Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi (Affiliation No. 1030642)

GNPS

GOMTI NANDAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Gandhi Ward, Bina (M.P.) 470113. | 9165 609 333. | info@mygnps.com | www.mygnps.com

CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · POLITICAL SCIENCE · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 3

MODEL ANSWERS

Gender, Religion and Caste

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 60 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

M	**How CBSE Marks Political Science** Section layout, the seven marking rules, answer frames	2
A	**Textbook Check – Answers** 16 model answers	3
B	**Objective – Answer Key** 20 answers, each with a reason	7
C	**Board Pattern – Answers** 9 model answers	8
D	**Case-Based – Answers** 5 cases, 15 answers	9

HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, Political Science Ch 3**

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks Political Science

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The Political Science section of the 2027 paper

Section C · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q20–Q23	MCQs: statements, picture / cartoon, odd one out, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q24–Q25	Very short answers	2 each	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q26	Short answer	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q27	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q28	Source / case-based: 28.1, 28.2, 28.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the passage + chapter facts

This chapter gave a **2-mark** question in both papers we read (secular state; gender inequality). Write two provisions or measures, each with a name or example.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.

→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Case-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.

(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.

(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Explain five ways in which women are discriminated against …	[5]	C2	Why is political representation of women important?	[3]
C4	"Communalism is a major challenge to democracy." Explain …	[5]	C5	Describe the provisions that make India a secular state.	[2]
C7	"Elections in India are not only about caste." Justify with …	[5]	C8	Explain the positive and negative roles of caste in politics.	[3]
D1	Case: Equal Work, Unequal Pay	[4]	D2	Case: The State and Religion	[4]

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Gender and politics

A1. What is the sexual division of labour? Give an example. [2]

1. **Meaning:** women do housework and childcare; men work outside the home.
2. **Example:** men cook at home rarely, but most paid cooks in hotels are men.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A2. Who is a feminist? What is patriarchy? [2]

1. **Feminist:** a woman or man who believes in equal rights for women and men.
2. **Patriarchy:** a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

27 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A3. What were the demands of women's movements? [3]

1. **Vote:** the right to vote for women.
2. **Status:** better political and legal status, education and careers.
3. **Family:** radical groups sought equality in personal and family life.

26 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A4. Describe three ways in which women face discrimination in India. [3]

1. **Education:** lower literacy; fewer girls go for higher studies.
2. **Work and pay:** much of their work is unpaid; they are paid less for equal work.
3. **Son preference:** sex-selective abortion; child sex ratio 919.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A5. Suggest two measures to remove gender inequality. [2]

1. **Education and pay:** free education for girls; enforce the Equal Remuneration Act.
2. **Representation:** reserve seats for women in legislatures and local bodies.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2025 32/1/1 Q23. | MUST DO

A6. Why is women's representation in Indian legislatures low? How is it being improved? [3]

1. **Low share:** women first crossed about 14% of the Lok Sabha only in 2019.
2. **Local bodies:** one-third seats reserved; over 10 lakh women elected.
3. **2023 Act:** one-third seats in Lok Sabha and Assemblies after delimitation.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Religion and politics

A7. When is the use of religion in politics not wrong? [2]

1. **Values:** when moral values of religion guide politics.
2. **Equality:** when the state treats every religion equally while acting.

18 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A8. What is communalism? [2]

1. **Basis:** treating religion as the main basis of a community or nation.
2. **Domination:** seeking the dominance of one religious group over others.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A9. Why is the idea behind communal politics flawed? [3]

1. **Different interests:** people of one religion do not have the same interests.
2. **Many identities:** each person has several identities and roles.
3. **Many voices:** forcing unity suppresses voices within a community.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A10. Describe the forms communalism takes in politics. [4]

1. **Beliefs:** prejudice and belief in the superiority of one religion.
2. **Dominance:** majoritarian dominance or demand for a separate unit.
3. **Mobilisation:** religious symbols, leaders and fear to win votes.
4. **Violence:** riots and massacres, as at Partition.

