



# WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

*Class 10<sup>th</sup> Board*

Political Science

Gender , Religion and Caste

By- Kunal Sir (KMC)



Physics Wallah

# Today's

targets

- 1 Gender and Politics
- 2 Religion and Politics
- 3 Caste and Politics
- 4

## Question



Which of the following do you think defines what society in general thinks about women ?

- A** Women are more suited for household work
- B** Women are inferior
- C** Women are more dominant than men
- D** Both a and b

# PERCEPTIONS OF IDEAL WOMAN



TO THE  
TV SERIAL MAKERS  
THE  
IDEAL VIEWER



TO THE  
FASHION  
INDUSTRY  
THE  
IDEAL  
BEAUTY



TO THE  
SOCIETY  
THE  
IDEAL  
HOUSE-  
WIFE



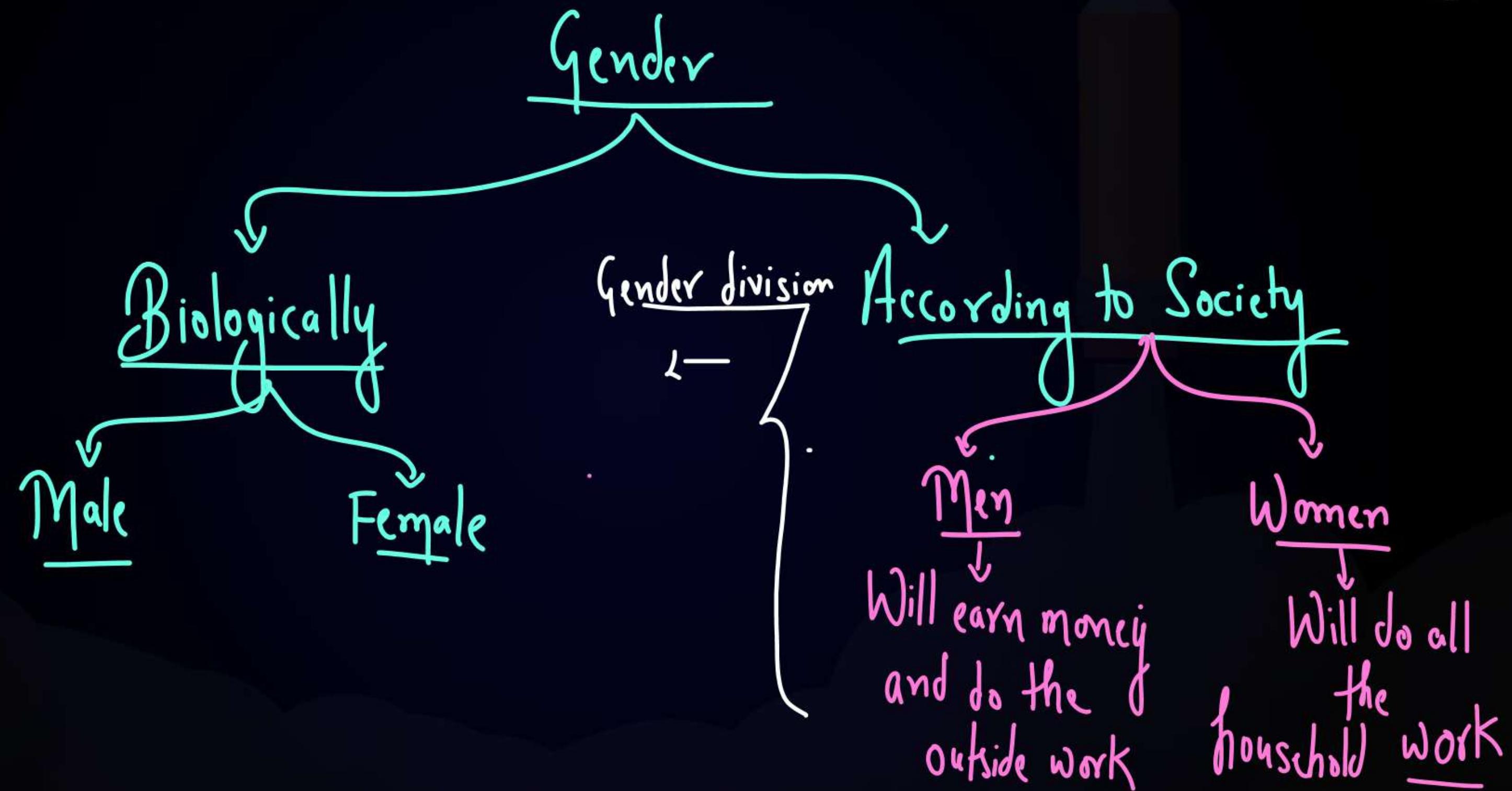
TO THE  
PROSPECTIVE  
IN-LAWS  
THE  
IDEAL  
BRIDE



TO THE  
EMPLOYER  
AND MALE  
EMPLOYEES  
THE  
IDEAL  
EMPLOYEE

WHICH ONE OF THESE IS YOU?

SWS.JW.





# Gender and Politics

Gender Division – seen in everyday life

But not based on biology

Based on social expectations and stereotypes

ELLEN



## Sexual Division of Labour

P  
W

→ 1 mark

This means that all the work in the house is done by the female member of the family or organised with the help of domestic workers

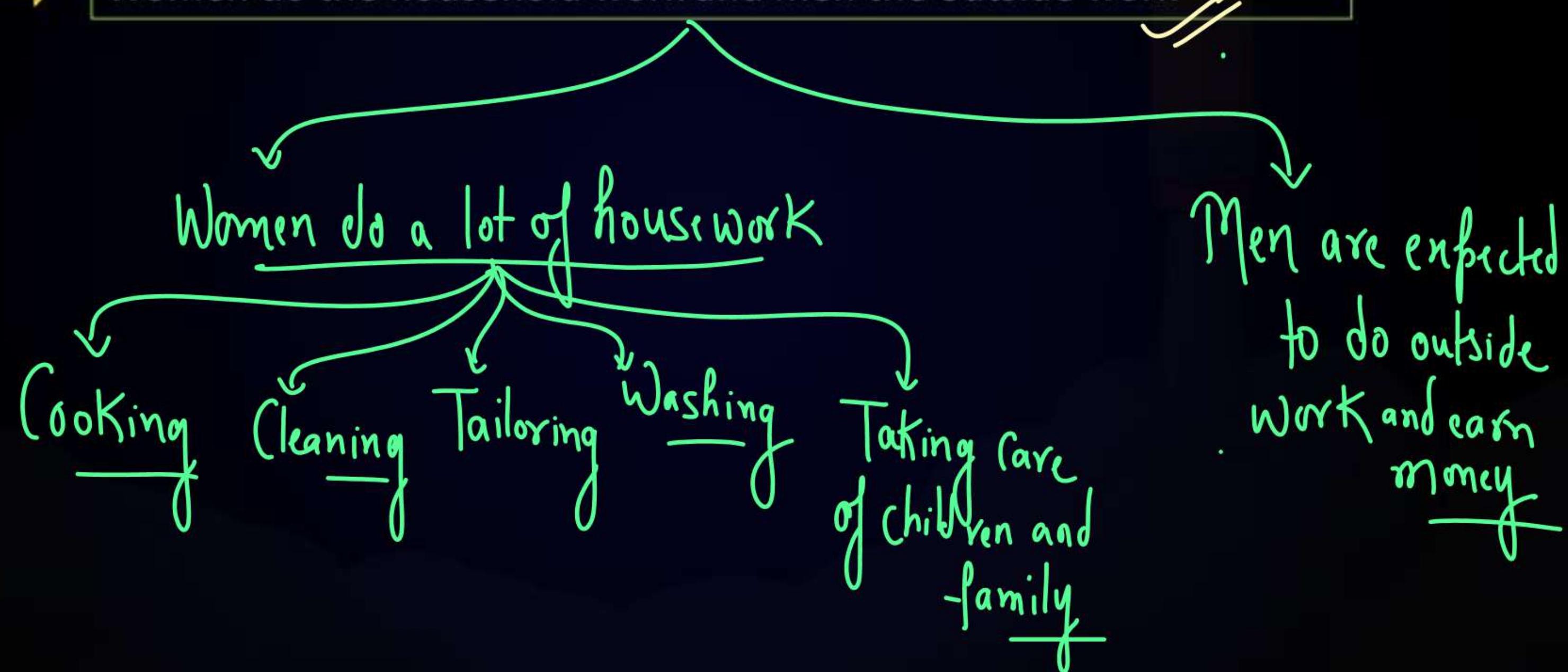
All the outside work is managed by the male member of the family

