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SUBJECT:- CIVICS

CLASS:-XTH

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SUBJECT TEACHER:- MR. NEEL NIRANJAN

CHAPTER 4.GENDER, RELIGION & CASTE (BASED ON NCERT PATTERN)

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

Answer:

Different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India are:

- **Education:** The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. When it comes to higher education, a smaller proportion of girls, in comparison to the boys, are allowed to go for higher studies. This is because parents prefer to spend their resources on their sons' education.
- **Sex-ratio:** In many parts of India, parents find ways to abort the girl child in a will to have a son. This has led to a decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 919.
- **High-Paid jobs:** The proportion of women working in highly paid and valued jobs is still smaller than men.
- **Inequality in wages:** The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 states that equal wages should be paid to 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.

Question 2. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

Answer: In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies. India is behind several developing countries of the world in the case of women's representation. On the other hand, the situation is better in the case of local government bodies. Here, 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.