

Maxprap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Gender, Religion and Caste (POL)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every:
a) two years b) fifteen years c) ten years d) five years
2. India is a secular state because:
a) It allows freedom to practise any religion b) It teaches defensive action to the people
c) It allows discrimination on religious grounds d) There is an official religion
3. The Prime Minister's High - Level Committee is popularly known as:
a) Sachar Committee b) Sarkaria Committee
c) Mandal Committee d) Poonchi Committee
4. This problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation:
a) Federalism b) Communalism c) Socialism d) Secularism
5. When was the Equal Remuneration Act passed?
a) 1976 b) 1979 c) 1975 d) 1978
6. Which among the following is not a liberal feminist?
a) Mary Wollstonecraft b) Harriet Taylor c) Shulamith Firestone d) Betty Friedan
7. In India seats are reserved for women in
a) Panchayat raj bodies b) Lok Sabha
c) State Legislative Assemblies d) Cabinets
8. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of:
a) Social community b) Politics c) Economy d) Cultural community

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose correct answer out of following

choices.

- 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.

9. Assertion (A): A casteist is a person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

Reason (R): All castes are equal and man - made.

10. Assertion (A): The word scheduled is used for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Reason (R): These groups include hundreds of castes or tribes whose names are listed in an official Schedule.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. In what ways sexual division of labour is done in our country?
- 12. Describe the changes in castes and caste system in modern India.
- 13. Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. Examine the statement.
- 14. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
- 15. Explain any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. "Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes." Support the statement.
- 17. "Caste (system) and politics in India cannot be separated." Justify.
- 18. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so? Give your view point.
- 19. Suggest any two measures to integrate the people belonging to a different ethnic group in a society.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

- 20. Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular.
- 21. Describe any five features of **caste in politics** in India.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. This choice was reflected in several constitutional provisions:

- There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

Understood in this sense, secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. Communalism should not be seen as a threat to some people in India. It threatens the very idea of India. That is why communalism needs to be combated. A secular Constitution like ours is necessary but not sufficient to combat communalism. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.

- a) What does the Indian Constitution provide to all individuals and communities in terms of religion? (1)
- b) How does India's approach to secularism differ from some other countries like Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and England? (1)
- c) How does the Indian Constitution address the issue of untouchability in the context of religion? (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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.

- a) How is the sexual division of labor reflected in most families? (1)
- b) What is the result of the sexual division of labor in society, especially in politics? (1)
- c) Why were agitations for equal rights important in the context of women's participation in public affairs? (2)

Gender, Religion and Caste (POL) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =