

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 5RF06U

Questions: 31

Maximum Marks: 67

Generated: 2026-06-26 09:35

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	3 Gender, Religion and Caste
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 10 straightforward · 14 medium · 7 deep | Types: 11 MCQ · 7 Short · 4 Assertion–reason · 4 Very short · 3 Long · 2 Case-based | Sections: A 15Q/15m · B 4Q/8m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 2Q/8m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

In most households, even when women are employed outside the home, the responsibility of cooking, cleaning and childcare continues to rest primarily on women. Which concept does this best illustrate?

- (A) Occupational mobility
- (B) Sexual division of labour
- (C) Feminist movement
- (D) Social stratification

- A Patriarchy
- B Sexual division of labour
- C Feminist movement
- D Occupational mobility

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q2. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which Act passed in 2023 provides 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and the Delhi Assembly?

- (A) Women's Empowerment Act, 2023
- (B) Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023
- (C) Equal Representation Act, 2023
- (D) Women's Reservation Bill, 2023

- A Women's Empowerment Act, 2023
- B Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023
- C Equal Representation Act, 2023
- D Women's Reservation Bill, 2023

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which group of countries has the highest percentage of women in their national parliaments?

- (A) Americas
- (B) Nordic countries
- (C) Europe
- (D) Sub-Saharan Africa

- A Americas
- B Nordic countries
- C Europe
- D Sub-Saharan Africa

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q4. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In its most extreme form, communalism leads to the belief that:

- (A) All religions are equal and must co-exist.
- (B) People of different religions cannot live as equal citizens in one nation.
- (C) Religion should guide the moral values of politics.
- (D) Minorities must be given special protection by the state.

- A All religions are equal and must co-exist.
- B People of different religions cannot live as equal citizens in one nation.
- C Religion should guide the moral values of politics.
- D Minorities must be given special protection by the state.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q5. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following best explains why India is described as a secular state under its Constitution?

- (A) The state promotes the values of the majority religion in public life.
- (B) The state keeps an equal distance from all religions and does not grant privileges to any.
- (C) The state restricts religious practices to prevent social conflict.
- (D) The state recognises only religions that originated in the Indian subcontinent.

- A The state follows the majority religion.
- B The state has no official religion and does not discriminate on grounds of religion.
- C The state prohibits citizens from practising any religion.
- D The state allows only ancient Indian religions to be practised.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q6. medium exam-ready

[1]

What makes the caste system in India different from other forms of social division found in societies across the world?

- (A) It is based on wealth and income.
- (B) Hereditary occupational divisions were sanctioned by rituals.
- (C) It allows complete mobility between groups.
- (D) It is based on educational qualifications.

- A It is based on wealth and income.
- B Hereditary occupational divisions were sanctioned by rituals.
- C It allows complete mobility between groups.
- D It is based on educational qualifications.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q7. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following social reformers is NOT associated with the movement against caste-based inequalities in India?

- (A) Jotiba Phule
 - (B) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Periyar Ramaswami Naicker
 - (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- A Jotiba Phule
B B.R. Ambedkar
C Periyar Ramaswami Naicker
D Lord Macaulay

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste**Q8.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

When we say that 'politics influences caste', which of the following is the best example of this?

- (A) Parties choose candidates only from upper castes.
 - (B) Caste groups incorporate neighbouring castes to become larger political groups.
 - (C) Voters cast votes strictly along caste lines.
 - (D) The Constitution bans caste-based discrimination.
- A Parties choose candidates only from upper castes.
B Caste groups incorporate neighbouring castes to become larger political groups.
C Voters cast votes strictly along caste lines.
D The Constitution bans caste-based discrimination.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste**Q9.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Women's movements in India have demanded a uniform application of civil laws governing marriage, divorce and inheritance across all religious communities. Under which category of law do such issues fall?

- (A) Criminal law
 - (B) Family law
 - (C) Constitutional law
 - (D) Labour law
- A Laws dealing with taxation
B Laws related to marriage, divorce and inheritance
C Laws governing elections and representation
D Laws relating to the right to education

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q10. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

According to the time use survey conducted in six states, how many hours per day does an average woman work compared to an average man?

- (A) Equal hours — both work 7 hours.
(B) A woman works about one hour more than a man every day.
(C) A man works about two hours more than a woman every day.
(D) Women work fewer hours because they do not do paid work.
- A Equal hours — both work 7 hours.
B A woman works about one hour more than a man every day.
C A man works about two hours more than a woman every day.
D Women work fewer hours because they do not do paid work.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q11. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Social divisions based on _____ are peculiar to India.

