

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

AI-generated question paper

Code: D1A1WZ

Questions: 23

Maximum Marks: 71

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SELECTIONS USED

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Subject | Social Science |
| Lessons | 3 Gender, Religion and Caste |
| Level of understanding | Thorough understanding |
| Question selection | Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis) |
| Model | claude-sonnet-4-6 |

Composition — Difficulty: 1 straightforward · 11 medium · 11 deep | Types: 14 Short · 5 Long · 3 MCQ · 1 Very short

Q1. deep thorough-understanding § Overview **[3]**

In a democracy, political expression of social differences can sometimes be desirable rather than threatening. Using gender as an example, explain how raising a social difference as a political issue can lead to a positive outcome for society and democracy.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

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

The gender division of labour is described as a social construct rather than a natural or biological one. What evidence from the real world supports this claim?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q3. medium thorough-understanding § Gender and politics **[3]**

An average Indian woman works more hours per day than an average Indian man, yet her contribution is considered less valuable. Why does this contradiction exist?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q4. medium thorough-understanding § Gender and politics **[1]**

Which of the following best explains why women's issues do not receive adequate attention in India's political system?

- (A) Women's issues are already fully addressed by existing laws, leaving little to debate.
- (B) Political parties tend to prioritise economic issues over social ones.
- (C) Women remain significantly under-represented in elected bodies, so their concerns lack sufficient advocates in power.
- (D) Reserved constituencies give women representatives less authority than general constituency representatives.

A Women are not interested in political participation.

B Women lack the educational qualifications required to enter politics.

C Women remain under-represented in elected bodies, so their concerns lack sufficient advocates in power.

D The Constitution does not permit women to contest elections.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q5. deep thorough-understanding § Gender and politics [5]

Reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions is often cited as a positive step, yet critics argue it is an artificial solution. Justify why such a legal provision was considered necessary, and explain what it has achieved so far.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q6. deep thorough-understanding § Gender and politics [3]

Studies show that girls perform as well as or better than boys in school examinations, yet their enrolment drops sharply at the higher secondary and college levels. How would you explain this trend, and what does it suggest about the factors that actually drive gender inequality in India?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q7. deep thorough-understanding § Religion, communalism and politics [3]

Gandhiji believed religion should guide politics, yet India's Constitution establishes a secular state that keeps religion separate from state power. Are these two positions contradictory? Explain why or why not.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q8. medium thorough-understanding § Religion, communalism and politics [3]

Communalism can exist in politics even without any communal riots or violence. Explain any two forms in which communalism commonly appears in everyday political life.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q9. straightforward thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [1]

What makes the caste-based division of labour in India fundamentally different from the division of labour found in other societies?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q10. medium thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [3]

Despite the constitutional prohibition of untouchability and caste-based discrimination, caste inequalities have not completely disappeared in India. Give two specific pieces of evidence to support this statement.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q11. medium thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [1]

Which of the following best explains why no single caste can be treated as a guaranteed 'vote bank' for any political party?

- (A) India's Constitution bans voting along caste lines.
- (B) No parliamentary constituency has a single-caste majority, so parties must win support across multiple castes.
- (C) The Election Commission disqualifies candidates who appeal to caste sentiments.
- (D) Upper-caste voters always outnumber lower-caste voters in every constituency.

A India's Constitution bans voting along caste lines.

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◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q12. medium thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [3]

Explain the difference between 'caste in politics' and 'politics in caste'. Why is this distinction important for understanding the relationship between the two?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q13. medium thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [3]

Even though legal equality has been established in India, economic inequalities along caste lines continue to persist. Explain two historical reasons why Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain economically disadvantaged compared to upper castes.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q14. deep thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [5]

A student argues: 'Casteism and communalism are both harmful because they divide people, so raising caste-based demands in politics is just as bad as communal politics.' Do you agree? Using evidence from the caste system's history and its political expressions, critically evaluate this argument.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q15. medium thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [3]

What is the central belief on which casteism is based? Give two reasons why this belief does not hold true in real life.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q16. deep thorough-understanding § Caste and politics [5]

Social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Ambedkar, and Periyar dedicated their lives to dismantling caste inequalities, yet caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. Analyse two social or economic changes that have weakened the traditional caste hierarchy AND two ways in which caste continues to shape life in modern India.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q17. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Gender division, communalism, and casteism are three distinct social divisions, yet democracy treats their political expression very differently — one is seen as largely positive, one as largely negative, and one as having both aspects. Identify which is which and explain the reasoning behind this distinction.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q18. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Both communalism and casteism are considered threats to democracy, yet they operate through different social divisions. What fundamental flaw do they share in how they represent their respective communities, and why does this flaw undermine democratic functioning?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q19. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

The Indian Constitution addresses social inequalities arising from gender, religion, and caste. Choose any two of these and explain, with specific provisions, how the Constitution responds differently to the kind of discrimination involved in each case.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q20. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Assertion (A): Raising gender inequality as a political issue has benefited women, but raising caste identity as a political issue has produced both benefits and harms.

Reason (R): When a disadvantaged group uses political mobilisation to claim rights, it strengthens democracy; when mobilisation is used to establish the dominance of one group over another, it weakens it.

- 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

Q21. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Across gender, religion, and caste, the chapter shows that social inequalities tend to persist even when laws explicitly forbid discrimination. Identify one example of this from any TWO of the three social divisions and suggest a common reason why legal prohibition alone is insufficient.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

India's secular state model is offered as the constitutional answer to communalism. Why is the same model NOT directly applicable as a solution to caste inequality, even though both communalism and casteism are described as threats to democracy?

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

Q23. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Explain what it means to say that caste has been transformed by its entry into the political arena, rather than politics being corrupted by caste. Using evidence, compare how a similar transformation has occurred when gender inequality has been raised as a political issue, and evaluate whether both transformations have been equally beneficial for democracy.

◆ Gender, Religion and Caste

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