



মহাশিক্ষা বিভাগ (মাণিক্য)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CHAPTER 1

WORKING OF DEMOCRACY

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

A. Give very short answer

Q1. What is caste system in India ?

Ans: The Hindu form of hierarchical social division such as the Brahmin, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras is known as Caste System in India.

Q2. Give the meaning of Communalism.

Ans:- Communalism means a person's attachment with the good of his community.

Q3. What is the meaning of Gender division ?

Ans: Gender division is a form of hierarchical social division seen everywhere.

B. Give long answers

Q.1. Examine the role of caste in Indian Politics.

Ans: The roles of caste in Indian politics are

- i) Caste influence is visible not only in the electoral politics but also in the formation of ministry.
- ii) Political parties and candidates in election make appeals to caste sentiment to get support.
- iii) The impression that elections are all about caste is not true because,
 - a) No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste. Every candidate needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
 - b) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community

Q.2. Discuss the challenges posed by Communalism to the Indian democracy.

Ans: The challenges posed by Communalism to the Indian democracy are

- i) Communalism is a person's attachment with the good of his community. A communal person may subordinate his loyalty to the nation to the promotion of selfish interest of his community.
- ii) Communalism in politics is associated with a narrow, selfish, divisive and aggressive attitude.
- iii) India has the worst types of communalism such as Sikhism, Dravidianism, caste conflicts and tribalism etc.
- iv) Communalism may result when:
 - a) The beliefs of one religion are presented as superior.
 - b) The demands of a religious group are formed in opposition to another.
- v) The method of using religion in politics is communal politics. Indeed, communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to Indian democracy.



Q.3. Explain the role of *Meira Paibis* in Manipur.

Ans:- The role of *Meira Paibis* in Manipur are

- i) To restore law and order, peace in the conflict zone of Manipur. They are against the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 and state atrocities in Manipur.
- ii) To help the authority in the implementation of dry state policy in order to prohibit sale of liquor.
- iii) They fight against social evil activities like adultery, forcible divorce, abduction and kidnapping etc.
- iv) They can participate and influence in the political decision making as an agency of democracy at the grass root level.
- v) They played an active role against kidnapping of children in mid 2008 and in ILP movement in 2015

C. Give short answer

Q.1. Why is there the Manipur State Commission for Women ?

Ans:- i) Women in Manipur have been looked down upon by the male dominated society.
ii) Cases of Domestic Violence, physical assault, harassment, forcible kidnapping and divorce. In fact, they are suffering a lot in the hands of their husbands, in-laws, brothers etc.

Q.2. Why are the *Meira Paibis* called so ?

Ans:- Because they use “*meira*” (torch) at night in lieu of lights or lamps.

Q.3. What happened to the Women Empowerment Bill in Parliament ?

Ans:- The bill has been pending before the Parliament for more than a decade.

Q4. What is the meaning of “A Jat gives his daughter in marriage to a Jat, so he gives his vote to a Jat”?

Ans:- It means among some caste, casting of one’s vote is thought to be giving one’s daughter in marriage.

Q5. What is the meaning of ‘Unity in Diversity’?

Ans:- ‘Unity in diversity’ means there is a sense of collective belongings despite multiplicity.



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D. Fill up the blanks

1. Social divisions based on caste are peculiar to India.
2. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments to get support.
3. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour.
4. In India seats are reserved for women in
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) State legislative assemblies
 - c) Cabinets
 - d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Ans: d) Panchayat Raj bodies.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. Why did the British adopt the policy of “Divide and Rule” in India ?

Ans:- The British adopted the policy of “divide and rule” in India because they could foresee a great threat to their authority in the unity among Hindus and Muslim communities.

Q2. How did the British sow the seeds of social divisions and political competition among Indians ?

Ans:- By providing Special Electorate for the Muslims.

Q3. Mention any three results of communalism. Or Mention three conditions that lead to communalism.

- Ans:-
- i. When the beliefs of one religion group are presented as superior to those of other religions.
 - ii. When the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another.
 - iii. When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

Q4. Mention any three constitutional devices to combat communalism in India OR Mention any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

- Ans:-
- i. There is no official religion for the Indian state.
 - ii. The Indian Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion.
 - iii. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion.
 - iv. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion in order to ensure equality among religious communities.



Q5. “Politics too influences the caste system. It is not politics that gets caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized”. Explain or justify the statement OR How politics influence the caste OR What are the different forms of using politics in caste?

Ans:- Politics in caste normally takes the following forms :

- i. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating its neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were excluded earlier from it.
- ii. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities for dialogue and negotiation.
- iii. New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like ‘backward’ and ‘forward’ caste groups.

Q6. What is meant by Sanskritisation?

Ans:- Sanskritisation means the process by which low castes emulate the way of high caste.

Q7. When was the Meira Paibis established in Manipur?

Ans:- In 1980.

Q8. When was the Manipur State Commission for Women established ?

Ans:- On the 12th December, 2006.

Q9. What was the main slogan of the Manipur State Commission for Women ?

Ans:- The main slogan was “Awake Women” meaning “*Nupisha Mikap Thoklo*” in local language.

Q10. Give one step taken up by the government to increase the women representative in India ?

Ans:- One third of seats in local government bodies in Panchayats and Municipalities are now reserved for women.

Q11. Why was the gender issue gradually raised in politics in recent past ?

- Ans: i) The role of women in public life was minimal
ii) Earlier only men participated in public affairs, voted and contested for public offices.

Q12. What is feminist movement ?

Ans: Feminist movement is a part of women movement which aims at equality in personal and family life.



Q13. What is communal politics ?

Ans: The method of using religion in politics is called communal politics.

Q14. “Caste system has not disappeared in India”. Give two reasons.

Ans: i) People marry within their own caste or tribe.

ii) Untouchability still persists.

Q15. What is the primary function of caste politics ?

Ans: The primary function of caste politics is to transfer authority from higher to the lower and middle caste.

Q16. What kind of loyalty is shown by a communal person ?

Ans: A person guided by communalism subordinates his loyalty of nation to the promotion of narrow and selfish interest of his community.

