perceptions and the sexual division of labour. Explain with an example.
- 104) 'Due to the efforts of social reformers and other socio-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.'
 (i) Name any four social reformers who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
 (ii) Suggest any two ways to break caste hierarchy within the Indian society.

Activity Based Questions

3 x 2 = 6

- 105) If casteism and communalism are bad, what makes feminism a good thing? Why don't we oppose all those who divided the society on any lines-caste, religion or gender?
- 106) "I am not religious, why should I bother about communalism and secularism"? Comment on this statement.
- 107) "I often crack jokes about people from one religion, does that make me communal?" Comment on this statement?

3 Marks

39 x 3 = 117

- 108) Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
- 109) State different forms of the communal politics with one example of each.
- 110) State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
- 111) State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

- 112) What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
- 113) 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
- 114) Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
- 115) Explain the different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
- 116) "Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in the society." Justify this statement with four suitable examples.
- 117) How women in India still face discrimination in various ways? Explain.
- 118) "In our country, women still lag much behind than men despite some improvement since independence." Justify this statement with four reasons.
- 119) How women in India still face discrimination and oppression in various ways? Support the statement with suitable examples.
- 120) "Women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India." Justify the statement with any three suitable examples.
- 121) Explain the various forms that communalism can take in politics.
- 122) What form does communalism take in politics?
- 123) Mention any five constitutional provision that make India a secular state.
- 124) "Communalism poses a great threat to that Indian democracy." Justify.
- 125) "Caste, an important source of economic inequality in India." Justify.
- 126) Explain any three forms of caste politics in India.
- 127) Explain any four forms of casteism in Indian politics.
- 128) How does caste affect politics in India?
- 129) Explain the role of caste in Indian politics.
- 130) "Caste can take various forms in politics." Comment.
- 131) What are feminist movements? What were their major demands?
- 132) State any four reasons of the Indian constitution which make it a secular state.
- 133) What is a secular state? How does the constitution ensure that India remains a secular state?
- 134) What is sexual division of labour?
- 135) Suggest any two measures to integrate the people belonging to different ethnic group in a society.
- 136) What do you understand by casteism?
- 137) Describe any five features of the caste system in India.
- 138) Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.
- 139) What do you mean by women's suffrage?
- 140) Besides caste, which other factors do matter in electoral politics? Explain.
- 141) "Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country." Examine the statement.

142) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source A Women's Main Problem There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and, other forms of domestic violence. All this is well known yet issues related to women's well being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives.

(i) Evaluate the position of women in our society

Source B Women's Representation in Government In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 12 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2014. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, Cabinets are largely all-male, even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies in Panchayats and Municipalities are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

(ii) To what extent the government of India can do justice for empowering women through involving them in administration?

Source C Social Divisions Become a Political Issue Women, organisation and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. But there is no consensus over this among all the political parties. The bill has not been passed. Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics. This also shows that disadvantaged groups do benefit when social divisions become a political issue. Do you think that women could have made the gains we noted above if their unequal treatment was not raised in the political domain?

(iii) To what extent social divisions can be rectified in our society?

143) How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples.

144) Read the statements given below regarding Communal politics.

Statement I Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of a social community.

Statement II A communal mind often wants to dominate one's own religious community.

How can communalism pose a great threat or hindrance to the Indian democracy? Justify with relevant viewpoints that do reflect these statements I and II.

145) 'In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvements which have been made since independence. India is still a male dominated, patriarchal society. Women in India are facing discrimination in many ways.'

(i) Could you think of some reasons why women's representation is so low in India?

(ii) In what way proper representation of women in legislature can solve the problem of gender-based discrimination?

146) "Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India". Discuss the statement with the most likely suitable arguments.

Build the answer around these points

Untouchability

Access to Education

Economic status

Case Study Questions

5 x 4 = 20

Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws: Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religions. same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

1. Communal politics is based on what idea?

- (a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- (b) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is not the principal basis of social community.
- (c) Communal politics is based on the idea that killing is the principal basis of social community.
- (d) Communal politics is based on the idea that animal is the principal basis of social community.

2. Can people who belong to different religions belong to same family laws?

- (a) No, they cannot
- (b) Yes, they can
- (c) Maybe, they can
- (d) Either yes or no

3. What does the extreme form of communalism leads to?

- (a) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (b) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (c) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.
- (d) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

4. What is the belief about people who follow different religions?

- (a) It believes that people who follow different religions can belong to the Family laws.
- (b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.
- (c) It believes that people who follow different religions can convert laws.
- (d) It believes that people who follow different religions can make different government.

- 148) The literacy rate among women: The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When we look at school results, girls perform equally or better than boys yet they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources on their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

1. In India why do girls drop out from their studies?

- (a) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents prefer to spend their resources only on their sons.
- (b) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents ask them to do jobs.
- (c) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents kill them.
- (d) In spite of doing well in their studies, Indian girls drop out from their studies because parents start their home tuitions.

