**CLASS: 10TH**

**SUBJECT: CIVICS**

**SESSION 2019 - 2020**

**TERM-1**

**LESSON NO. 3**

**TOPIC: DEMOCARCY AND DIVERSITY.**

**Q1**:Discussfactors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.

ANS: The three factors are:

1:Pepole’s perception: The first outcome of politics of social division depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive to each other it becomes very difficult to accommodate them in a society. It shows that they consider every social group as belonging to a different community. However people can also perceive their identities to be multiple and just part of the nation. The feeling of nationhood is supreme over the social differences, this help to stay together. In such a case, polities in social divisions is not determined.

2: Political leaders way of using the social division: The second outcome of politics in social divisions depends on how the political leaders raise the demands of any community of different social groups. If the process is peaceful and the demands are raised within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community. However, if the demands of one social group are raised by understanding the demands of other community and are raised at the cost of any other community, it can lead to conflicts in the society.

3: Government’s reaction to each demands: The third outcome of polities in social division also depends on how the government reacts to demands of different social groups. If the leaders are willing to accommodate these demands and willing to share power with minority groups, the social divisions are not destructive to the country. But if they try to suppress such a demand in the name of national unity, such attempts often sow the seeds of disintegration.

Q2: When does a social difference become a social division?

Ans: A social difference means that difference is a group of people due to their race, religion, language or culture. It becomes a social division when some social differences are joined by another set of social differences. In other words, when two or more social differences join together, it turns into a social division. For eg, the difference in Blacks and the Whites in America is due to their different race, which is a social difference. It becomes a social division when the income factor is also seen. The blacks tend to be poor, homeless and the Whites end to be rich and educated.

This creates a divide in the people making them fed that they belong to different communities.

Q3. How do social divisions affect politics? Give two examples.

Ans: Social divisions affect in a number of ways. The social divisions might become political divisions and can lead to conflicts and distract in the society. However, in a democracy, political expression of social division is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these. The minority social groups get to voice their opinion and get better opportunities in future which would help them to grow. There are many countries where political parties focus only on one social group and yet it does not lead to conflicts and tensions in the society.

Examples:

1. Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland, a part of the United Kingdom, has been a centre of bitter political and conflict for many years. On ethnic grounds, its population is mainly Christian but divided into Catholic (44%) and Protestants (53%). On political front, the country is divided into two groups; the nationalists mainly Catholics and unionists mainly Protestants.

Nationalists want Northern Ireland to be unified with the Irish Republic and Unionists want it to remain the part of United Kingdom. Protestants consider themselves British and Catholics see themselves as Irish. This fight has resulted in the death of hundreds of civilians, military and security forces.

1. Yugoslavia: Yugoslavia was created after World War 1 and was complicated combination of religion and culture. Roman Catholic regions such as Slovenia and Croatia were relatively developed regions. They were joined with less developed and orthodox Eastern Serbia. These regions were then joined with even more poorly developed areas like Montenegro, Macedonia, Kosovo and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which all have large Muslim and Eastern Orthodox population. After World war II, the nationalists of Yugoslavia sought more autonomy from Belgrade (Capital of Serbia).

Due to this competition on political as well as religious lines, there were conflicts and tension in the country.

Yugoslavia was then divided into six republic and two provinces with the collective Federal Presidency. Each republic and province had a president and representation in a Federal assembly.

Q4. Overlapping:- Social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.

Cross- cutting:- Social differences do not usually lead to conflicts.

Q5. (d)Democracy always leads to disintegration of society on the social divisions.

Q6. (b) A and B

Q7. Arrange the following statements in a logical sequence and select the right answer by using the code given below: Ans. (b)

**LESSON NO. 4**

**TOPIC: GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE**

Q1: Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India?

