

**WOMEN FACE
DISADVANTAGE/DISCRIMINATION/OPPRESION
IN VARIOUS WAYS**

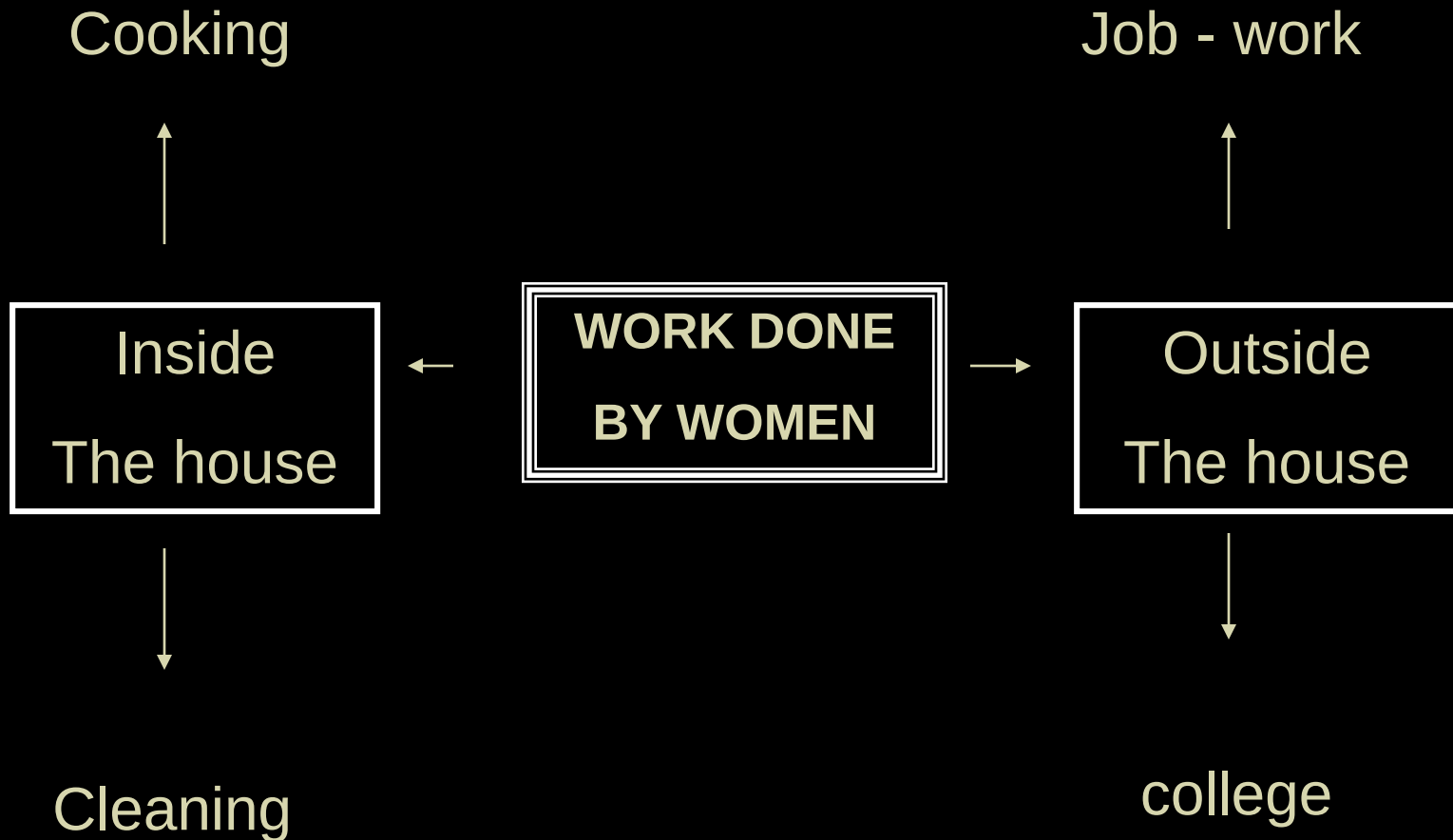
- ❖ Low literate percentage of women.
- ❖ Economic discrimination.
- ❖ Job-related discrimination.
- ❖ Social factor(Decline in sex ratio).

WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND WAYS TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS

	<u>Local bodies</u>	----	one-third
than 5%	<u>State assembly</u>	----	less
than 10%	<u>Lok sabha</u>	----	less

One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportions of women in elected bodies. Reservation of women's seat is essential.

WORK DONE BY WOMEN OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE HOUSE



FORMS OF CASTE IN POLITICS

❖ Caste composition of electorates

When parties choose candidates in elections, it nominate candidates from different castes so as to mustur necessary support to win elections.

❖ Caste sentiment

Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as heir representatives.

❖ Universal adult frenchise

The principal of one – person – one vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support.

VIEWS / STEPS REGARDING RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES EXPRESSED IN THE FIELD OF POLITICS

❖ VIEWS OF GHANDHI JI

He used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

❖ HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

It argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are people from religious minorities. Government should support them.

❖ WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

It argued that family laws of all religions discriminate against women. Government should change these laws to make them more equitable.

COMMUNALISM CAN TAKE VARIOUS FORMS IN POLITICS

❖ Communalism in everyday belief

These routinely involve religious prejudices stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other.

❖ Political mobilization

This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

❖ Communal violence, riots and massacre

It is the most ugly form. Ex India, Pakistan at the time of partition

INDIA IS A SECULAR STATE

- ❖ No discrimination on the basis of caste and religion.
- ❖ All religion are given equal importance.
- ❖ Freedom to follow religion of choice.
- ❖ No official religion.
- ❖ Bans untouchability.

FOCUS ON CASTE IN POLITICS

❖ No majority of single caste

No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate needs to win confidence of more than one caste to win elections.

❖ Proportion of voters banks

No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.

❖ Candidates based on caste

Many political parties may put up candidates from same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency).

❖ Losing of M.P.s and M.L.A.s in the elections

This could not happen if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.

POLITICAL AFFECT OVER CASTE SYSTEM

❖ Incorporating caste

Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighboring castes which were earlier excluded from it.

❖ Coalition with other castes

Thus, various caste groups enter into a dialogue and negotiation.

❖ Rise of new caste

Such as 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

❖ Role of different caste

In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power.

SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR

A system in which all work inside the home is either done by women of the family or organized by them through the domestic helpers.

FEMINIST

A woman or man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.

PATRIARCHY

It refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

FAMILY LAWS

These laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce etc.

URBANISATION

Shift of population from rural to urban areas.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

Shift from one occupation to other usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.

CASTE HIERARCHY

A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from 'highest' to the 'lowest' caste.

COMMUNALISM

Placing one community over other is called communalism.

SECULARISM

No discrimination on the basis of religious beliefs is secularism.

CASTIEST

A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE AFFECTS OF CASTE AND POLITICS

❖ Positive

(Factors that have helped in reducing caste inequalities)

1. No caste-based discrimination and foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.
2. Ex – In urban areas, no one matter that who is walking besides whom.

❖ Negative

(Untouchability)

1. Even now most of the people marry within their caste or tribe.
2. Ex-despite constitutional prohibitions untouchability has not been completely eradicated yet.