



CLASS – 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - II

CH-3: Gender, Religion and Caste

Part – 1

Gender and Politics

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OVERVIEW



1. Public / Private Division

2. Women's Political Representation

3. Communalism

4. Caste in Politics

5. Caste Inequalities

6. Politics in Caste

GENDER DIVISION

- ❑ Often perceived as natural and unchangeable.
- ❑ Not based on biology.
- ❑ Rooted in social expectations and stereotypes.



GENDER DIVISION IN PRIVATE LIFE

What ?

Women do all work inside the home.

Why ?

Boys and Girls are raised to believe women are responsible for household work.

Gender division is not based on ability.

☆ Men can do housework.

Example

Most tailors or cooks in hotels are men.



Time use survey

- On average, an Indian woman works 1 hour more than an average man every day.

Yet, much of her work goes unpaid.

EXAMPLES

Rural Women

- Fetch Water
- Collect Fuel
- Work in Fields
(Unpaid)

*Not
counted*

Urban Women

- Domestic
Helpers
- Office Workers
(Paid, But Less
than Men)

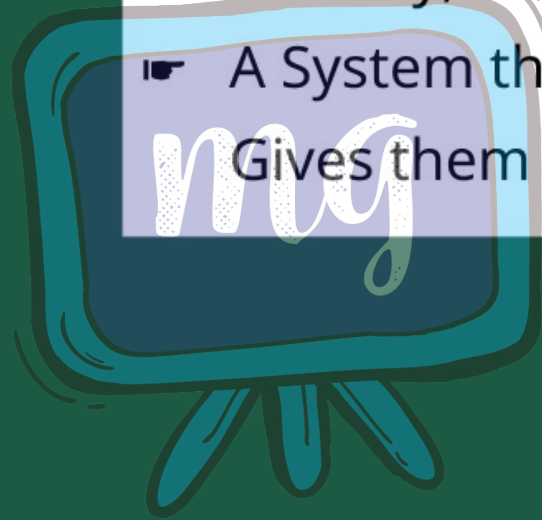
FEMINIST

A Woman or a Man who Believes in Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men



PATRIARCHY

- Literally, “Rule by Father”.
- A System that Values Men More and Gives them Power over Women.



GENDER DIVISION IN PUBLIC LIFE

- Gender division limits women's participation in public life.
(Especially politics)
- Historically, only men participated in politics.

▮ Feminist movements fought for
women's rights: -



Voting Rights

Improved Political & Legal Status

Educational & Career Opportunities

Equality in Personal & Family Life



PROGRESS

- ▮ Women are now entering in professions, once considered unsuitable for them.
(Science, Law etc.)
- ▮ Some countries (Scandinavian) have high female participation in public life.

- Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways: -



I

EDUCATION

1.

Lower Female Literacy Rate
(54% for Women vs. 76% for Men)

2.

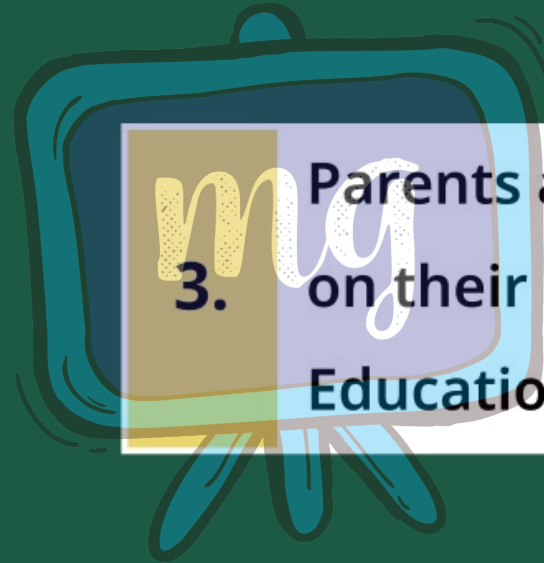
Fewer Girls Pursue Higher
Education

3.

Parental Preference to Invest in
Sons' Education

1. In India, the Female Literacy Rate is Only 54% Compared to 76% for Men

2. A Smaller Proportion of Girl Students Go for Higher Studies Compared to Boys



3. Parents are not Spending Equally on their Sons' and Daughters' Education



II EMPLOYMENT

1. Under-Representation in Highly-Valued Jobs

2. Longer Hours of Work

3. Equal Remuneration Act (1976) Exists;
But, Not Effectively Enforced

1. Proportion of Women Among the Highly Paid and Valued Jobs is Very Small

2. On an Average, an Indian Woman Works 1 Hour More than an Average Man Every Day

- The Equal Remuneration Act (1976) guarantees equal pay for equal work.

