

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