



GRADE: X

QUESTION BANK (2023-24)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ch: Gender, religion and Caste.

Qn. No	All Questions are Compulsory	Marks allocated
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS	1 Mark Each
1	Which of the following statements are true regarding feminist movements? a) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life. b) Agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. c) There were agitations in different countries for the extension of voting rights to women. d) All of the above. Answer: Option (d)	1
2	Which of the following statements is true? a) Every social difference does not lead to social division. b) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. c) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities, cutting across the boundaries of their groups. d) All of the above. Answer: Option (d)	1
3	Which of the following statements are true regarding communal politics? a) State power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest. b) Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions. c) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of a social community. d) All of the above. Answer: Option (d)	1
4	Which of the following statements is true? a) The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. b) Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion. c) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any. d) All of the above. Answer: Option (d)	1
5	Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism? (a) Religion is taken as the basis of 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	1

	Answer: Option(c)	
6	<p>Heredity, rituals, birth are the basis of</p> <p>(a) economic system (b) caste system (c) racial division (d) class system</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>	1
7	<p>Women's political representation in India is:</p> <p>(a) The percentage of elected women members in lok sabha has never been more than 15% of its total strength. (b) Their share in the state assemblies is more than 15%. (c) Their share in the state assembly is less than 5%. (d) The percentage of elected women members in lok sabha has never been more than 20% of its total strength.</p> <p>Answer: option (c)</p>	1
8	<p>A system that gives man more respect and more power over women is called:</p> <p>(a)Matriarchy (b) Patriarchy (c) Federalist (d) communist</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>	1
9	<p>How have politics influenced caste system?</p> <p>A. Selections of judges are influenced by Caste system and politics. B. the different sub caste system group comes together to become a large group, to bargain more for political benefits. C. cast consolidation has taken place under the name of backward and forward cast groups. D. Cast alliances for political struggle</p> <p>Which of the above statement is true?</p> <p>(a) A and B (b) B,C and D (c) A,B and D (d) A,B and C</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>	1
10	<p>When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>Answer: Option (b)</p>	1
	SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	
11	<p>Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular State.</p> <p>Answer:Two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular State are: i. There is no official religion for the Indian State. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. ii. 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.</p>	3

12	<p>Suggest any two steps to improve the women's participation in politics.</p> <p>Answer: (i) To make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies (ii) By reserving some seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies for women. (iii) Political parties should also give due representation to women members. (iv) By raising the literacy rate.</p>	3
13	<p>Describe the positive and negative aspects of relationship between caste and politics.</p> <p>Answer: (i) In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. (ii) In this sense, caste politics has helped people from the Dalits and the OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.</p>	3
14	<p>What is sexual division of labour?</p> <p>Answer: It is a term referring to the specialized gender roles of male bread winner and female housewife. In other words, it is a system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family or organized by them through the domestic helpers and men do all the work outside the home.</p>	3
15	<p>What does the concept of patriarchy refer to?</p> <p>Answer: Patriarchy is a concept which is based on male domination. It refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. As a result, women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.</p>	3
	LONG ANSWER	
16	<p>What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.</p> <p>Answer: Feminist Movements are radical women's movements aiming at attaining equality for women in personal and family life and public affairs. These movements have organised and agitated to raise channels for enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities.</p> <p>Political demands of the feminist movement in India: The one way to ensure that women related problems get adequate attention in India is to have more women as elected representatives. To achieve this, it is legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. Panchayati Raj in India has reserved one-third seats in Local Government bodies for women. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha is not even 10 per cent and in State Assemblies less than 5 per cent. India is behind several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. Women organizations have been demanding reservations of at least one-third seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. And only recently, in March 2010, the women's reservation bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha ensuring 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament and State Legislative bodies.</p>	5

17	<p>Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Explain any five reasons.</p> <p>Answer:In the recent decades, cast barriers have been breaking down in India because of the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i)It has been the efforts of social reformers that people have realised the caste-based differences had no logic. ii) The economic development, large scale urbanisation and occupational mobility has further erased the caste barriers. iii)Spread of literacy and education has also played a great role in upgrading the beliefs and ideologies of the people. iv)Complete eradication of landlordism has resulted in the decline of caste system. v)The constitutional provision of prohibiting caste-based discriminations in every form and providing equal opportunities to all has reversed the caste injustices. 	5
18	<p>How can caste take several forms in politics? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Answer: Various forms of caste in politics are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different caste and tribes find a place in it. ii) When parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the composition of the electorate and accordingly choose candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. iii) Political parties make appeals to caste sentiments to gain support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes. iv) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one person one vote compelled political leaders to mobilise political support. v) It also brought new consciousness to people belonging to those caste which were treated as inferiors. 	5

19	<p>Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India.</p> <p>Answer:Reasons which have contributed to changes in caste system:</p> <p>i)Efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.</p> <p>ii)Socio-economic changes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o urbanization o growth of literacy and education o occupational mobility o weakening of landlord's position in the village o breaking down of caste hierarchy have greatly contributed. <p>iii)The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.</p> <p>iv)Provision of fundamental rights has played a major role because these rights are provided to all citizens without any discrimination.</p>	5
20	<p>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.</p> <p>Answer:Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into the political arena. This takes several forms:</p> <p>i)Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within itself neighbouring castes or sub castes.</p> <p>ii)Various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes for negotiations.</p> <p>iii)New caste groups like 'backward' and 'forward' have come up in the political arena.</p> <p>iv)Expressions of caste differences in politics give many disadvantaged communities the chance to demand their share of power and thus gain access to decision-making.</p> <p>v)Many political and non-political organizations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities.</p>	5