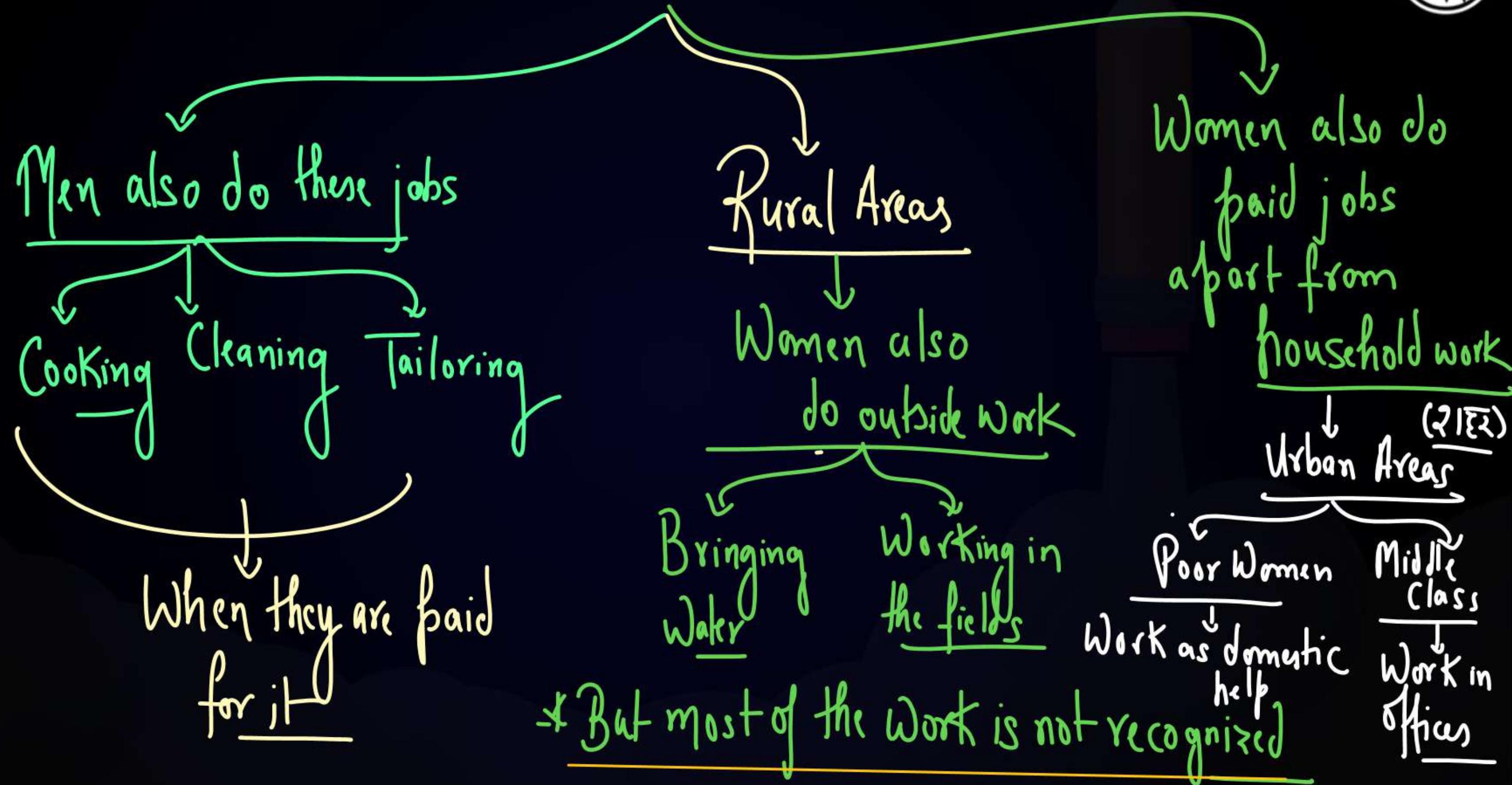


# Public /Private Division



Women do the household work and men the outside work







Because of this type of gender division



Role of women in public life  
is less

Ques. \_\_\_\_\_ is deciding the roles by Society

- (a) Biological Division
- (b) Caste Division
- (c) Religious Division
- (d) Gender Division

Ques.

Which of the following aims at equal rights for women?

- (a) Socialist Movements
- (b) Political movements
- ~~(c) Feminist movements~~
- (d) None



## Raising Gender Issue In Politics



Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated(आंदोलन करना) for equal rights



Women demanded voting rights



Women also demanded –improving legal and political status of women and provide educational and career opportunities





## Feminist Movements

→ 2 marks (1x08)

Some more radical movements

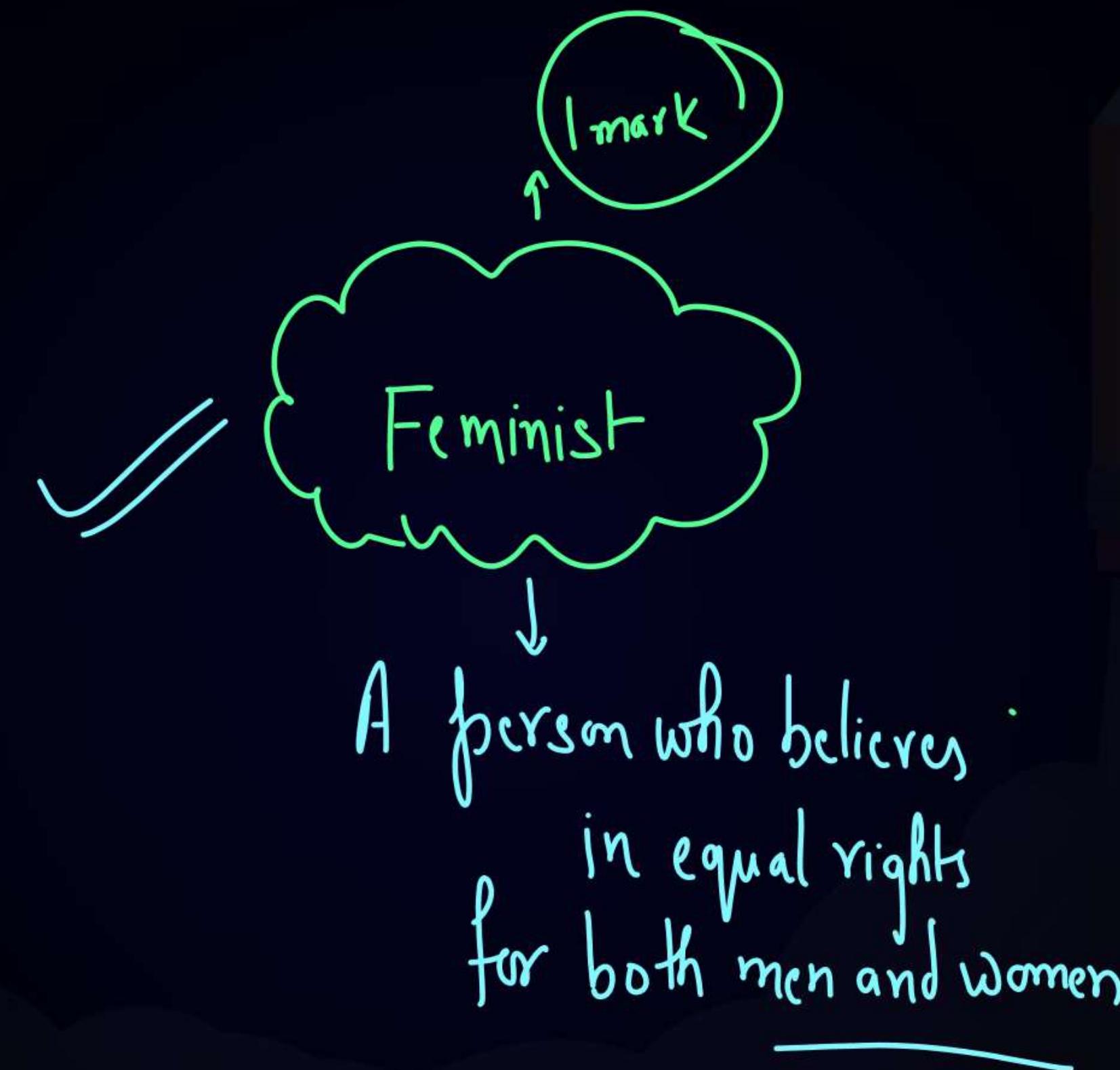
Demanded equal rights for women in both public and personal life

Such movements are called feminist movements

Ques

Which among the follow were the major demands of women worldwide?