3.

In Reality, Women are Paid Less than Men in Most Professions, Even for the Same Work



III HEALTH AND SAFETY

1.

Sex-selective Abortion and
Declining Child Sex Ratio

2.

Widespread Harassment,
Exploitation and Violence

3.

Domestic Violence within the
Home

1. Sex-selective Abortion has Led to a Decline in the Child Sex Ratio in India to Only 919 Nationally

- ▮ In some states, the ratio falls below 850 or even 800.



We can South Asia regional campaign
end all violence against women

50 million
women missing
in South Asia
due to
different forms of
violence and discrimination



2. Women Suffer Various Kinds of Harassment, Exploitation and Violence



**Even Within Their Own Home,
They Suffer from Beating,
Harassment and Other Forms of
Domestic Violence**

WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

- ❑ Women have extremely low representation in the legislature.
- ❑ State Assemblies: Less than 5%
Lok Sabha: 14.36%

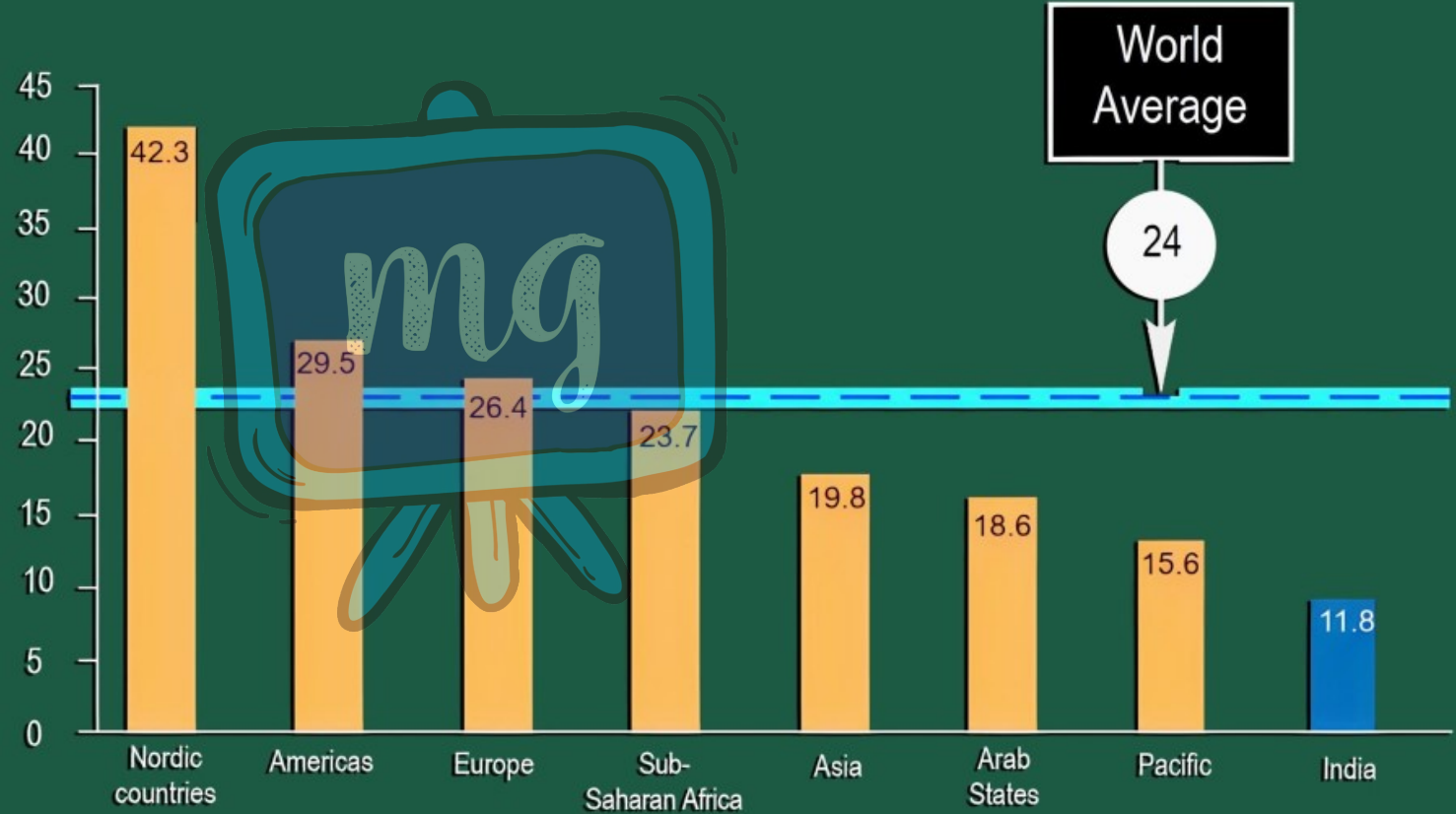


GLOBAL COMPARISON

- India lags behind many developing countries in female legislative representation.



