

A graphic of a bullet with a bright orange and yellow flame trailing behind it, pointing towards the right.

# **ONE SHOT**

## **REVISION SERIES**

**CLASS 10**

**CIVICS**

**GENDER, RELIGION  
AND CASTE**





***ONE SHOT***

***REVISION SERIES***

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**Gender , Religion and Caste**

# One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 <sup>th</sup> Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 <sup>th</sup> Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
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22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
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24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

## Introduction

### Gender

- Public/Private division
- Discrimination faced by women.
- Women's political representation

### Religion

- Religion and politics
- Communalism
- Secular state

### Caste

- Caste and politics
- Caste inequalities
- Caste in politics
- Politics in caste

Gender and Politics

Gender is considered as **natural and unchangeable**. 🤔



However, it is not based on biology. Rather, it is a social expectations and stereotypes.

Public/Private division



- **Sexual division of labour.**
- Domestic work performed by women is not valued.



Raising these issues in politics.



**Feminist**



Helped to improve women's role in public life.



Advantages of this

- **Still due to the male dominated and patriarchal nature of our society women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.**
  - Literacy rate [54 per cent], drop out rate. ↑
  - Proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. [Working hours] ↑
  - **(The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976)** However, women are paid less than men in many areas.
  - **Sex - Selective Abortion** → Decline in child sex ratio.
  - Harassment, exploitation and violence against women. **(Domestic violence.)**

- How the situation can be improved? 🤔 → **Women's political representation** →
  - Meaning
  - challenges
  - advantages

## Religion, Communalism and Politics



Expression on religion in politics



- **Gandhi's view** → Religion can never be separated from politics.
- **Communal riots** → Need for protection. 🤨
- Discrimination with women under the name of **family laws**. 🤨



Instances of relationship between religion and politics. ➡

**Analysis** 🤨



**Good**

OR

**Bad**



These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally.

**Communalism**



**Belief that people belonging to the same religion should form a nation, and in this process the power of state is used to establish domination of one religious group over the other.**



**Analysis**



- Religion as a basis of society.
- Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same.
- State power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

**Thinking behind the communal mind.**



**Defects**





- **Communalism can take various forms in politics.**



- Religious prejudices, stereotype of religious communities and beliefs in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- A communal mind with the quest for political dominance to majoritarian dominance.
- Use of sacred symbols, religious leaders etc to mobilising people's support.
- Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.



Secular state

**Secular State**



**Meaning**



**How did secularism is practised in India.**



- There is no official religion for the Indian state.
- 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 matter of religions order to ensure equality within religious communities.

**Communalism**

**V/S**

**Secularism**

**Caste and Politics**

**Positive**

**Negative**

**India**

**Caste System**

**Caste inequalities in India:** Unique, based on hereditary occupational division sanctioned by rituals, discrimination and untouchability.

**Reasons for disintegration of caste system**

- **Social reformer** (advocated and worked to establish equality).
- **Socio - economic changes** (Urbanisation, Literacy and education, Occupational mobility, etc.)
- **Constitutional provisions.**

- **Marriage**
- **Caste linkage with economic status**

### Caste in Politics

Domination of caste in politics can take various forms



- **Caste composition of constituency** and nomination of candidates accordingly.
- Political parties and candidates **appeals to caste sentiment** to muster supports.
- **Universal adult franchise** and principle of one person one vote had brought new consciousness among the caste that were earlier treated inferior and low.



### Counter Argument

- No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste dominates the electorate in a particular constituency).
- The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country.

**Politics in Caste**

Politics too influences the caste system and caste identities.



**It is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised.**

- Each **caste group tries to become bigger** by incorporating within it neighbouring 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
- **Is there any advantages?**
  - Helped people from dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision-making
  - Still this can divert attention from other important issues like poverty, development and corruption.



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
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