- (a) Equal Voting Rights
- (b) Job and Educational opportunities
- (c) Legal and political status
- (d) All of the above





# Political Expression of Gender Division

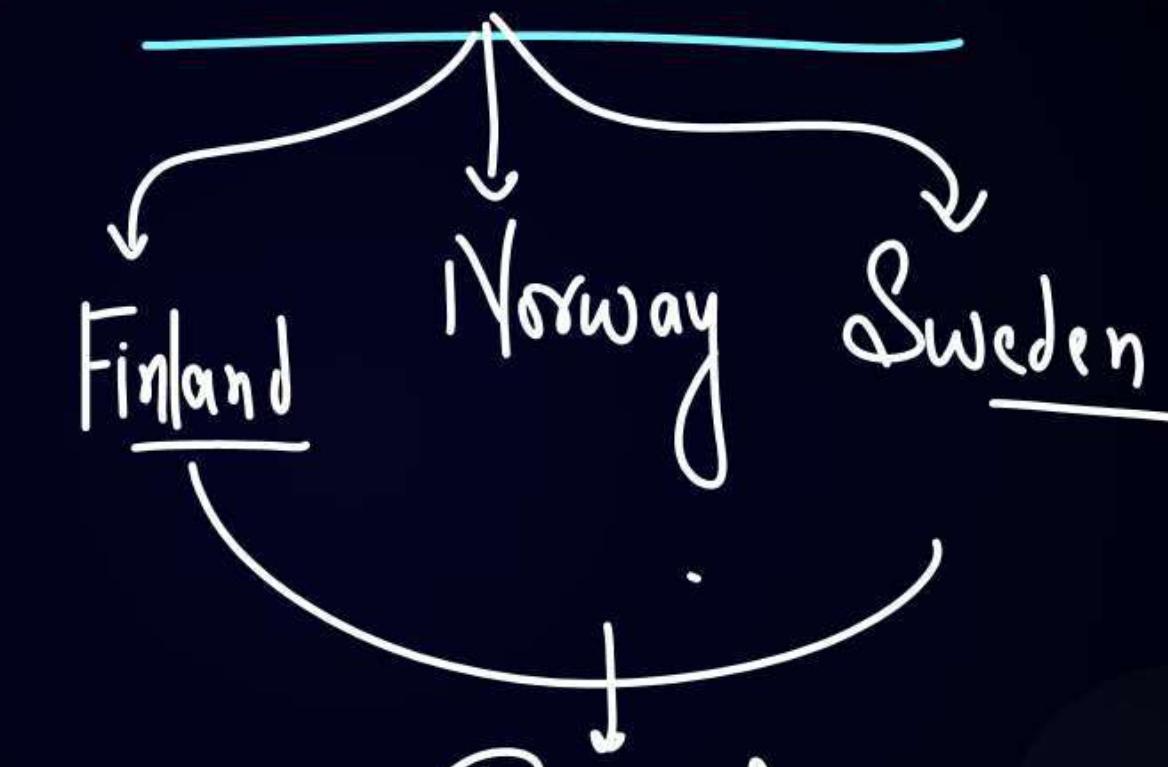
Political expression of gender division improved women's condition

We now see women working as

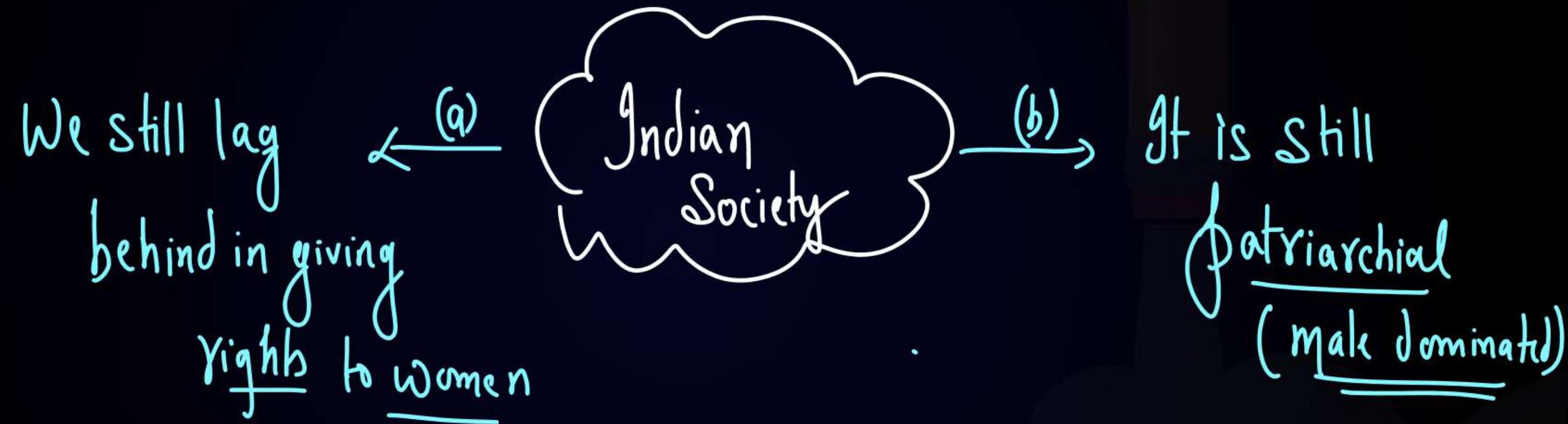
Doctors Engineers Teachers Researchers

Fashion / Film industry

# Scandinavian Countries



Role of women in public  
and political life is very high



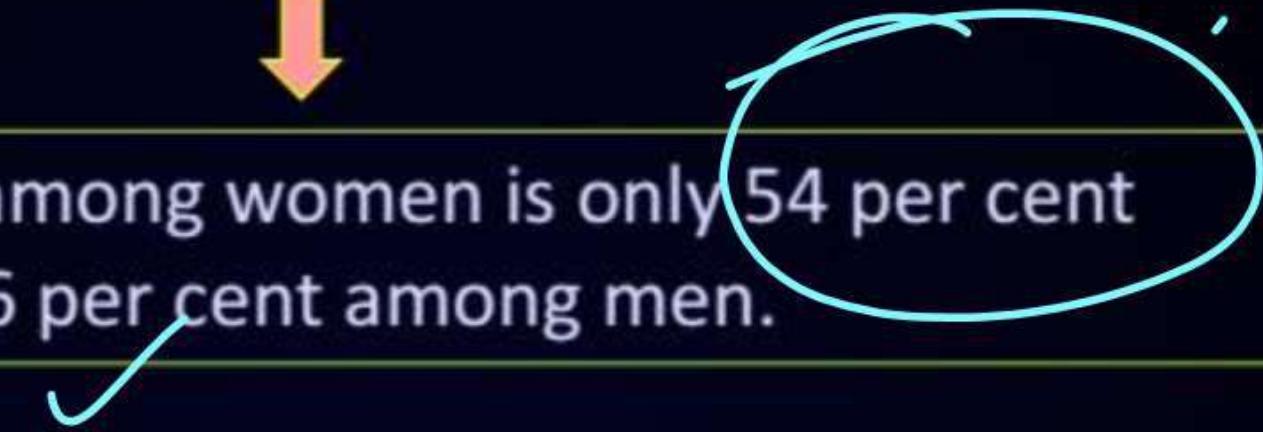


## Ways In Which Women Face Oppression



(3/u)

The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.



\* Result → Girls perform better than boys

\* Percentage of girls → Going for higher studies is less

\* Reason → Parents don't want education to spend money on girls



## Ways In Which Women Face Oppression



Number of women in highly paid jobs and valued jobs is less



Avg. working hours  
↓

Women work 1 hour more than men

↓  
But most of the work is not  
Recognised



## Ways In Which Women Face Oppression



The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

2 marks



✓ For the same nature of work

Men and women should be  
paid equally

→ Most  
cases  
Women are  
paid less

Ques Literacy rate in women was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 30-%.
- (b) 75-%.
- (c) 45-%.
- (d) 54-%.



