

## CBSE Test Paper - 05

### Chapter - 19 Gender, Religion and Caste

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1. When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest, it is referred to as **(1)**
  - a. Religious politics
  - b. Regional Politics
  - c. Communal Politics
  - d. Secular Politics
2. Which is the literacy rate among women in India according to the census of 2001? **(1)**
  - a. 29%
  - b. 100%
  - c. 33%
  - d. 54%
3. Which Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work to both men and women? **(1)**
  - a. Equal Division of Labour Act
  - b. Equal Wage Act
  - c. High Wages Act
  - d. Equal Compensation Act
4. A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called **(1)**
  - a. patriarchy
  - b. hierarchy
  - c. domination
  - d. monarchy
5. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political \_\_\_\_\_ of one's own religious community. **(1)**

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- a. dominance
  - b. cooperation
  - c. independence
  - d. dependence

6. What is the exact ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 2001? **(1)**
7. How is the caste of a person determined in India? **(1)**
8. What does the Equal Wages Act signify? **(1)**
9. Name the leaders who worked for the elimination of caste system? **(1)**
10. How does religion influence the political set up in our country? Explain. **(3)**
11. What do you mean by women's suffrage? **(3)**
12. How do ideas, ideals and values play a role in politics? **(3)**
13. Why does Kerala have the lowest Infant Mortality Rate? **(3)**
14. 'In actual life, democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities' - explain by giving examples. **(5)**
15. State different forms of communal politics with one example each. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. c. Communal Politics

**Explanation:** When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest is referred to as Communal Politics.

2. d. 54%

**Explanation:** The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.

3. b. Equal Wage Act

**Explanation:** The Equal Wage Act, 1976 provides 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.

4. a. patriarchy

**Explanation:** A system that values men more and gives them power over women is called patriarchy. India is still a male-dominated, PATRIARCHAL society.

5. a. dominance

**Explanation:** A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

6. Scheduled castes constitute 16.2% and scheduled tribes 8.2%

7. By the caste of the family in which he is born, the caste of a person is determined in India.

8. Equal Wages Act a federal statute which prevents discrimination in the payment of

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benefits or wages based on an individual's gender when women and men perform work involving similar skill sets, efforts, and job responsibilities. Hence, Equal Wages Act signifies the law that provides equal wages to be paid for equal work for both men and women.

9. Jotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B. R. Ambedkar.
10. Communalism continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. That's why the makers of our constitution chose the model of a secular state. There is no official religion for India. The religion in politics is not as dangerous as it seems to us. Ethical values of each religion can play a major role in politics. As a member of any religious community, people should express their political needs. The political leaders regulate the practice of religion so that there should be no discrimination and oppression. If all religions are treated equally then these political acts are correct in any way.
11.
  - Women suffrage means giving women the right to cast their votes. Right to vote was denied to women in the beginning. It was argued that women would not exercise this right independently. They would cast their votes by the dictates of their husband, father or other male relatives.
  - With political awakening among women and its demand by them, they got the Right to Vote for the first time in England in 1918, in the USA in 1920 and in India in 1950. Now, in almost all the democratic countries of the world, women have been given the Right to Vote.
  - During the period of the Indian freedom struggle, several women's organisations emerged which paved their way for increasing role of women in socio-political activities. Prominent among these organisations were All India Women's Association and the Indian Women's Association. These organisations had branches in different parts of India. Their activities centred mainly on issues like women's education, improvements in health and sanitation, right to suffrage for women and the maternity benefits for women workers.
12. a. Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions. Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in politics.

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- b. As the members of the religious community, people can express their ideas, needs, beliefs and demands in politics.
- c. In politics also, those who hold political power can regulate religious practice in order to prevent discrimination and oppression.
- d. People should be able to express in politics, their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community.
13. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it mainly concentrates on human resource development. It has also made many provisions on developing the quality of education and medical facilities. It has a very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate. Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children. Also, the success of different programmes like Neonatal Resuscitation Programme which is a training programme given to nurses and doctors on taking care of newborns has helped Kerala to record the lowest Infant Mortality Rate.
14. A. In most of the democracies a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- B. The share of the rich class is increasing whereas those who are not at bottom of the society have been little to depend upon.
- C. Even in India, the poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet the democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as is expected.
- D. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty.
- E. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for the food supplies.
15. When the beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when the state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest, it is known as communal politics. Different forms of communal politics are:
- The most common form of communalism is our day to day beliefs or religious ideas. These ideas include the belief in the superiority of one religion as

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compares to another religion, religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities.

- The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state. Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.
- The use of religious symbols and leaders in politics to appeal to the voters. This technique is applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.
- In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.