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Name of the school. : Bhavan's Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Sainikpuri, Secunderabad

Subject : Political Science

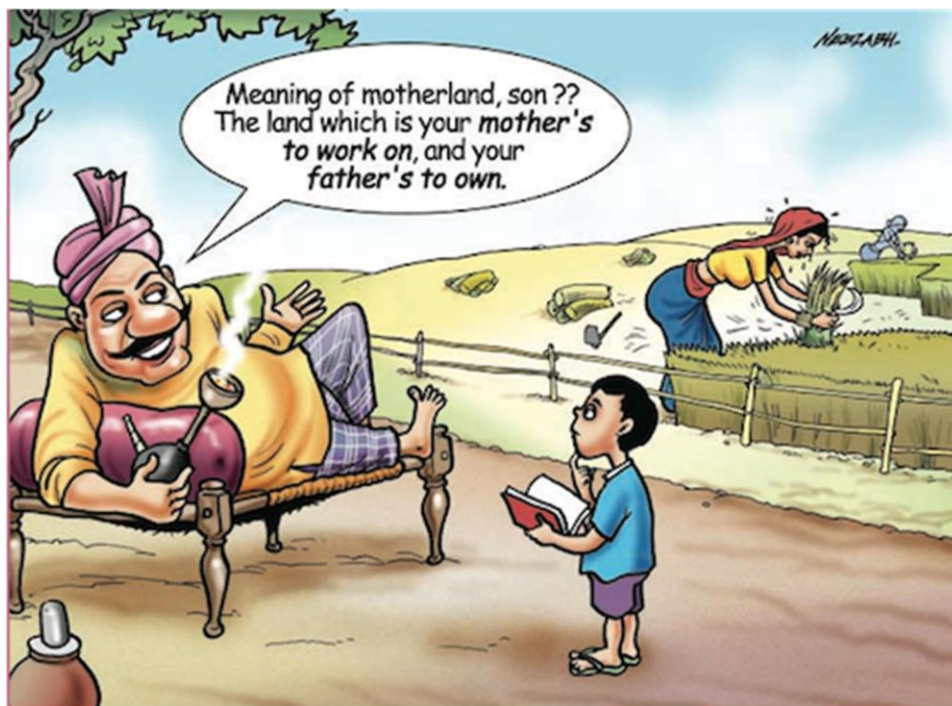
Name of the chapter: Gender, Religion and Caste

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Core concept : Gender Division

Learning outcome: Assess the consequence of gender inequality  
Cartoon interpretation

Typology :



Q1. 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
- Ans) (a)

Core concept : Gender Division

Learning outcome: Analyse the different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

Typology : Assertion and Reason

Q2. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In India, the literacy rate among women is significantly lower than among men.

Reason (R): The patriarchal system in India gives more value to the education of the heir who carries on the family name. A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true.

C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.

D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

Ans) (C)

Core concept : Religion – Secular state Learning outcome:

Typology : Cartoon interpretation

Q3. Freedom of religion: Cartoon by Anne Derenne



Study the above cartoon and identify the provisions of the Indian constitution which makes it secular

- (a) No official religion
- (b) Freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion
- (c) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- (d) All the above

(Ans) (d)

Core concept : Politics in Caste

Learning outcome: Evaluate the influence of politics in caste.

Typology : Case Based

Q4. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Politics influence the caste system and caste identities by bringing them into political arena. It is not politics that is caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised. This takes several forms.

(4.1) Identify the method adopted by each caste group to become bigger. (1)

(4.2) 'In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics helped many disadvantaged communities .' Explain. (1)

(4.3) 'Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.'

Elucidate the statement with valid arguments.

(2)

(Ans) (4.1) By incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes, enter into a coalition with dialogue and negotiation.

(4.2) Caste politics has helped disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power and gain better access to decision making.

(4.3) i. It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development, corruption, etc.

ii. In some cases caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

Core concept : Communalism

Learning outcome: Identify the causes of communalism in India.

Typology: MCQ

Q5. Evaluate which one of the following is which one of the following is not a cause of communalism?

(a) Religion is taken as the basis of the 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 (Ans) (c)

## **BHAVAN'S VIDYA MANDIR, CHITHALI,**

### **PALAKKAD, KERALA**

- **Name of the Teacher :- Thankam. S**
- **Subject :- Social Science – Politics**
- **Name of the lesson :- Gender Religion and Caste**

Core concept – Gender Equality

Learning Outcome – Student will be able to appreciate the work of women and realize the importance of Gender Equality.

Typology – Assertion and Reason

**Q 1.** Assertion (A):- The Equal Remuneration Act , 1976 provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

Reason (R) :- Women are paid less than men even when both do exactly the same work.

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.

**Ans:- Option (b)**

Core concept – Communalism

Learning Outcome – Student will be able to describe the drawbacks of communalism .

Typology – Assertion and Reason.

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**Q 2.** Assertion (A):- Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Reason (R) :- The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.

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.

**Ans:- Option (a)**

Core concept – Secularism

Learning Outcome – Student will be able to analyse the need for Secularism.

Typology – MCQ.

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**Q 3.** Which of the following statement about India as a Secular state is incorrect?

- (a) Allows freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.
- (b) It reserves seats for religious minorities.
- (c) There is no official religion.
- (d) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion

**Ans :- Option (b)**

Core concept - Communalism in Politics.

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Learning Outcome – Student will be able to explain communalism is a catalyst to political and social tensions in the state .

Typology – MCQ.

**Q 4.** 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

**Ans:- Option (d)**

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Core concept - Caste and politics.

Learning Outcome – Student will be able to analyse the issues related to caste .

Typology – Case based question.

**Q 5.** Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socio economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes. With economic development, large scale URBANISATION, growth of literacy and education , OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of CASTE HIERARCHY are breaking down. The Constitution of India prohibited any caste – base discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustice of the caste system.

Choose the correct answer.

**5(1).** Which of the following is not a factor for breaking down caste inequalities in India?

- 
- (a) Occupational mobility
  - (b) Education
  - (c) Economic development
  - (d) Secularism

**Ans:- Option (d)**

**5(2).** What does caste hierarchy mean?

**Ans:-** A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the lowest castes.

**5(3).** Define Occupational mobility.

**Ans:-** Shift from one occupation to another.

Core concept - Communalism

Typology – MCQ.

Q 6. Among the following choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Communal politics based on the idea that religion is the basis of social community.
- (b) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.
- (c) The people who follow different religion can belong to the same social community.
- (d) The people of one religion do not have same interest and aspirations.

**Ans :- Option (C)**