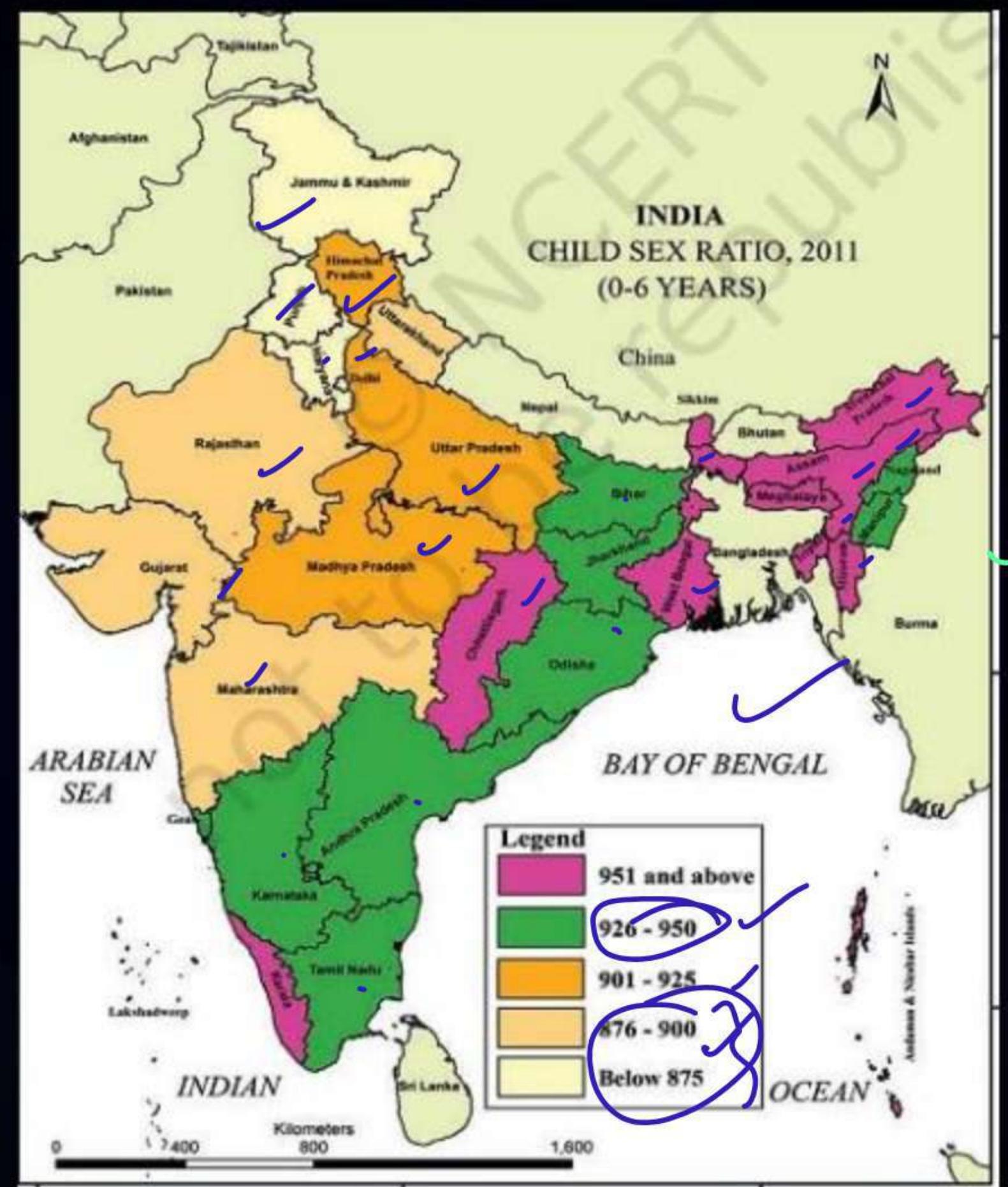
## Ways In Which Women Face Oppression

In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl

Result?

aborted  
(Kill before birth)

Decline in child sex ration to 919





# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Live



# Women's Political Representation



Women's Problem can be better solved by women



There is a need to have more women representatives





## Women's Political Representation

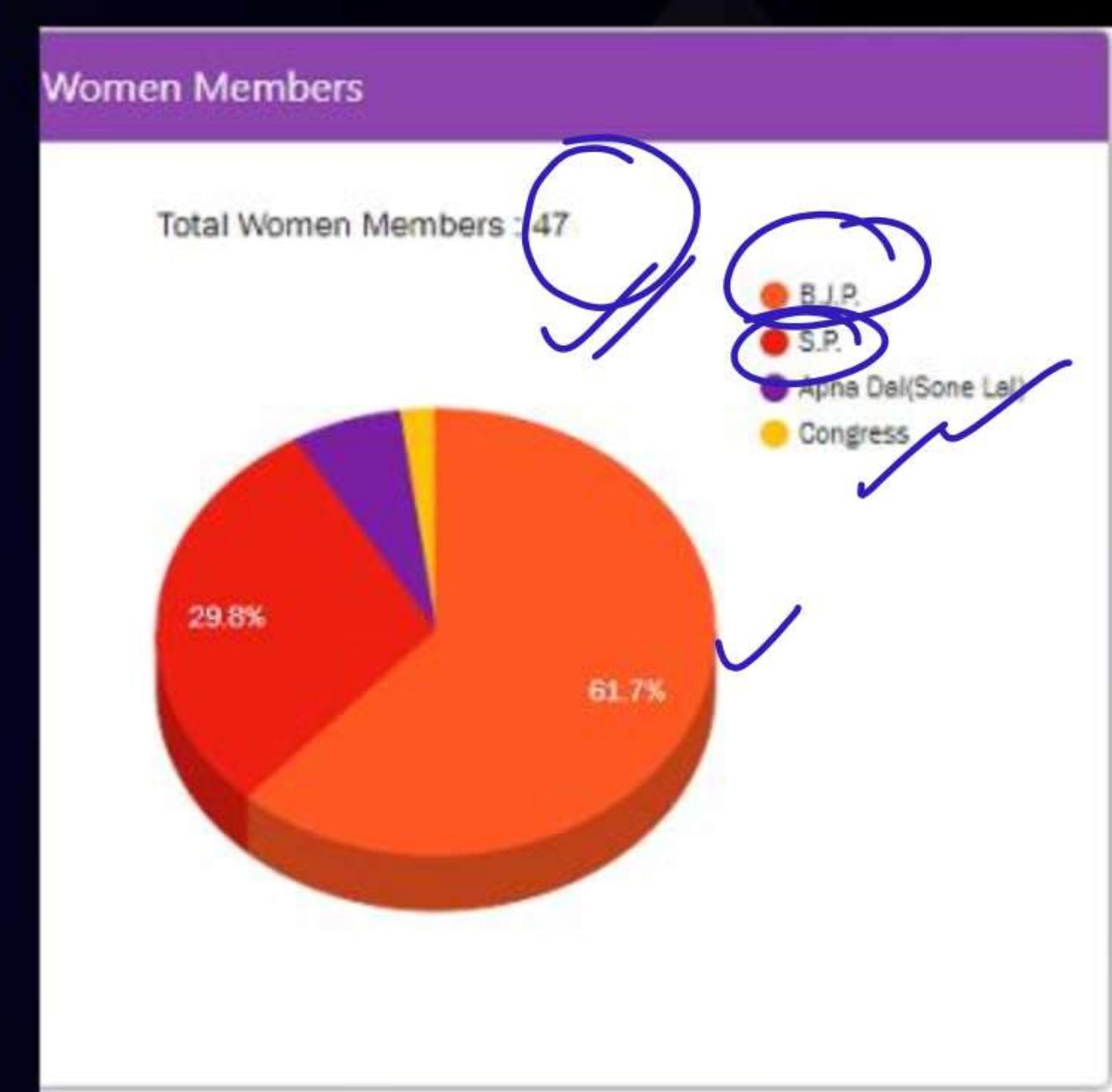


Percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36% of its total strength for the first time in 2019

