

# **SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE**

**CLASS 10<sup>TH</sup>**

**SUBJECT: CIVICS      TERM 1<sup>ST</sup>**

**LESSON NO:4 ( GENDER , RELIGION &CASTE)**

**LESSON NO:5 (POPULAR STRUGGLES &MOVENTS)**



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Question 1:

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

Answer:

In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:

- (a) They are not provided adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%.
- (b) Most of the labour done by them is unpaid. Where they are paid for their work, they receive lesser wages than men.
- (c) Due to the preference for the boy child, female foeticide is practiced in many parts of the country.

Question 2:

State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Answer:

*Different forms of communal politics:*

**(a) The expression of communal superiority in everyday beliefs**

Militant religious groups are a good example of this.

**(b) The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state**

Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.

**(c) The use of religious symbols and leaders in politics to appeal to the voters**

This technique is applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.

**(d) In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.**

Question 3:

State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

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**Answer:**

Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India. Even today, most people marry within their own caste or tribe. Despite constitutional prohibition, untouchability has not ended completely. Education is not easily available to the so called 'low castes'. Economic status is closely linked to the caste system. In modern India, like in pre-Independence India, the poor are mostly the 'low castes' while the rich are the 'high castes', thereby showing that caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

**Question 4:**

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

**Answer:**

Caste alone cannot determine election results in India because:

No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste.

No party wins all the votes of a particular caste.

**Question 5:**

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

**Answer:**

When it comes to representation of women in legislative bodies, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies.

On the other hand, the situation is different in the case of local government bodies. As one-third of seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) is reserved for women, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

**Question 6:**

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

**Answer:**

Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are:

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.

Question 7:

When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- (a) Biological difference between men and women
- (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
- (c) Unequal child sex ratio
- (d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies

Answer:

- (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

Question 8:

In India seats are reserved for women in

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) State Legislative Assemblies
- (c) Cabinets
- (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Answer:

- (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Question 9:

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

- A. One religion is superior to that of others.
- B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) A and C
- (d) B and D

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Answer:

**(c) A and C**

Question 10:

Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion**
- (b) gives official status to one religion**
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion**
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within religious communities**

Answer:

**(b) gives official status to one religion**

Question 11:

Social divisions based on \_\_\_\_\_ are peculiar to India.

Answer:

Social divisions based on caste are peculiar to India.

Question 12:

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	A	D
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	D	C	A	B
(d)	C	A	B	D

Answer:

	1	2	3	4
(b)	B	A	D	C

**Question 1:**

**In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?**

**Answer:**

**Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways.**

- (i) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their cause by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc.**
- (ii) By organising strikes and disruptions, they seek to make the government take note of their demands.**
- (iii) They also influence decision-making by lobbying.**
- (iv) The issues raised by them often influence the policies of political parties.**

**Question 2:**

**Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties?**

**Answer:**

**The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.**

- (i) Pressure groups are often formed and led by politicians and political parties. Most trade unions and students' organisations in India are either established by, or affiliated to one or the other major political party.**
- (ii) Political parties sometimes grow out of movements. Parties like DMK and AIADMK were formed this way.**
- (iii) Many a times, the issues raised by pressure or movement groups are taken up by political parties, leading to a change in the policies of the parties.**

**Question 3:**

**Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a democratic government.**

**Answer:**

**Pressure groups are important in the functioning of a democratic government as they provide an opportunity for marginalised people to voice their opinions. In some cases, the government's opinion might be biased by a small group of rich and powerful people. It is here that pressure groups step in and force the government to make policies which will benefit certain other sections of society as well.**

Question 4:

What is a pressure group? Give a few examples.

Answer:

A pressure group is an organisation which attempts to influence government policies through protests and demonstrations. Pressure groups are formed when people with similar opinions get together for similar objectives. Examples of pressure groups are FEDECOR and BAMCEF.

Question 5:

What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?

Answer:

The major difference between pressure groups and political parties is that unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.

Question 6:

Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called \_\_\_\_\_ groups.

Answer:

Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called sectional interest groups.

Question 7:

Which among the following is the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party?

- (a) Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
- (b) Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve larger number of people.
- (c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.
- (d) Pressure groups do not seek to mobilise people, while parties do.

Answer:

(c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.



**List I**

1. Organisations that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group
2. Organisations that seek to promote common interest
3. Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organisational structure
4. Organisations that mobilise people with a view to win political power

	List I		List II
1.	Pressure group	A.	Narmada Bachao Andolan
2.	Long-term movement	B.	Asom Gana Parishad
3.	Single issue movement	C.	Women's Movement
4.	Political party	D.	Fertilizer dealers' association

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	C	A	B
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	C	D	B	A
(d)	B	D	C	A

**B. Pressure groups take positions on political issues.**

**C. All pressure groups are political parties.**

Which of the statements given above are correct?

**(a) A, B and C**

**(b) A and B**

**(c) B and C**

**(d) A and C**

Answer:

**(b) A and B**

Question 11:

*Mewat is one of the most backward areas in Haryana. It used to be a part of two districts, Gurgaon and Faridabad. The people of Mewat felt that the area will get better attention if it were to become a separate district. But political parties were indifferent to this sentiment. The demand for a separate district was raised by Mewat Educational and Social Organisation and Mewat Saksharta Samiti in 1996. Later, Mewat Vikas Sabha was founded in 2000 and carried out a series of public awareness campaigns. This forced both the major parties, Congress and the Indian National Lok Dal, to announce their support for the new district before the assembly elections held in February 2005. The new district came into existence in July 2005.*

In this example what is the relationship that you observe among movement, political parties and the government? Can you think of an example that shows a relationship different from this one?

Answer:

From the example of Mewat, we can infer that movements take up issues which have been ignored by political parties. Political parties may then be influenced by these demands when they frame their own manifestoes. Finally, the party which comes to power ends up implementing steps which fulfil these demands.

The six-year long Assam movement (1979-1985), led by the All Assam Students Union (AASU), was aimed against the infiltration of foreigners from Bangladesh into Assam. At the end of this movement, the State Assembly was dissolved, the government was dismissed, and fresh elections were held. The Asom Gana Parishad, formed out of the AASU, contested and won the elections, forming the Government

of Assam. In this example, we see a political party being formed out of a pressure group, which then goes on to form the government.