

# DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

## I. TEXTBOOK KEYWORDS

1. **Rural people:** People living in villages are called rural people.
2. **Urban people:** People living in towns and cities are known as urban people.
3. **Prejudice:** Prejudice means judging other people negatively or seeing other people inferior.
4. **Stereotype:** The process of fixing people into a bad image is called stereotype.
5. **Inequality:** Inequality is the term in which people are not equal on the basis of economic conditions and opportunities available to them.
6. **Discrimination:** The process of separating/dividing one person from another on the basis of caste, creed and colour, is called discrimination.
7. **Untouchables:** Persons engaged in excavating and in removal of dead animals are called untouchables.
8. **Dalits:** Dalits are those people who are considered low and down trodden on the basis of prejudices and discrimination.
9. **Scheduled caste:** According to government dalits are scheduled castes.
10. **Mahars:** Mahars means untouchable in Bombay Presidency.



## V. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. *How many languages are spoken in India?*  
(a) More than 600  
(b) More than 1600  
(c) More than 2600  
(d) More than 3600
2. *What does this mean, Judge other people negatively or see them as inferior?*  
(a) Prejudice  
(b) Judice  
(c) Post judice  
(d) None of these
3. *How can we be prejudiced about many things?*  
(a) People's religious beliefs  
(b) The colour of people's skin  
(c) The region they come from  
(d) All of these
4. *What does crying mean?*  
(a) A sign of weakness  
(b) A sign of healthiness  
(c) A sign of braveness  
(d) None of these
5. *When do boys and girls cry?*  
(a) When they are angry  
(b) When they feel pain  
(c) When someone tease them  
(d) All of these
6. *What term do we use for disabled person?*  
(a) Challenged person  
(b) Ordinary  
(c) Geneous  
(d) None of these
7. *What happen when people act on their prejudice or stereotypes?*  
(a) Crimination  
(b) Discrimination  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
8. *What is a common stereotype about Muslims?*  
(a) That they are not interested in educating girls  
(b) That they are interested in educating girls



- (c) That some of them are poorer  
(d) None of these
9. *In which state of India there is less distance between home and school?*  
(a) Kerala  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Mumbai  
(d) All of these
10. *What does Government do to help the women teacher to reach the school?*  
(a) Good bus service  
(b) Good trains service  
(c) Good roads but less bus service  
(d) None of these
11. *What does a teacher do in schools?*  
(a) Farming  
(b) Pottery  
(c) Carpentry  
(d) Teaching
12. *The people of lower caste were not allowed to*  
(a) enter the temples  
(b) sit with upper caste's child in schools  
(c) take water from village well  
(d) all of these
13. *Name the first leader of India, who shared his first experience of caste based discrimination?*  
(a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru  
(b) Rabindranath Tagore  
(c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar  
(d) None of these
14. *Where is Koregaon located these days?*  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Haryana  
(c) U.P.  
(d) Maharashtra
15. *Who drafted the Indian constitution?*  
(a) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar  
(b) Mayawati  
(c) Kanshi Ram  
(d) Lal Krishan Adwani
16. *For what purpose did Dr. Ambedkar go to England?*  
(a) To become a lawyer  
(b) To travel  
(c) To become a leader  
(d) None of these
17. *Which was the caste Dr. Ambedkar belonged to?*  
(a) Mahars  
(b) Dalits  
(c) Brahmin  
(d) Sikhs
18. *When did India become a free nation?*  
(a) in 1947  
(b) in 1948  
(c) in 1950  
(d) in 1960
19. *What happened to discrimination after coming of constitution into force?*  
(a) The discrimination had gone away  
(b) The discrimination intensified  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these

## ANSWERS

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|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. → (b)   | 2. → (a)  | 3. → (d)  | 4. → (a)  | 5. → (d)  | 6. → (a)  |
| 7. → (b)   | 8. → (a)  | 9. → (a)  | 10. → (a) | 11. → (d) | 12. → (d) |
| 13. → (c)  | 14. → (d) | 15. → (a) | 16. → (a) | 17. → (a) | 18. → (a) |
| 19. → (a). |           |           |           |           |           |