35 words · limit 100 | Marking: 4 points × 1 = 4 | MUST DO

A11. State the constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. [3]

1. **No official religion:** unlike Sri Lanka, Pakistan or England.
2. **Freedom:** to profess, practise and propagate any religion; no discrimination.
3. **Intervention:** the state can act for equality, e.g. it bans untouchability.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | 2026 32/1/1 Q25. | MUST DO

Caste and politics

A12. What made the caste system different from other divisions of labour? [2]

1. **Rituals:** hereditary occupations were sanctioned by rituals.
2. **Exclusion:** marriage and eating within the caste; untouchability for 'outcastes'.

17 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A13. What factors have weakened the caste system in modern India? [3]

1. **Economy:** economic development and urbanisation.
2. **Education:** growth of literacy and occupational mobility.
3. **Law:** weaker landlords and the Constitution's ban on discrimination.

21 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A14. "Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India." Give three reasons. [3]

1. **Marriage:** most people still marry within their caste.
2. **Untouchability:** it has not ended completely.
3. **Economic status:** upper castes remain over-represented in the middle class.

24 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A15. In what ways does caste take various forms in politics? [3]

1. **Candidates:** parties choose candidates by the caste make-up of voters.
2. **Appeals:** parties appeal to caste sentiment.
3. **Franchise:** one person, one vote raised the consciousness of lower castes.

27 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A16. What is meant by 'politics in caste'? [3]

1. **Bigger groups:** castes absorb sub-castes to grow.
2. **Coalitions:** castes negotiate and ally with others.
3. **New groups:** 'backward' and 'forward' castes emerge.

21 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(a) feminist**	Man or woman.
B2	**(b) 1976**	Equal pay for equal work.
B3	**(c) Scandinavian countries**	Sweden, Norway, Finland.
B4	**(d) 919**	Girls per 1000 boys.
B5	**(a) No official religion**	Type of 2026 32/1/1 Q25.
B6	**(b) Sri Lanka**	Pakistan – Islam; England – Christianity.
B7	**(c) Both I and II are correct**	II is an example of I.
B8	**(d) political mobilisation on religious lines**	A form of communalism.
B9	**(a) Jotiba Phule**	Also Ambedkar, Periyar, Gandhiji.
B10	**(b) Marriage within the caste**	Endogamy keeps caste alive.
B11	**(c) Sitting MPs and MLAs often lose elections.**	So caste is not everything.
B12	**(d) 1992 amendment**	Local bodies.
B13	**(a) the sexual division of labour**	Unpaid, unvalued work.
B14	**(b) caste gets politicised and caste groups form coalitions**	Castes grow, negotiate, regroup.
B15	**(c) Lok Sabha and State Assemblies**	After delimitation.
B16	**(d) Attention is diverted from poverty and corruption**	Also tension and violence.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B18	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true; R does not explain A.
B19	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A false; R true.
B20	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Gender and politics

★★★ 2025 32/1/1 · 2 marks

C1. Explain five ways in which women are discriminated against in India. [5]

1. **Literacy:** women's literacy is lower than men's; fewer girls study further.
2. **Jobs:** few women in high-paid jobs; much of their work is unpaid.
3. **Wages:** they are paid less even for equal work.
4. **Sex ratio:** son preference; child sex ratio 919.
5. **Safety:** harassment and domestic violence.

45 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C2. Why is political representation of women important? Suggest measures to increase it. [3]

1. **Attention:** women's problems get attention when women share power.
2. **Local bodies:** one-third seats reserved in panchayats and municipalities.
3. **Legislatures:** the 2023 Act reserves one-third seats in Lok Sabha and Assemblies.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Gender measures: 2025 32/1/1 Q23. | MUST DO

C3. How did the political expression of gender division help women? [2]

1. **Rights:** women won voting and legal rights through movements.
2. **Public life:** they now work as scientists, doctors, managers and leaders.

