

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH
WORKSHEET NO. 8
HISTORY CH#8 women, caste and reform,
CIVICS CH#7 understanding marginalisation

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who played a major role in the abolition of sati?

A. Jyotirao Phule B. Rammohun Roy C. Swami Vivekananda D. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

Ans: B Rammohun Roy

2. In which year was the Sati practice abolished?

A. 1856 B. 1829 C. 1818 D. 1875

Ans: B 1829

3. Who founded the Arya Samaj in 1875?

A. Raja Rammohun Roy B. Swami Dayanand Saraswati C. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar D. Pandita Ramabai

Ans: B Swami Dayanand Saraswati

4. What was the main aim of the Brahmo Samaj?

A. Promote idol worship B. Support caste discrimination
C. Reform Hindu society D. Spread Christianity

Ans: C. Reform Hindu society

5. Which group faced the most discrimination due to the caste system?

A. Upper castes B. Traders C. Dalits D. British officials

Ans: C. Dalits

6. Pandita Ramabai established a widow's home at Poona. What was her main focus?

A. Promoting Sanskrit language B. Educating and supporting women
C. Fighting against British rule D. Establishing schools for lower castes

Ans: B Educating and supporting women

7. Which book was written by Jyotirao Phule to justify his criticism of caste inequality?

A. Gulamgiri B. Stri Purush Tulana C. Annihilation of Caste D. The Social Contract

Ans: A Gulamgiri

8. "Oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu" (One caste, one religion, one god for humankind) was a slogan given by:

A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Shri Narayana Guru C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar D. Raja Rammohun Roy

Ans: B Shri Narayana Guru

9. What was the aim of the Paramhans Mandali founded in 1840?

A. Promotion of Sati B. Working for the abolition of caste
C. Supporting British education D. Educating only upper-caste women

Ans: B Working for the abolition of caste

10. The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by
A. Dayanand Saraswati B. Jyotirao Phule C. Periyar D. Pandita Ramabai

Ans: A. Dayanand Saraswati

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The term **marginalisation** means being pushed to the _____ of society.

Answer: margins

2. Communities that are small in number and different in culture are often called _____.

Answer: minorities

3. The two major religious communities discussed in the chapter are _____ and _____.

Answer: Muslims, Adivasis

4. Adivasis are also known as _____.

Answer: Tribals

5. The Constitution of India provides safeguards to protect the rights of _____ groups.

Answer: marginalised

6. Many Adivasi communities depend on _____ for their livelihood.

Answer: forests

7. The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, and _____.

Answer: gender

8. Adivasis have a close relationship with nature and believe that land, forests, and water should be _____.

Answer: shared

9. Stereotyping means fixing a _____ image of a group of people.

Answer: fixed

10. Marginalised communities often face lack of access to education, healthcare, and _____.

Answer: employment