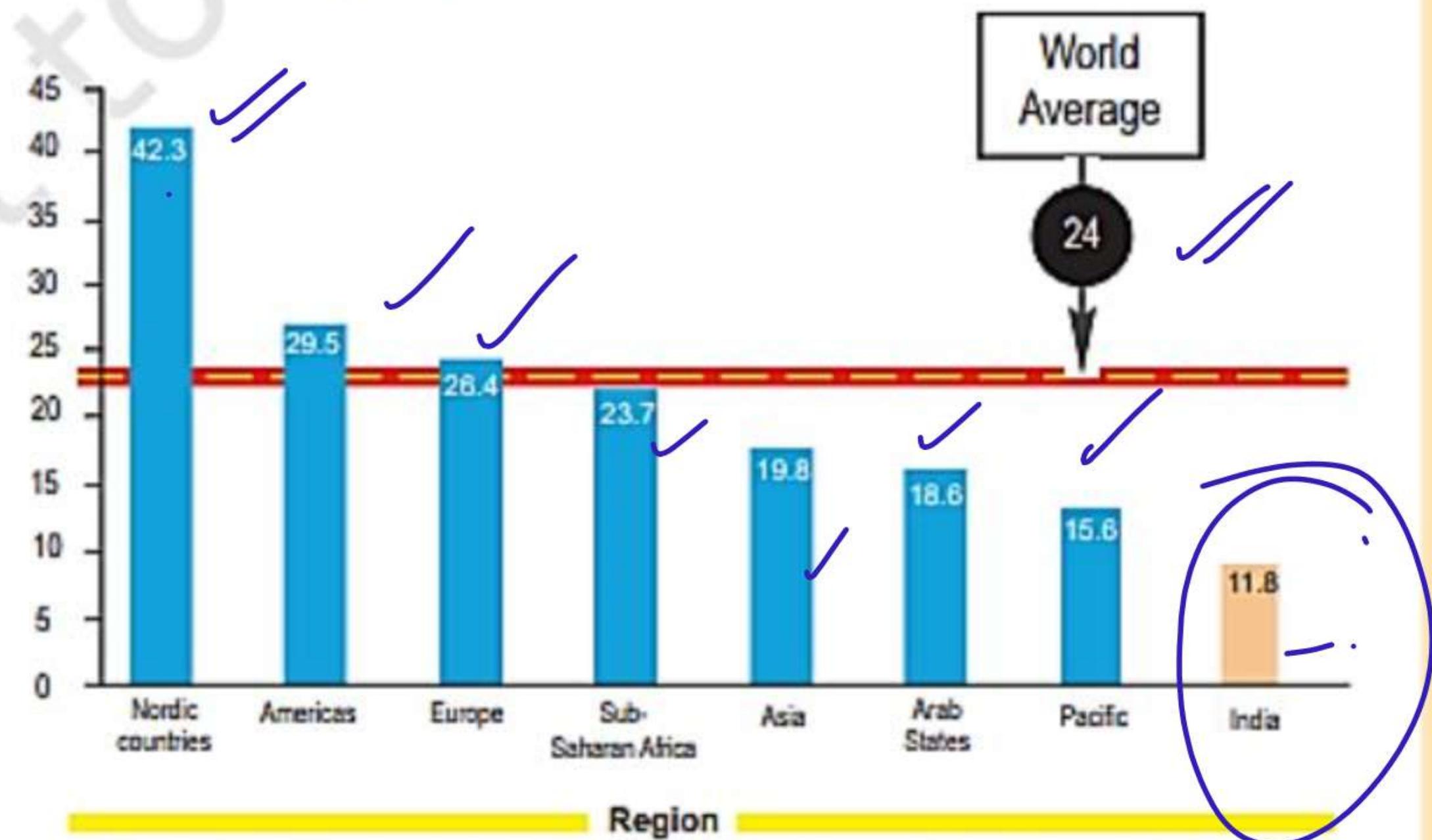


Women's share in state assemblies is less than 5%

# UP Assembly



## Women in national parliaments in different regions of the world (in%)



Note: Figures are for the per cent of women in the directly elected houses of parliament as on 1 October 2018.

Source: <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

Ques. According to the given graph, which countries have the highest participation in national parliaments?

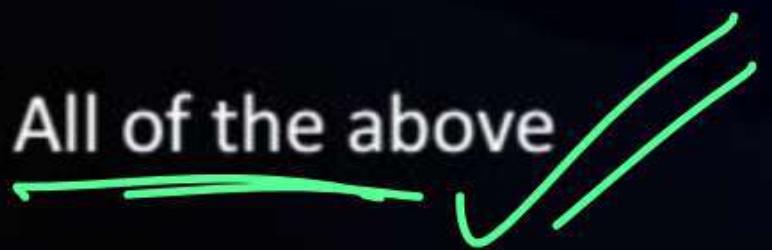
- (a) European
- (b) Nordic Countries
- (c) American
- (d) India

## Question



Which of the following do you think are true ?

- A** Few percentage of girls go for higher studies
- B** Women are subjected to domestic violence
- C** Sex selective abortion has led to decline in child sex ratio
- D** All of the above

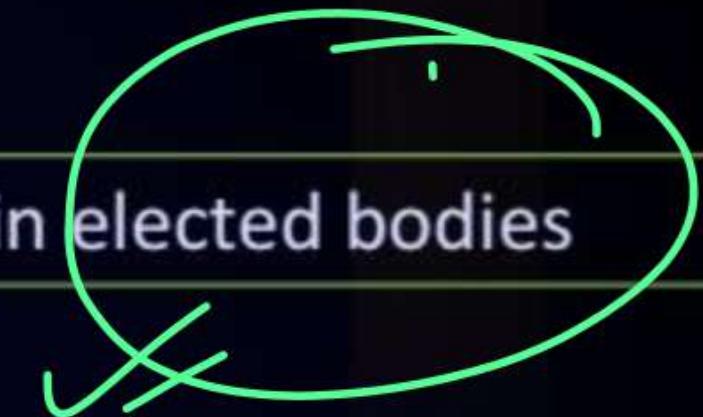




## How To Resolve The Problem



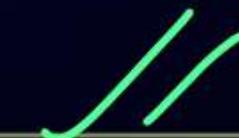
Make a Law to provide fair participation of women in elected bodies



One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women



Now -> More than 10 lakh women representatives in rural and urban local bodies





± If a women becomes PM



(Cabinet → Male Dominated)



## Conclusion

(a) Expression of gender division in politics proved to be healthy

(b) Many disadvantaged groups were benefited







## Religion, Communalism and Politics



Society is also divided on the basis of religion



India has various religions



People can follow same religion in different ways . Ex: Northern Ireland





## Points To Think



Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.





## **Points To Think**

Human Rights Groups have claimed that

People who suffered most in riots are from minorities

They have asked govt. to take steps  
to protect minorities



## Points To Think



Women's movements have said



Family Laws of all religions discriminate against women

Marriage Adoption Inheritance





# Expression of Religion In Politics

Ideas, ideals and values taken from different religions can play a role in politics