20 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Religion, communalism and secularism

★★★ 2026 32/1/1 · 2 marks

C4. "Communalism is a major challenge to democracy." Explain its forms. [5]

1. **Beliefs:** prejudice and belief in one's religion being superior.
2. **Majoritarianism:** majority seeks dominance over others.
3. **Separatism:** minority may want a separate political unit.
4. **Mobilisation:** religious symbols, leaders and fear used for votes.
5. **Violence:** riots and massacres, as at Partition.

39 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C5. Describe the provisions that make India a secular state. [2]

1. **No state religion:** no official religion; all religions equal.
2. **Freedom and equality:** freedom of religion and no discrimination; the state bans untouchability.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/1/1 Q25. | MUST DO

C6. How can communalism be combated? [3]

1. **Constitution:** a secular Constitution is necessary but not enough.
2. **Everyday life:** counter prejudice and propaganda among people.
3. **Politics:** counter religion-based mobilisation in elections.

23 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Caste and politics

★★☆ NCERT core · 3–5 marks

C7. "Elections in India are not only about caste." Justify with five points. [5]

1. **No majority:** no constituency has a clear majority of one caste.
2. **No full bank:** no party gets all votes of a caste.
3. **Same-caste candidates:** many parties field candidates of the same caste.
4. **Defeat:** ruling parties and sitting MPs often lose.
5. **Other factors:** party loyalty, economic interest and performance matter.

49 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C8. Explain the positive and negative roles of caste in politics. [3]

1. **Positive:** Dalits and OBCs gained a share of power and decision-making.
2. **Negative – issues:** it diverts attention from poverty, development and corruption.
3. **Negative – conflict:** it can cause tension and violence.

29 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C9. "Caste has changed, but not disappeared." Comment. [3]

1. **Change:** urbanisation, education and law weakened hierarchy.
2. **Persistence:** marriage within caste; untouchability not fully ended.
3. **Economy:** caste is still linked to economic status.

23 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Case-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Case-Based · Equal Work, Unequal Pay (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which law is being violated at the kiln? [1]

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

(ii) What idea is shown by her work at home? [1]

The sexual division of labour (unpaid, unvalued housework).

(iii) Suggest two measures to reduce such inequality. [2]

(i) Strictly enforce equal pay for equal work.
(ii) Educate and empower women; share housework.

28 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as 2025 32/1/1 Q23.

D2. Case-Based · The State and Religion (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) What kind of state is described? [1]

A secular state – India.

(ii) Which practice was outlawed? [1]

Untouchability.

(iii) Why can the state intervene in religion? Give two reasons. [2]

(i) To ensure equality within religious communities.
(ii) To stop discrimination and oppression.

18 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same topic as 2026 32/1/1 Q25.

D3. Case-Based · Before the Vote (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the idea at work. [1]

Communalism (communal politics).

(ii) Which form of it is seen at the meeting? [1]

Political mobilisation on religious lines.

(iii) Give two harms it can cause to democracy. [2]

(i) It divides citizens and denies them equality.
(ii) It can lead to riots and violence.

24 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Case-Based · The Constituency (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Why must parties seek votes from many castes here? [1]

No caste has a clear majority.

(ii) Why did the sitting MLA lose? [1]

Voters judged performance and issues like roads and water.

(iii) What two lessons about caste and elections does this give? [2]

(i) Elections are not decided only by caste.
(ii) Party performance and people's interests matter.

30 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Case-Based · Seats for Women (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which provision helped women become sarpanches? [1]

Reservation of at least one-third seats for women in local bodies (1992 amendment).

(ii) Which 2023 law answers the women's groups' demand? [1]

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (106th Amendment).

(iii) Give two benefits of women's representation. [2]

(i) Women's issues get attention.
(ii) It increases women's voice and confidence.

32 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4