

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VI

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Civics

Chapter 2

Striving for Equality

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions(Needs to be done in book)

a) Caste system in India began in the _____

- i) Sangam Age ii) Early Vedic Age **iii) Later Vedic Age** iv) Gupta Period

b) Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian constitution?

- i) **B.R Ambedkar** ii) M.L. Nehru iii) Mahatma Gandhi iv) Sarojini Naidu

c) Who used the term 'Harijans' for the untouchables?

- i) B.R Ambedkar ii) M.L. Nehru **iii) Mahatma Gandhi** iv) Constitution of India

d) Indian Parliament abolished manual scavenging in _____.

- i) 1990 ii) 1995 **iii) 1993** iv) 1997

e) According to _____ untouchability is abolished.

- i) Article 14 ii) Article 15 iii) Article 16 **iv) Article 17**

2. Fill in the blanks (Needs to be done in book)

a) We must remember that there is no place for **inequality** or **discrimination** in our society.

b) **B.R. Ambedkar** was the founder member of the Indian Constitution and fought for the rights of untouchables along with Mahatma Gandhi.

c) India is a **secular** state which means that people have the right to follow any religion.

d) **Manual Scavenging** is an inhuman practice.

e) We create a **stereotype** if we fix people into one image.

3 . State whether the following statements are True or False. (Needs to be done in book)

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a) In India, inequality exists even today. | TRUE |
| b) Untouchables were earlier allowed to enter into temples. | FALSE |
| c) Caste based discrimination denies respect and dignity. | TRUE |
| d) In India, we do not have the freedom to choose any profession. | FALSE |
| e) SCs, STs and OBCs are provided with the reservation of seats in schools, colleges, universities, local bodies and govt. offices. | TRUE |

4. Match the following

COLUMN A

- (a) Trade
- (b) Preamble
- (c) Tribals
- (d) Dalits
- (e) Rituals

COLUMN B

- i) Forests
- ii) Vaishyas
- iii) Lower Castes
- iv) Brahmanas
- v) Introduction

Ans- a-ii, b- v, c- i ,d- iii, e-iv

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions

(a) What is discrimination?

Ans- Differentiating people on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

(b) What is prejudice?

Ans- Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way or thinking of them as inferiors.

(c) Define the term 'Bonded labour'.

Ans- When the poor labourers were made to work for the landlord all through their lives without any remuneration are known as bonded labour.

(d) On what basis could people be prejudiced and discriminated?

Ans- People could be prejudiced and discriminated on the basis of religion, skin, colour, way of dressing, food habit, languages etc.

(e) Define constitution.

Ans- Constitution is a set of rules by which a country, state or government works.

6. Short Answer Type Questions

(a) What are the adverse effects of prejudice?

Ans- These prejudice or pre-conceived notions prevent us from getting close to others. Such opinions, when expressed against an individual or a group belonging to a particular religion, race or nationality, are bound to hurt their feelings and prevent harmonious living in a society.

(b) Define the term 'Stereotype'. Give two examples.

Ans- Prejudice or pre-conceived idea leads to the creation of stereotype. If we generalize all people of a particular group into one image, we create stereotype. Examples are- girls cry easily, people who speak in English are superior.

(c) Why does the Indian Constitution provide special provisions to uplift the untouchables?

Ans- The Government was committed to the upliftment of untouchables. Our constitution was built upon the basic idea of equality for all. Article 17 declares that untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.

(d) Describe the four varnas prevailed in the Later Vedic Period.

Ans- The Brahmanas were expected to perform rituals, worship and educate the people. The Kshatriyas practiced warfare and defended the country. The Vaishyas were traders, the Shudras did menial work and served the other three Varnas.

(e) Write about some factors that causes discrimination in society.

Ans- a) Economic difference- Unequal distribution of wealth among the people.

b) Caste System- Division of society on the basis of occupation; Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras.

c) Untouchability- Pre- determined mindset of people against some groups of people considered

unworthy of even touch as it may pollute them.

7. Long Answer Type Questions.

(a) Discuss the evils of caste inequalities prevailing in India since ancient times.

Ans- Many social evils crept into the Indian society. Caste system, is one such evil that evolved in the past. The origins of the caste system in India can be tracked back to the ancient times in later Vedic Age whereby society was divided into four Varnas based on their occupation.

(b) OMITTED

(c) Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in eradicating untouchability.

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi, gave the term 'Harijan' (Hari ka jan , i.e., God's people) to the untouchables. Mahatma Gandhi used to stay in Harijan colonies. He provided a common platform to all the people irrespective of their caste or religion to stop discriminating against the untouchables.

(d) OMITTED

(e) OMITTED

8. Assertion and Reason Based Questions.

Assertion (A): The Constitution of India provides the freedom of speech, right to freedom of religion and religious practices.

Reason (R) : India believes in equality.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true