People should be able to express their needs and demands

Expression of religion in  
a positive way in politics → is good



## Expression of Religion In Politics



Those who have political power should be able to prevent discrimination





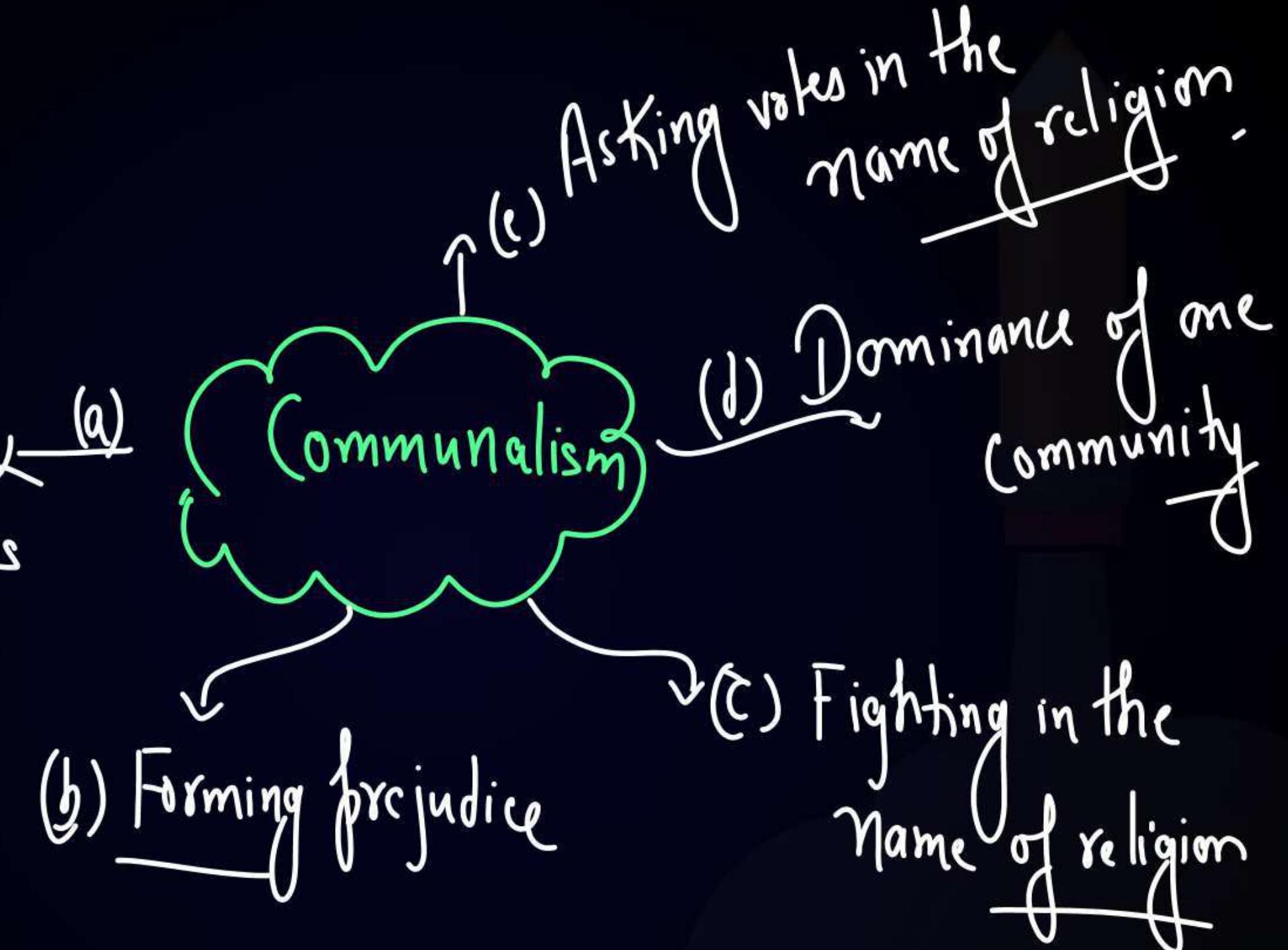
## Communalism



Problem starts when religion is seen as the basis of a country



Discrimination  
on the basis  
of religion



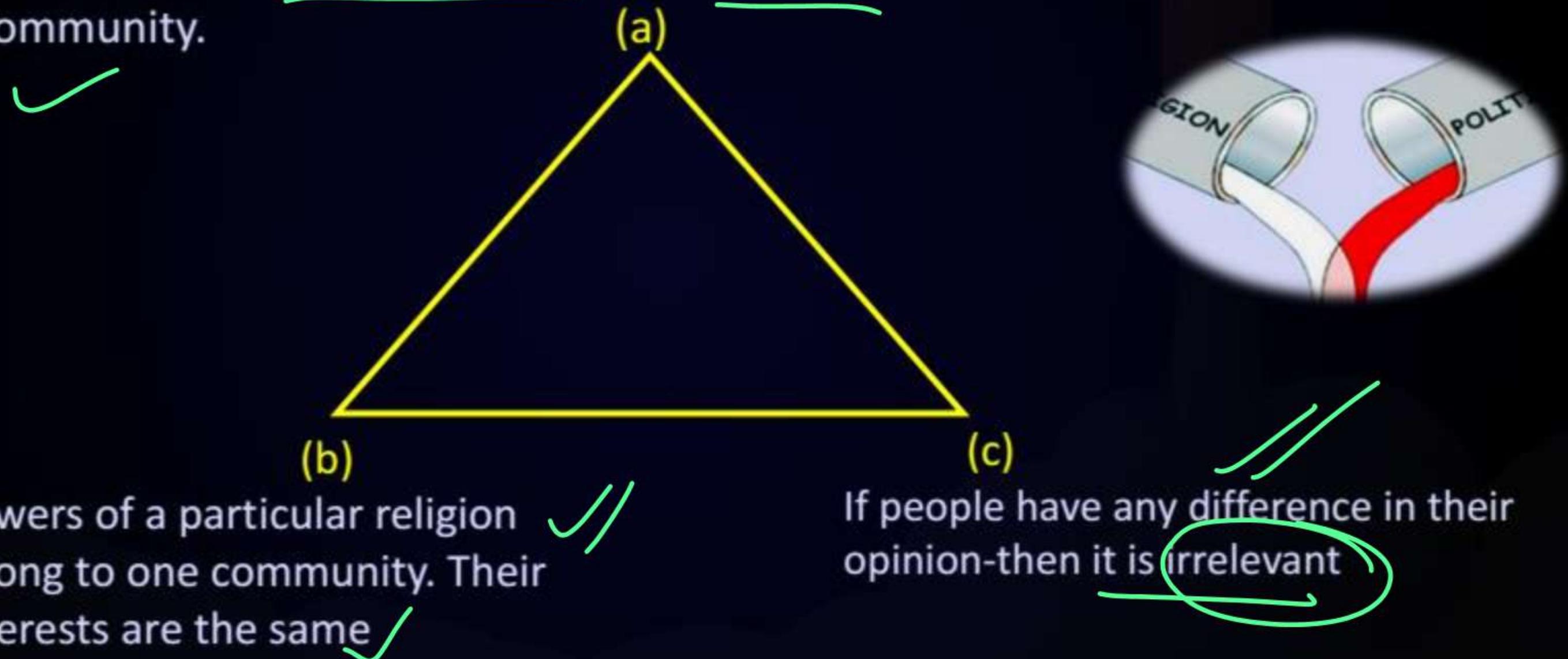
# Communalism

- (a) Problem increases when religion is expressed negatively
- (b) If people of one religion call themselves superior
- (c) When demands of one religion opposes other
- (d) When stake or political power is used to establish dominance  
Ex: Sri Lanka



# Communal Politics

Based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.

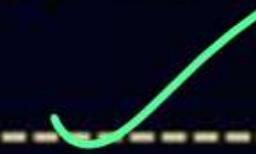




## Communal Politics



People who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community.





## Communal Politics



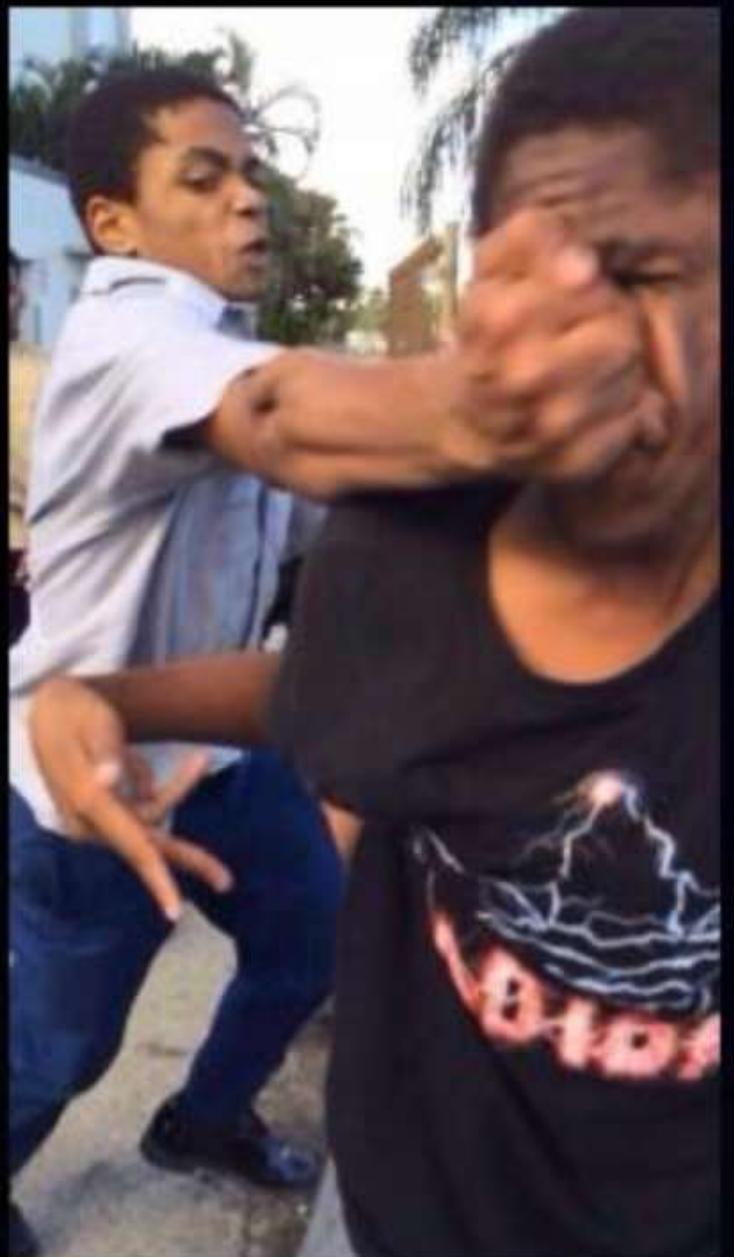
If the followers of different religions have some common interests , then it is superficial



↓  
No use | value



# Communal Politics



People of different religions will have different  
interests

P  
W



→ Partition  
of India



# What's Wrong In Communal Thinking?

People of one religion do not have the same interests

Everyone has several other roles, positions and identities

There are many voices inside every community





## Important Questions

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

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

Ques. Communal politics is based on the principle that \_\_\_\_\_  
is the basis of society

- (a) Religion
- (b) Gender
- (c) Caste
- (d) None

Fun Ques.Q.

