

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
CIVICS – Gender Religion and Caste



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1. What are the features of the caste system?

Ans. Hereditary occupation division was sanctioned by rituals. Members of same caste were supposed to form a social community that practiced the same or similar occupation, married within the same caste groups and did not eat with members from other caste groups. Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups. These were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.

2. Give an example to show how politics can influence the caste system in India?

Ans. Politics too can influence the caste system and caste identities by politicizing them i.e. by making caste a political issue.

Wide Base- Each caste group tries to become larger (bigger) by incorporating within it, neighboring castes or sub castes which were earlier excluded from it.

Caste Coalition- Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiations.

Emergence of new groups- New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

3. How has the caste system lost its grip in the modern times?

Ans. Though the caste system has not disappeared, yet it has lost its grip. Due to the efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities were absent.

Due to the economic development, large scale urbanization, growth of literacy and occupational mobility, the caste system is not prevalent in urban India. The constitution of India also prohibits caste based discrimination. Untouchability has been banned by the law and fundamental right to equality says that everyone is equal in the eyes of law, irrespective of gender, caste and religion.

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4. What are the features of communal politics?

Ans. 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 same. Any difference that may happen is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also involves that people who follow different religion cannot belong to same social community. 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 has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nation.

5. Mention the various aspects of life in which women are disadvantaged and discriminated.

Ans. 1. Education- The literacy rate among women is only 65 percent compared with 82 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When we look at school results, girls perform as well as boys, if not better in some places. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education, rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.

2. Employment- The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her works is not paid and therefore often not valued. Women are paid very less than their male counterpart in various fields such as sports, cinema, etc.

3. Preference for the male child – In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have a girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex- selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 940 (2011).

4. Domestic violence- There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. There are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

5. Women's political representation. In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10 percent of its total strength. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in terms of women's political representation. In the government, cabinets are largely all- male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

6. The Equal Wages Act 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.

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Nipin Sir says about NTSE.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. A man or a woman who believes in equal rights and opportunities for woman and man.
(A) Communist (B) Socialist (C) Feminist (D) Communalist
Ans: (C)
2. A society that values man more and gives them power over woman
(A) Feminist society (B) Heterogenous society
(C) Patriachal society (D) Communist Society
Ans: (C)
3. "Religion can never be separated from politics." Who said these words?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) W.C. Bannerji (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Indira Gandhi
Ans: (C)
4. Which of the following is not a feature of communalism?
(A) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
(B) Religion is seen as the basis of nation.
(C) Belief of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religion.
(D) The followers of particular religion can belong to different communities.
Ans: (D)
5. In which of the following are one-third of the seats reserved for women in India?
(A) Lok Sabha (B) State Assemblies (C) Government Jobs (D) Panchayats
Ans: (D)

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