2. How much is the literacy rate of women in India?

- (a) The literacy rate of women in India is 24%.
- (b) The literacy rate of women in India is 64%.
- (c) The literacy rate of women in India is 54%.
- (d) The literacy rate of women in India is 94%.

3. How much is the literacy rate of men in India?

- (a) The literacy rate of men in India is 24%.
- (b) The literacy rate of men in India is 76%.
- (c) The literacy rate of men in India is 44%.
- (d) The literacy rate of men in India is 14%.

4. Who influence most to the women to drop out from school early?

- (a) Parents influence most to the women to drop out from school early
- (b) Environment influence most to the women to drop out from school early
- (c) School influence most to the women to drop out from school early

- 149) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

1. In which fields are women paid less than men?

- (a) In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (b) In the case of theft women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (c) In the case of murders women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- (d) In the field of teaching women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

2. What is The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976?

- (a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.
- (b) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to unequal work.
- (c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid only to all farmers.
- (d) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid only to all shopkeepers.

3. What is that Act called which provides equal wages should be paid to equal work?

- (a) The Equal Rating Act, 1976.
- (b) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- (c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1876.
- (d) The Equal Act, 1976.

4. In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, are paid less than men.

- (a) Women (b) Animals
- (c) Kings (d) Farmers

Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children. This is reflected in a SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR in most families. Women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up these works. Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men. Similarly, it is not that women do not work outside their home. In villages, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in the fields. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helper in middle class homes, while middle class women work in offices. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition. The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights. There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called FEMINIST movements. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women. In some parts of the world, for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male dominated, PATRIARCHAL society. Women face disadvantage discrimination and oppression in various ways.

1. What did the women in different parts of the world do?

- (a) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal lands.
- (b) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal forests.
- (c) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.
- (d) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal air.

2. What is the position of women in our country?

- (a) In our country, women are forward then men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (b) In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male-dominated, Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (c) In our country, women are forward then men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Non-Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
- (d) In our country, women are forward then men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a female-dominated, Non-Patriarchal society. Women have advantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.

3. With what belief boys and girls are brought up?

- (a) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.
- (b) Boys and girls are brought up to that women are stronger and superior than men.
- (c) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that men are criminals.
- (d) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of men is housework and bringing up children.

4. What type of work prefer by women?

- (a) Works such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., are being preferred done by women.
- (b) Works such as killing, murders, deforestation, etc., are being preferred done by women.
- (c) Works such as engineering, repairing, plumbing etc., are being preferred done by women.
- (d) Works such as acting, typing, IT, etc., are being preferred done by women.

151) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

1. What does extreme form of communalism lead to?

(a) The extreme form of communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

(b) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

(c) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation.

(d) Extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to same religions can live as equal citizens within one nation.

2. Communal politics is based on which idea?

(a) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

(b) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is not the principal basis of social community.

(c) Communal politics is based on the idea that killing is the principal basis of social community.

(d) Communal politics is based on the idea that animal is the principal basis of social community.

3. What is the belief about people who follow different religions?

(a) It believes that people who follow different religions can belong to the Family laws.

(b) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.

(c) It believes that people who follow different religions can convert laws.

(d) It believes that people who follow different religions can make different government.

5 Marks

16 x 5 = 80

152) Explain any three factors which are responsible for breaking down the old notions of caste hierarchy.

153) "Gender division is not based on biology, but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.

154) What are the features of communal politics?

155) In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since independence. Analyze the reasons.

156) Write a note on women's political representation in our country.

157) How are often religious differences expressed in the field of politics?

158) "Women still lag behind men in India despite some improvements since independence' Analyse the statement."

159) What is communalism? How is communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy? Explain.

160) What is communal politics? Explain the idea behind the communal politics.

161) 'Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India'. Examine the statement.

162) Define the term secularism. Explain any four features of secularism in India.

163) 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.

164) "In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence." Support the statement with examples.

165) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Communalism becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms, when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations. This belief is fundamentally flawed. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every context. Everyone has several other roles, positions and identities. There are many voices inside every community. All these voices have a right to be heard. Therefore any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within that community.

(i) When does communalism happen in our society?

(ii) Infer what will happen if the followers of different religions have some commonalities?

(iii) How does communal politics suppress many voices within same community?

166) "Communalism is harmful for the nation". Explain.

167) Read the following excerpt about the relationship between caste and politics in India and answer the question that follows.

Caste acts as a dividing and cohesive force in Indian politics. It provides a basis for the emergence of several interest groups in the Indian political system each of which competes with all other groups in the struggle for power. In the rural Indian context, the caste was a mobilisation of the communication channel, representation, and leadership and a link between the electoral process and the political process.

Source: troindia.in

The focus on caste and politics can sometimes give the impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Do you agree? Justify.