Which among the following is sold by Dogesh

(a) Zuban Kesari

(b) Chocolates

(c) Samosa

(d) None

Ques

"Communalism can take different forms." Discvn. (HYQ)

(3/u)



## Communalism –Forms

Most common form  
of communalism is in  
daily life

(a)



(b)

Communal mind will  
always want political  
dominance of one's  
own religious  
community.





## Communalism – Forms

Political mobilisation  
on the basis of  
religion.

Communalism

Communalism takes  
its most ugly form of  
communal violence,  
riots and massacre.

Killing in large  
number



## India-Secular State

- ① No official religion in India
- ② Freedom to profan.  
practice or promote  
any religion
- ③ Const. of India  
prohibits discrimi-  
nation  
in the name of  
religion



## India Is A Secular State

The Constitution allows the state to interfere in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

Ex: → Ban on Untouchability

Ques Which fundamental right gives the permission to practice a religion of choice?

- (a) Right Against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (d) All of the above

Ques. Varna System was based on \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Money
- (b) Occupation
- (c) Social Status
- (d) None



## Caste and Politics

↓  
Expression of caste in politics has both negative and positive impacts

Ancient Times → People were divided on the basis of

occupation





## Caste Inequalities

Caste System

Based on inequalities

Some castes

Major Benefit -

Some castes

did not get benefits  
(e.g. Dalits)

People marry in same castes, have specific rituals



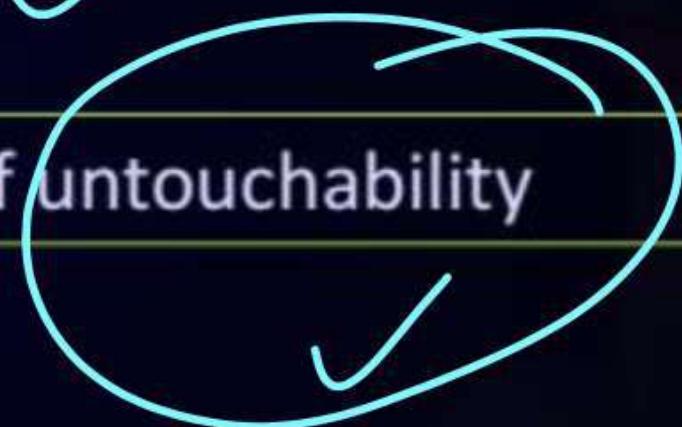
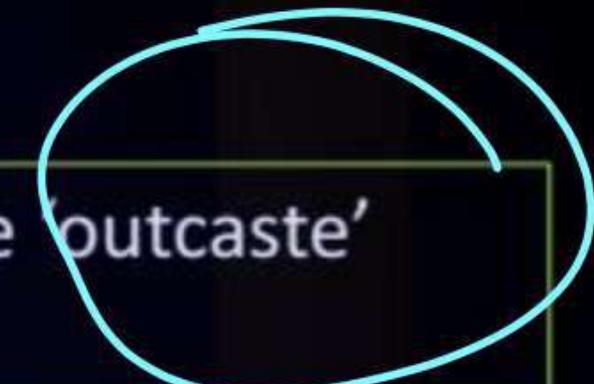
## Caste System



Based on exclusion of and discrimination against the 'outcaste' groups.



They had to face the inhuman practice of untouchability





## Breaking Down Of Caste System



Political leaders and social reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker worked to remove caste inequality

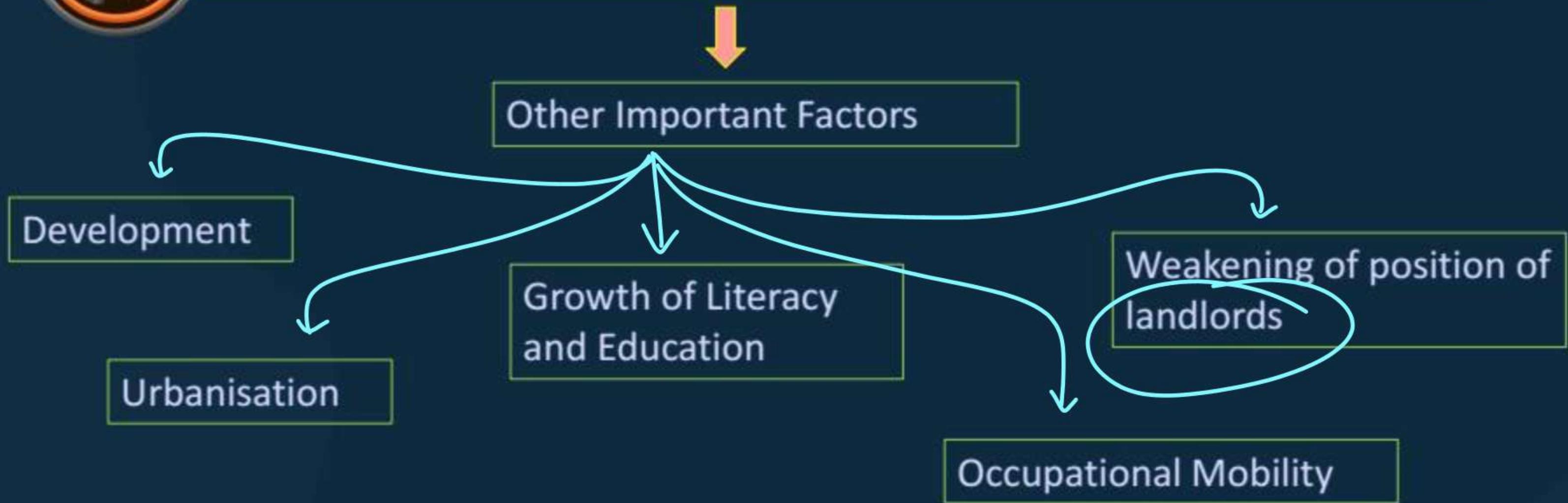


Due to efforts of social reformers and due to social and economic changes – caste system is breaking down in modern India





# Breaking Down Of Caste System



Q Raman was reading about caste system. Which of the following factors do you think have helped to weaken the caste system?

- (a) Urbanisation
- (b) Occupational Mobility
- (c) Social and Political Reforms
- ✓ (d) All of the above

Ques.

"Caste has not completely finished in India." Give reasons to support the statement -

(PYS)



## Caste Has Not Finished Completely



(a)

Most people marry within their own caste or tribe



(b)

Untouchability has not ended completely





## Caste Has Not Finished Completely

(c)

Caste Groups that had access to education in old system have got good modern education .



Those groups who were not allowed to get education have been left behind



Ex. Dalits

Ques.

What forms can caste take in politics? (5)



## Forms Caste Takes in Politics



When political parties pick their candidates or create governments, they normally make sure that members from many castes and tribes are included.



Those groups who were not allowed to get education have been left behind





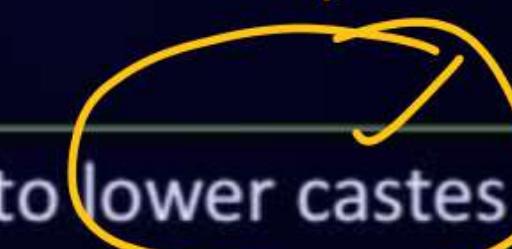
## Forms Caste Takes in Politics



The universal adult franchise and the idea of one person, one vote made it compulsory for political leaders to mobilize and secure political support.



Political parties which belong to lower castes are conscious about their rights for voting and their power.



“The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else”.



↓  
Discuss  
(5 marks)



# Elections Are Not Only About Caste

- (a) In the country, no parliamentary constituency has an obvious majority of a single caste.
- (b) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- (c) MP's and MLAs → they keep losing elections
- (d) Parties put up candidates from same caste ↑





# Politics In Caste



Politics also has an impact on the caste system and caste identification by offering them into the political arena.

Each caste tries  
to get bigger  
by combining small  
castes

Different caste groups  
come together to  
form coalition and  
then enter debate and  
discussions

New caste groups  
have come up  
En: Backward  
classes

## Dalits and OBCs

Benefits in  
jobs and  
education  
=

By expressing  
their problem  
in politics

→ They have got  
rights

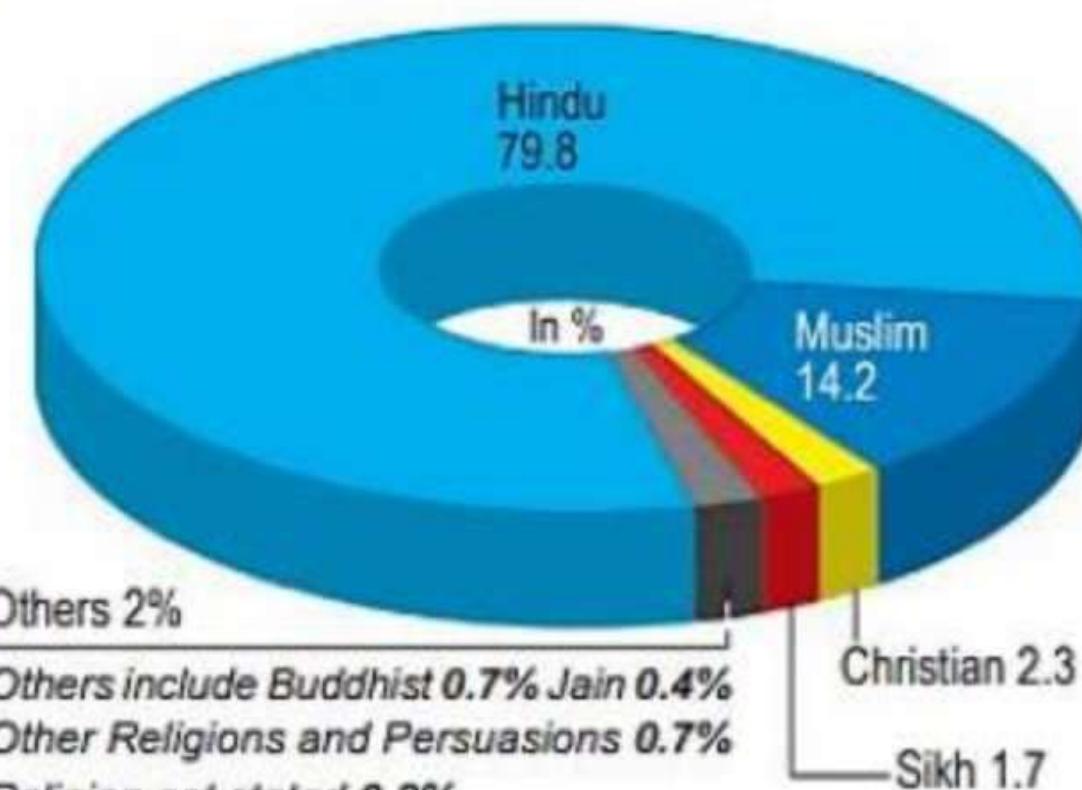
# Social and Religious Diversity of India

The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

The same is true of the major caste groups. The Census of India counts two social groups: the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Both these broad groups include hundreds of castes or tribes whose names are listed in an official Schedule. Hence the prefix 'Scheduled' in their name. The Scheduled Castes, commonly known as **Dalits**, include those that were previously regarded as 'outcaste' in the Hindu social order and were subjected to exclusion and untouchability. The Scheduled Tribes, often referred to as **Adivasis**, include those communities that led a secluded life usually in hills and forests and did not interact much with the rest of society. In 2011, the Scheduled Castes were 16.6 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes were 8.6 per cent of the country's population.

The Census does not yet count the Other Backward Classes, the group we discussed in Class IX. Hence there are some differences about their proportion in the country's population. The National Sample Survey of 2004–05 estimates their population to be around 41 per cent. Thus the SC, ST and the OBC together account for about two-thirds of the country's population and about three-fourths of the Hindu population.

Population of different religious communities in India, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

## Caste inequality today

Caste is an important source of economic inequality because it regulates access to resources of various kinds. For example, in the past, the so-called 'untouchable' castes were denied the right to own land, while only the so-called 'twice born' castes had the right to education. Although this kind of explicit and formalised inequality based on caste is now outlawed, the effects of centuries of accumulated advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt. Moreover, new kinds of inequalities have also developed.

The relationship between caste and economic status has certainly changed a lot. Today, it is possible to find very rich and very poor people in every caste, whether 'low' or 'high'. This was not true even twenty or thirty years ago – it was very rare indeed to find rich people among the 'lowest' castes. However, as this evidence from the National Sample Survey shows, caste continues to be very strongly linked to economic status in many important ways:

- The average economic status (measured by criteria like monthly consumption expenditure) of caste groups still follows the old hierarchy – the ‘upper’ castes are best off, the **Dalits** and **Adivasis** are worst off, and the backward classes are in between.
- Although every caste has some poor members, the proportion living in extreme poverty (below the official ‘poverty line’) is much higher for the lowest castes and much lower for the upper castes, with the backward classes once again in between.
- Although every caste has some members who are rich, the upper castes are heavily over-represented among the rich while the lower castes are severely under-represented.

## Percentage of population living below the poverty line, 1999–2000

Caste and Community groups	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribes	45.8	35.6
Scheduled Castes	35.9	38.3
Other Backward Classes	27.0	29.5
Muslim Upper Castes	26.8	34.2
Hindu Upper Castes	11.7	9.9
Christian Upper Castes	9.6	5.4
Sikh Upper Castes	0.0	4.9
Other Upper Castes	16.0	2.7
<b>All Groups</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Note: 'Upper Caste' here means those who are not from SC, ST, or OBC. Below the poverty line means those who spent ₹327 or less per person per month in rural and ₹454 or less per person per month in urban areas.

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India, 55th Round, 1999–2000



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

The women in India are discriminated or disadvantaged in the following ways:

1.Literacy – The literacy rate for women is 65.46 per cent, against 82.14 per cent for men. This shows that since independence, the gap between the ratio of men and women with respect to literacy still cannot be filled.

2.Higher education – When you compare the percentage of boys and girls opting for higher studies after school, it is lower for girls as they tend to drop out after schools. This is because parents do not wish to spend their resources on a girl's education, which is quite expected in boys' cases.



## Important Questions

3. Highly paid jobs – The percentage of women working in high-paying jobs is still smaller than that of men. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet, much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
4. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 states that equal wages should be paid for 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.
5. Sex-ratio – Sex Ratio of India is 107.48, i.e., 107.48 males per 100 females in 2019.



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

The different forms of communal politics are:

1. Communalism takes the form of religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and a belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. E.g., militant religious groups.
2. The quest for political dominance of one religion over another in a community. It takes a form of majoritarianism. For example, rift between political parties based on religion.



## Important Questions

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

3. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. Example – During elections, hate speeches come to the surface, revealing the communalism.



4. Communal violence is another form of communalism in politics. For example, riots on the basis of religious sentiments.



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

1. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the following evidence reflects the present caste inequalities in India:
2. The average economic status (measured by criteria like monthly consumption expenditure) of caste groups still follows the old hierarchy – the ‘upper’ castes are best off, the Dalits and Adivasis are worse off, and the backward classes are in between.
3. Although every caste has some poor members, the proportion living in extreme poverty (below the official ‘poverty line’) is much higher for the lowest castes and much lower for the upper castes, with the backward classes once again in between.



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

1. The two reasons that say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India are as follows:
2. In India, no parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste.
3. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
4. No party wins the votes of all the voters of caste or community.
5. When people say that caste is a ‘vote bank’ of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

1. There are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.
2. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.
3. A bill with this proposal has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade.
4. But there is no consensus over this issue among all the political parties. The bill has not been passed.



## Important Questions

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

**Answer.**

1. The fundamental right to the freedom of religion clearly states that one has a right to practise, profess and propagate any religion.
2. Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion is one of the tenets of the constitution under the fundamental right to equality.



Ques: If majority people from a caste vote for a political party,  
then the caste is called — of a party.

(a) Follower

~~(b) Vok Bank~~

(c) Election Bank

(d) Both a & c

**Thank  
You**



---

Keep Fighting Warriors...