Ans: Some of the aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India are as follows:

1. Preference of male child: Indian parents prefer to have male child over a female child. A female child is considered as a burden, as the parents will have to earn for her dowry to marry her. This has resulted in social crimes such as female foeticide.
2. Education: In India spending money for boy’s education is considered more important than spending money on a girl’s education. Because of this very small percentage of girls go for higher education and the dropout rate is higher among the girls. Only 54% of the women are literate against 76% literacy among men.
3. Crime against Women: Women are exploited and harassed at the work place and at the home. There are cases of domestic violence against women which make her unsafe even in her family.
4. Proportion of women in paid jobs: Women still have a small portion in the highly paid jobs. Even if a women works for more no. of hours than a man, her work is not given importance. This results in low paid jobs and low valued jobs for women.
5. In educate political representation: In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low .The percentage of women in Indian parliament is about 11% as compared to the global average of around 21% .

Q2: State different forms of communal politics with one example each?

Ans: The different forms of politics are:

1. The most common form of communalism is in everyday religious beliefs of other religious. The people believe in the superiority of one’s religions.
2. The communal mind people often lead to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community. They wanted elected representative in the political system from their religion. This often results in domination of minority community. The people of minority community, then demand a separate state for themselves.

Q3: State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?

Ans: The caste system specifies the work that will be done by people depending on their caste. Every caste group has its own exclusive occupation that will be passed from generation to generation. However, due increase in education and literacy, increased urbanization and various reform measures, the caste is declining in India.

Even though the caste is declining, it has not disappeared completely from India. Even now, marriages are performed in the same caste. People from different castes do not interact with each other and Untouchability is still present in some of the parts of the country.

The upper caste people who got education under the old caste system got top job positions. The castes that did not receive education lagged behind in getting the top positions. Due to this, the people from the upper castes become economically better than the people from the lower castes. The old division divided the resources in favour of the upper castes. This helped them in growing and getting modern education and in improving their economic status.

Q4: State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election result in India?

Ans: In politics, special attention is given to the caste groups to gain their votes in the elections. Candidates from major caste groups are chosen to ensure the support of their caste groups. Promises and appeals are made to various caste groups that their interests and demand should be taken care of.

However, politics is not only about the castes. Even though attention is given to the caste system. The reasons are:

* No state legislature in the country has a majority of any caste group. Every caste group has its presence in the parliament. It means that no caste group can be ignored and every citizen’s vote is necessary to win the elections.
* It is not necessary that all the members of the same political party belong to the same caste. They have different demands and vote according to their choice. It means that no political party represents only on caste.
* It does not happen that here are candidates from every caste. It might happen that all the candidates are from one caste. It might also happenthat there iscandidate from one caste and no candidate from the other caste.

Q5: What is the status of women representative of India’s Legislature bodies?

Ans: The women’s representative in the political area is very low in India. The share of women in India in parliament has been also very low. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in the women representative in parliament. In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. 61 women leaders have made it to the parliament, which means that the percentage of women in the parliament is around 11%. It still remains far below the global level and those of Pakistan and Bangladesh have around 20% and 19% respectively.

One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. It is legally binding to keep 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 representative in rural and urban local bodies.

Q6: Mention any two constitutional provisions that makes India a secular state?

Ans: The 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 choose the model of a secular state. The constitutional provinces that make India a secular state are as follows

* There is no official religion of India. Every religion is given the same importance even though Hindus constitute 80% of the population. Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
* The constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
* The constitution also allows the state to intervene in the maters of religion in order to insure equality within religious communities.

Q7: (b)

Q8 :( d)

Q9: A and C

Q10 :( b)

Q11: on caste.

Q12. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

Ans. (b)

Q13 on book

**Extra questions**

Q1 Define Gender division?

Ans. Gender division is a form of social division under which unequal rolesare assigned to men and women. Though the gender division is a biological division yet it has become an important factor in creating inequality in the society.

Q2 What is communalism?

Ans. Communalism is a situation when a particular community based on religion tries to promote its own interest at a cost of other communities and feels that its religion is superior than other religions and places it even above the nation.