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SUBJECT:- CIVICS

CLASS:-XTH

DATE:13/10/XX

SUBJECT TEACHER:- MR. NEEL NIRANJAN

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

Question 1. 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.

Question 2. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

Answer: Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are:

- (i) Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one’s choice.
- (ii) Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion under the fundamental right to equality

Question 3 .State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Answer: Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. It has different forms:

- The expression of communal superiority in everyday beliefs: This involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and a belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. For example, militant religious groups.
- The desire to form a majoritarian dominance: A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's religion over another in a community. It takes a form of majoritarian dominance. For example, separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India in the past.
- **The use of sacred symbols and religious leaders in politics to appeal to the voters:** Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. Political parties, generally, nominate their candidates according to the caste or religion dominant in a particular constituency. For example, in a Muslim dominated area, people generally elect a Muslim candidate.
- **Communal violence is another form of communalism in politics.** For example, the anti-Sikh riots in 1984.