

Case study based questions
10th Social Studies

Gender, Religion and Caste

Passage - 1

4 Marks

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. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and college and university teachers which were earlier not considered suitable for women. In some parts of the world, for example in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high. In our country, women still lag much

behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male dominated, PATRIARCHAL society. Women face disadvantage discrimination and oppression in various ways.

Q1. (3) Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

Q2. (2) In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence. Ours is still a male-dominated, Patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.

Q3. (1) Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.

Q4. (1) Works such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., are being preferred done by women.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

Communalism

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 the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. 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 of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

Q1. (1) The extreme form of communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

Q2. (1) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

Q3. (2) It believes that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the Family laws.

Q4. (3) Communal

Case study based questions**10th Social Studies****Gender, Religion and Caste****Passage - 1****4 Marks****Religion**

Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. They have demanded that the government take special steps to protect religious minorities. Women's movement has argued that FAMILY LAWS of all religions discriminate against women. So they have demanded that government should change these laws to make them more equitable.

Q1. (1) Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that is the basis of all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

Q2. (2) Women's movement has argued that Family laws of all religions discriminate against women.

Q3. (3) Women's movement has argued that FAMILY LAWS of all religions discriminate against women.

Q4. (2) Women's movement demanded that government should change the laws to make them more equitable.

Passage - 2**4 Marks**

Secular state

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 that we studied last year: 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 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.

Q1. (1) 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.

Q2. (2) Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.

Q3. (1) Secular model was choose to challenge communalism in our country.

Q4. (1) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
