

Civ Diversity and Discrimination

<1M>

1.What does '*mahar*' mean?

- (A) Community treated as untouchables in the Bombay presidency. (B) A mountain.
(C) Traditional dance form. (D) Sober and decent attitude.

2.How many major religions of the world are followed in the India?

3.Why Muslim girls do not attend school?

- (A) Stingy and lazy (B) Lazy and dump
(C) Stingy and generous (D) They are poor to attend school.

4.Who are rich people?

- (A) People who do not have the resources. (B) A person lives in hut.
(C) People with more money and resources. (D) Person spending money on poor people.

5.Distinguish between discrimination and stereotypes?

- (A) Discrimination is to judge other people as inferior but stereotypes are conventional opinion.
(B) Stereotypes are to judge people and discrimination is to support.
(C) Stereotypes are to discriminate people and discrimination is to untouchability.
(D) Discrimination happens when people act on their stereotypes.

6.How many major religions are in the world?

- (A) Five. (B) Six. (C) Seven. (D) Eight.

7.Say whether the following statement is true or false.

There are 1600 languages spoken in India.

- (A) Many languages are spoken. (B) In some areas many languages are spoken.
(C) Yes (D) No

8.The first page of the Indian constitution clearly states:

- (A) That all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.
(B) That all Indians are allowed to move freely anywhere in India.
(C) That all Indians are entitled to have free education.
(D) That all Indians should speak only in Hindi language.

9.According to the constitution of India, no one language, religion or festival should become _____ for all to follow.

- (A) Compulsory. (B) Optional (C) Ritual (D) Problematic

10.What is equality?

- (A) The constitution of India grants equal rights to all its citizen.
(B) Something which will happen automatically

- (C) Name of an English writer
- (D) None of them

11. Why some people have prejudice against rural people?

- (A) It is because of the colour, the accent they speak, and the clothes the rural people wear.
- (B) Because the rural people are rich.
- (C) Because the rural people speak only English.
- (D) Because the rural people are illiterates.

12. What does caste based discrimination lead to?

- (A) Prevents *dalits* from undertaking certain economic activities.
- (B) Denies *dalits* the respect and dignity given to others.
- (C) Both '1' and '2'
- (D) None of them

13. Identify the person who is considered as the 'father of Indian Constitution' and also the leader of the Dalits.

- (A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. (B) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi
- (C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (D) Mahatma Gandhiji

14. Where is Koregaon?

- (A) U.P (B) Maharashtra. (C) Orissa. (D) Punjab.

15. Which social class did Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar belong to?

- (A) Rich (B) Poor (C) Dalit (D) Economy

16. The government refers to *dalits* as _____.

- (A) Schedule castes. (B) Economy class. (C) Business class. (D) Priest.

17. What do you mean by 'Dalit'?

- (A) Foreigners (B) Untouchables. (C) Middle class. (D) Upper class.

18. What is the common stereotype about Muslims?

- (A) Muslims do not send their girls to school. (B) They are pure vegetarian.
- (C) They do not sleep at all at the time of *Roza*. (D) All of them.

19. What does a stereotype do?

- (A) Stops us from looking at each person as an unique individual.
- (B) Fits large number of people into only one pattern or type.
- (C) Prevents us from doing a certain things.
- (D) All of them

20. How do we create a stereotype?

- (A) By making fun of others. (B) By looking at a person with disgust
(C) By fixing people into one image. (D) All of them

21. What do you mean by prejudice?

- (A) To judge people negatively/ negative approach (B) To feel inferior to others
(C) To make people around you happy (D) None of them

22. What does Indian constitution ensure to its citizen?

- (A) Justice and Liberty. (B) Equality. (C) Fraternity. (D) All of them

23. Who was the first person from his caste to go to England for his higher education?

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

24. Who were the people fought for their rights and equalities?

- (A) The framers of the Indian Constitution. (B) The upper-caste people
(C) Dalits, Women, tribals and peasants. (D) All of them

25. Why India is called a 'Secular' country?

- (A) All Indians are entitled to equality.
(B) People of different religion and faiths have freedom to practice and follow their religion.
(C) It is mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
(D) The Indian people fought against the British.

26. In ancient days children belong to lower caste were made to sit separately in the classroom because of:

- (A) They are soft and gentle. (B) They are talkative in the classroom.
(C) They are disobedient. (D) They belong to lower caste.

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27. Who was the chairman of Constitutional Drafting Committee?

28. What are the things which made us to know what we ate?

29. When did we adopt our Constitution?

30.How many languages are spoken as mother tongue in India ?

31.Write the main reason behind Muslim girls not attending school?

32.How many Indians live in villages?

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33.What is the important element of our unity?

34.What do you mean by equality?

35.Explain 'Dalit'.

36.What do you mean by "Mahars"?

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37.Write a short note on Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

38.Define the term "untouchable"

39.Write notes on Rural and Urban people.

40.What do you mean by prejudice? Explain it.