

## NCERT Solutions Class 10 SST Political Science Chapter 4 Gender, Religion and Caste

**1. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.**

**Answer.** Women suffer discrimination and disadvantage in India in the following ways:

1. They are not given access to a sufficient education. As a result, only 54% of women are literate, which is a significantly low number when compared to men.
2. The majority of the work performed by women is unpaid. They are paid less than men when they are paid for their labour. Even Women still make up a smaller portion of those in high-paying jobs than males do.
3. The percentage of males and girls choosing higher education after high school is similar, although it is lower for girls because they frequently leave school early. In many parts of India, female education is prohibited.
4. Female foeticide is a practice that is common in many regions of the world due to the preference for the boy offspring.

**2. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.**

**Answer.** Different forms of communal politics are

1. A majority community strives to control politics in relation to other communities. The minority community may be forced to establish a distinct political entity as a result. For instance, Sri Lanka has

practiced majoritarianism, which has led to strife there. Consider the conflict between Muslims and Hindus.

2. Religiously motivated political mobilization is another common type of Election season that brings out hate speech, which exposes communalism. creation of political groups with a single-community-focused agenda, such as the Bhim Army and All India Majlis-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen.
3. Another manifestation of political communalism is inter-communal violence. The Kashmiri separatists desire a Muslim-free zone.

### **3. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.**

**Answer.** Caste inequalities persist in India through

(i)Marriages within the caste group - even today most people marry in their own cast.

(ii) Hereditary occupational classification- The caste system is inextricably linked to economic status. In ancient India, there was an occupation-based cast system that persists today in many places. In modern India, as in pre-independence India, the poor are mostly referred to as "low castes," while the rich are referred to as "high castes," demonstrating that caste inequalities persist in India.

(iii)Exclusion and discrimination of 'outcast' groups- still in many places 'outcast' groups are placed in a less developed area in a city and so-called upper cast are placed in more developed areas in a city.

iv) untouchability- Despite constitutional prohibition, untouchability has not been completely abolished. Education is difficult to obtain for the so-called "low castes."

### **4. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India**

**Answer.** Caste alone cannot impact electoral results in India for the following two reasons:

- Political parties typically make sure that members from many castes and tribes are included when governments are created.No parliamentary constituency in India has a definite majority of a particular caste. In order to win elections, a candidate or party must gain the support of multiple castes and communities.
- No party gains the support of every voter in a caste or group. When someone refers to a caste as a "vote bank" for one party, it means a sizable number of that caste's voters support that party.

#### **5. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?**

**Answer.** India is one of the nations with the lowest levels of female representation in legislative bodies worldwide. Women have never held more than 5% of seats in the State Assemblies and less than 10% in the Lok Sabha.A bill with this concept has been pending before the parliament for more than ten years, but it hasn't been passed because there isn't agreement among the major parties. The situation, however, is different when it comes to local government entities. In both urban and rural local bodies, there are more than 10 lakh elected women legislators. There are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in local government bodies in both rural and urban areas since one-third of the seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) are reserved for women.

#### **6. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.**

**Answer.** Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are

1. The state of India has no recognized religion, unlike Pakistan or Srilanka. No religion is given a special position under our Constitution. The freedom to profess, practice, and spread any religion—or none at all—is guaranteed to all people by the Constitution.
2. One of the principles of the constitution's fundamental right to equality is the prohibition of discrimination based on religion.

**7. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:**

1. **Biological differences between men and women**
2. **Unequal roles assigned by society to men and women**
3. **Unequal child-sex ratio**
4. **Absence of voting rights for women in democracies**

**Answer.** (b) Unequal roles assigned by society to men and women

**8. In India, seats are reserved for women in**

1. **Lok Sabha**
2. **State legislative assemblies**
3. **Cabinets**
4. **Panchayati Raj bodies**

**Answer.** (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

**9. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:**

1. **One religion is superior to that of others.**
2. **People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.**
3. **Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.**

4. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others. Which of the statements is/are correct?

1. A, B, C, and D
2. A, B, and D
3. A and C
4. B and D

Answer. (c) A and C

10. Which of the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It

1. prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
2. gives official status to one religion.
3. provides to all individuals the freedom to profess any religion.
4. ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

Answer. (b) gives official status to one religion.

11. Social divisions based on \_\_\_\_\_ are peculiar to India.

Answer. Social divisions based on caste are peculiar to India.

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	A	D
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	D	C	A	B
(d)	C	A	B	D

**Answer.**

(b)

B

A

D

C