Women in National Parliaments in Different Regions of the World (In %)



FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

- Many feminists believe that women's issues will not receive adequate attention until women hold positions of power.



NARI SHAKTI VANDAN ADHINIYAM

In 2023, Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act, 2023) was passed.

The Act provides 33 percent reservation of seats for women in:

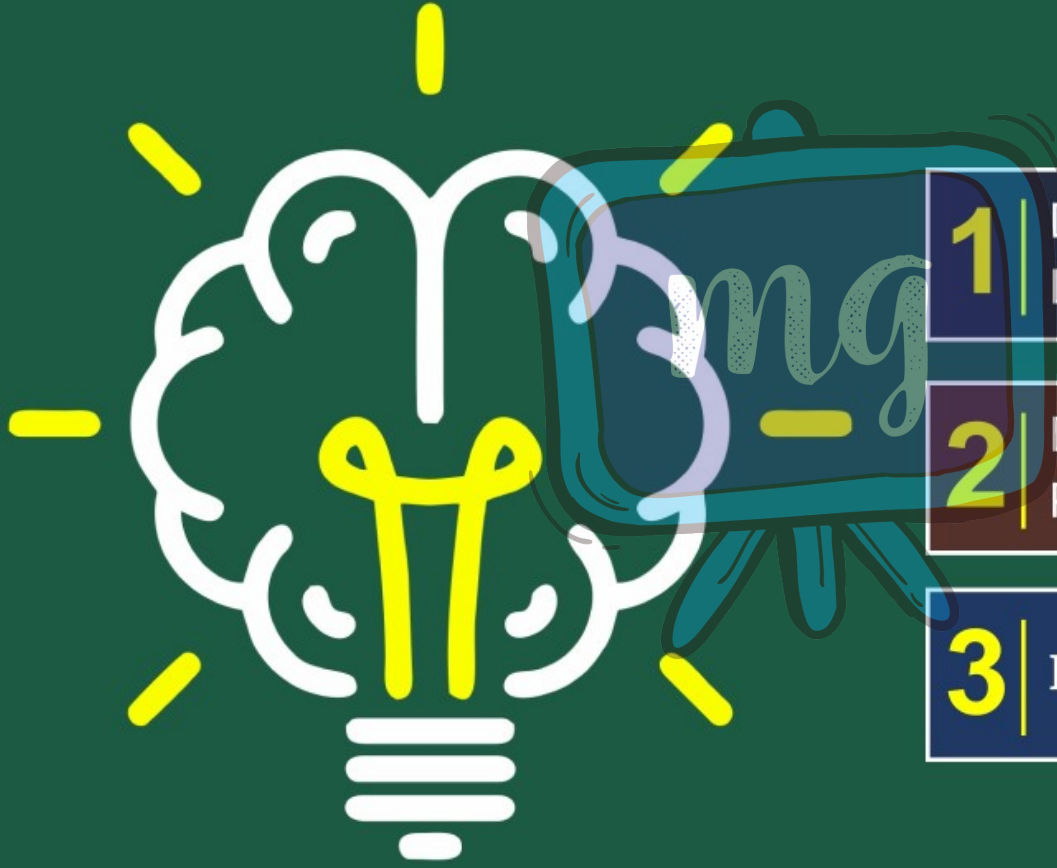
- ✦ Lok Sabha
- ✦ State Legislative Assemblies
- ✦ Delhi Assembly



Gender Division is an Example that
Some Form of Social Division Needs
to be Expressed in Politics

This also Shows that Disadvantaged
Groups do Benefit when Social
Divisions Become a Political Issue

LEARNING OUTCOME



1 | Describe Sexual Division of Labor

2 | Discuss Feminism And Patriarchy

3 | Identify Gender Disparities

ASSESSMENT



1

What is the primary basis for gender division in society?

- A Biological differences
- B Social expectations and stereotypes
- C Genetic predispositions
- D Physical strength

ASSESSMENT



2

What term is used to describe a person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men?

A

Socialist

B

Feminist

C

Capitalist

D

Environmentalist

ASSESSMENT



3

What does the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) in India guarantee?

- A More jobs for women
- B Equal pay for equal work
- C Paid maternity leave
- D Free education for girls