INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Subject:Demo. Politics	Topic: Gender Religion and Caste	Date of Worksheet :22/5/2019
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Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

1	**Define feminist movements. Write their objectives.**	3
	• Agitations or movements demanding enhancement in the political and legal status of women and improving their education and career opportunities are called feminist movements.	
	Main Objectives:	
	• They believe in equal political and legal rights and educational and career opportunities for both men and women.	
	• To attain equality between men and women in personal and family life.	
2	**Gender division is not based on Biology, but on the social expectations and stereotypes. Support the statement.**	5
	• Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division based on social expectations and stereotypes.	
	• Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house-work and bringing up children.	
	• There is a SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR in most families: where women do all work inside the home.	
	• 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.	
	• Women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life,especially politics, is minimal in most societies.	
	• 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:	
3	**How is gender division understood in Indian society? To what extent does political mobilization on gender basis help to improve women's role in public life?**	5
	• In Indian society gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable.it is based on social expectations and stereotypes.	
	• This attitude leads to sexual division of labour i.e. boys and girls are brought up to believe that, the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children and men do all the work outside the home.	

	- The result of this division of labour is that although women constitute half of the population their role in public life,especially politics, is minimal. - Political expression of gender division and political mobilization 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.	
4	**Describe any five ways in which women in India are still discriminated and oppressed.** **Or** **''In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvement since Independence' 'Support the statement with five examples.** **Or** **"Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways". Support the statement with five examples.**	5
5	**Suggest measures to remove the inequality of women.**	3
6	**Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.** **Or** **Examine the standard of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.** **Or** **Assess the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.** **The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows:** **In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.** **Central Legislature:**The percentage of elected women members in LokSabha has never reached even 10 per cent of its total strength. **State Legislatures**:Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world **Panchayati Raj**: One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. - Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the LokSabha and State Assemblies for women. - A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade. But there is no consensus over this among all the	5

	political parties. The bill has not been passed.	
7	**How are religious differences expressed in politics?**	3
8	**What is communal politics? How is communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy? Explain.** **How did communalism pose a great threat to Indian democracy?** • When religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms. • When one religion and its followers are pitted against another. When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions. • when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another. • When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics. **communalism a hindrance in the functioning of our democracy:** • 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. • Any attempt to bring all followers of one religion together in context other than religion is bound to suppress many voices within the community.	5
9	**What is communalism? What is the basis of communalism?** Communalism is a situation in the society in which the different religious groups try to establish its superiority over others. **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 with the same fundamental interests. • 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.	5
10	**Explain the form of communalism in the Indian politics.** **Or**	5

	Explain how communalism is expressed in politics?	
11	**Describe any five constitutional provisions that make India a secular.** **Or** **What is the meaning of secularism? How does the constitution make India a secular state? Explain.** **Or** **How does the constitution of India ensure secularism?** **Or** **''The government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions". why is it so? Give your view point.**	5
12	**How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain.** **Beneficial:** • Influence of religion can make politics value based. • Religious communities can politically express their needs and interests. • Political authorities can monitor and control religious discrimination and oppression. **Problematic:** • Religion can become the base for the development of nationalist sentiments which can lead to conflicts. • Political parties will try to make political gains by pitting one group against the other. • State power may be used to establish the domination of one religious group over another.	5
13	**Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Give reasons.** **Or** **Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India** **Or** **Explain any five socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India.** **Or** **Explain any five reasons for the declining caste system in India.**	5
14	**''Caste has not still disappeared from contemporary India ''.Support the statement with suitable examples.** • Most people marry within their own caste or tribe. • Untouchability has not ended despite provisions in the constitution. • Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. • A large mass of low caste people still do not have access to education	3

	• Caste is continued to be linked to economic status.	
15	**How can caste take different forms in politics? Explain with examples.** • When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. • When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in the government. • Political parties and candidates' in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. • Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. • Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilizing and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.	5
16	**Assess the influences of politics on caste system.** **Or** **Prove by giving examples that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicized.** **Influence of politics on Caste:** • Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighboring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it. • Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation. • New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups. • Politics in caste has allowed many disadvantaged caste groups to demand their share of power. • Caste politics has helped the dalits and OBC's to gain better access to decision-making.	5
17	**The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true.** **Or** **''Caste alone cannot determine election results in India''. Support our answer with arguments.**	5
18	**Describe the positive and negative aspects of relationship between caste and politics.**	5

Or

Analyze any five advantages and disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences.

Or

Explain the impact of caste system on Indian democracy

<u>**Positive aspects:**</u>

- Expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power.
- In this sense-caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.
- Several political and non-political organisations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignityand more access to land, resources and opportunities.

<u>**Negative aspects:**</u>

- Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.
- It can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.
- In some cases caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.