- (A) Gender
(B) Religion
(C) Caste
(D) Language
- A Gender
B Religion
C Caste
D Language

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q12. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Gender division, though seen everywhere, is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

Reason (R): Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q13. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Communalism is a serious threat to Indian democracy.

Reason (R): When political parties mobilise voters on religious lines using sacred symbols and emotional appeals, it undermines rational deliberation and can trigger violence between communities.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q14. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Caste alone does not determine election results in India.

Reason (R): No parliamentary constituency in India has a clear majority of one single caste, so candidates need support from more than one caste to win.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q15. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Women's work remains largely invisible in economic assessments.

Reason (R): The bulk of women's work is household-related, which is unpaid and therefore not counted as productive work.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
C A is true but R is false.
D A is false but R is true.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q16. medium exam-ready**[2]**

Distinguish between 'casteism' and healthy political expression of caste identity with one example of each.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

- Q17.** medium exam-ready [2]
What is meant by 'political mobilisation on religious lines'? Give one example of how it operates in electoral politics.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q18.** straightforward exam-ready [2]
Despite the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, women continue to receive lower wages than men for the same work in many sectors in India. Give two examples of sectors where this wage gap is observed and briefly explain why such discrimination persists.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q19.** medium exam-ready [2]
Why does women's work remain invisible and undervalued even though women work longer hours than men on average?
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q20.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the concept of patriarchy. How does it affect the status of women in both the private and public spheres of life?
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe three different forms that communalism can take in the political arena.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q22.** medium exam-ready [3]
'While caste matters in electoral politics, so do many other factors.' Justify this statement with three arguments.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q23.** medium exam-ready [3]
How has economic development and social change affected the caste system in modern India? Mention any three changes that have occurred.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q24.** deep exam-ready [3]
Explain, with the help of two examples, why it is difficult to separate religion completely from politics in a diverse society like India. Does this mean that religious considerations always have a negative effect on politics? Give reasons for your answer.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q25.** deep exam-ready [3]
Despite constitutional prohibitions, caste-based economic inequality continues to persist in India. Support this statement with three pieces of evidence related to poverty and economic status.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste
- Q26.** deep exam-ready [3]
Despite girls performing as well as boys in school examinations, women's literacy rate in India is significantly lower than men's. Give three reasons for this gap and explain how low female literacy affects women's social and economic position.
◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q27. deep exam-ready [5]

Analyse the various disadvantages and forms of discrimination that women face in India. Suggest five concrete measures that could help establish gender equality in the country.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q28. deep exam-ready [5]

'Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons — it is one of the foundations of our country.' Justify this statement by explaining (a) why communalism is dangerous for Indian democracy, and (b) how the Indian Constitution establishes India as a secular state.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q29. deep exam-ready [5]

Examine both the positive and negative ways in which caste gets expressed in Indian politics. In your answer, also explain how politics, in turn, influences and transforms the caste system.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q30. medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

A government survey found that an average woman in India works over seven and a half hours daily, while an average man works six and a half hours. Yet the woman's work is considered less valuable. The female literacy rate in India stands at 54%, compared to 76% for men. Girls perform as well as boys in school examinations, yet many drop out because parents prefer to invest in their sons' education. Despite the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, women receive less pay than men even for the same work — whether in cinema, sports, factories or fields.

- (i) What does this data suggest about the nature of women's work in Indian society — is it mainly paid or unpaid, and how does this affect its social recognition?
- (ii) Why does more work done by women remain 'invisible' compared to men's work?
- (iii) Identify ONE reason why girls have a lower rate of higher education despite performing well in schools.
- (iv) What does the existence of a wage gap despite the Equal Remuneration Act tell us about the status of women in India?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q31. deep exam-ready [4]

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow:

Percentage of population living below the poverty line (1999–2000):

- Scheduled Tribes: Rural 45.8%, Urban 35.6%
- Scheduled Castes: Rural 35.9%, Urban 38.3%
- Other Backward Classes: Rural 27.0%, Urban 29.5%
- Hindu Upper Castes: Rural 11.7%, Urban 9.9%

- (i) Which caste/community group has the highest proportion of people living below the poverty line in rural areas?
- (ii) What does this data reveal about the relationship between caste and economic status in India?
- (iii) Despite every caste having some wealthy members today, why does caste continue to influence economic outcomes?
- (iv) The data shows a clear gap between upper castes and lower castes in poverty rates. Does this mean that economic inequality in India is entirely due to caste? Give one reason to support your answer.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Available for free from:
<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>
<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>

Available for free from:
<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>
<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>