

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: A9CoX8**Questions: 7****Maximum Marks: 17****Generated: 2026-06-26 09:32****SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	3 Gender, Religion and Caste
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 2 straightforward · 5 medium | Types: 5 Short · 1 Very short · 1 MCQ

Q1. straightforward initial-understanding § Gender and politics [1]

When we say there is a 'sexual division of labour' in most families, what does this mean?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q2. medium initial-understanding § Gender and politics [3]

Women's representation in India's national legislature has historically been very low. What specific measure has been taken at the local government (Panchayati Raj) level to increase women's political participation, and what has been the outcome in terms of numbers?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q3. straightforward initial-understanding § Religion, communalism and politics [3]

What is communalism, and what is the most extreme belief it can lead to?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q4. medium initial-understanding § Religion, communalism and politics [3]

Why does the Indian Constitution not give official status to any one religion? What do we call this principle, and what does it mean for citizens of different faiths?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q5. medium initial-understanding § Caste and politics [3]

Why is it incorrect to say that elections in India are decided by caste alone? Give two reasons.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q6. medium initial-understanding § Caste and politics

[1]

Which of the following best describes how politics influences the caste system in India?

- (A) Political competition eliminates caste identities and replaces them with party loyalties.
- (B) Caste groups remain completely unchanged regardless of political activity.
- (C) Political processes reshape caste identities — groups widen their boundaries and new social categories such as 'backward' and 'forward' castes gain prominence.
- (D) Politics causes all caste groups to merge into one unified national community.

A Politics eliminates caste identities by replacing them with party loyalties.

B Politics causes caste groups to merge into a single unified community.

C Political processes cause caste identities to be reshaped — for example, groups expand by incorporating neighbouring sub-castes and new groupings like 'backward' and 'forward' castes emerge.

D Politics has no real effect on caste; the relationship is entirely one-way.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q7. medium initial-understanding § Caste and politics

[3]

Explain any three effects — positive or negative — that caste-based political mobilisation can have on democracy in India, with reference to disadvantaged communities.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

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