



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR  
Chapter 5- Patterns of Social Inequality and  
Exclusion (GRADE XII)  
MCQ & EXTRA QUESTIONS compilation

**1 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. When considering the 'wishes' of the individual, social, exclusion is.....  
a. Voluntary b. semi-voluntary c. involuntary d. None of the above  
Ans : c
2. Members of stereotype group share common identities like.....  
a. Race b. homogeneity c. ethnicity d. all the above  
Ans : d
3. 'Dalit' means.....  
a. Poor b. discriminated c. downtrodden d. excluded  
Ans : c
4. Untouchability was abolished through.....  
a. Article 15 b. Article 16 c. Article 17 d. Article 18  
Ans : c
5. Adivasis literally means.....  
a. Forest inhabitants b. ancient inhabitants  
c. Involuntary inhabitants d. original inhabitants.  
Ans : d
6. In our everyday life social inequality is seen as a systematic and well organised.....system.
7. Economic, social, and cultural capitals are components of..... owned by the people in society.  
Ans : Social resources
8. OBCs are described as.....and.....backward.  
Ans : Socially & educationally

9. The Indian Government's monopoly over forests and acquisition of land in the name of 'National Development' made the tribals suffer from..... colonialism.

Ans : Internal

10. Stree Purush Tulana was written by.....

Ans : Tarabai Shinde in 1822

11. Economic strain & isolation create more incidents of disability among the.....section of the society.

Ans : Weaker

12. Social Stratification is a system in which people are not 'ranked' in a hierarchy. (True or False).

Ans : False

13. Peaceful groups like 'Dalit Panthers' emerged to struggle for the rights of the Dalits. (Correct the statement)

Ans : Radical Groups

14. Caste as a 'discriminatory' system classified people by their occupation and status. (True or False)

Ans : False

15. Standing with 'bowed head' before a higher caste person is an act of exploitation faced by an untouchable. (correct the statement)

Ans : Humiliation and subordination

16. When opinions are based on 'hearsay' it may also be termed as.....

Ans : Prejudice

17. Declaration of Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India in 1931, at Karachi session was committed to women's equality. (True or False)

Ans : True

18. Preconceived opinions are attitudes held by members of one group towards the other group is called as.....

Ans: Prejudice

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19. Cultural capital consists of

(i) Income

(ii) Status

(iii) Educational Qualification

(iv) Social Network

(a) (i) & (ii)

(b) (ii) & (iv)

(c) (ii) & (iii)

(d) (i) & (iii)

Ans: (c) (ii) & (iii)

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## 20. Correct the statement

Disqualifying a group from opportunities given to other is called as inequality.

Ans: Disqualifying a group from opportunities given to other is called as DISCRIMINATION

### Read the Paragraph & Answer the given questions

11. It is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the Purity - Pollution scale. Strictly speaking, these castes are outside the caste hierarchy they are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals.

- (a) What we are talking here about?
- (b) What is the role of caste system in Social Stratification?
- (c) Which provision/Article of Indian constitution abolishes this.
- (d) Name any movement which worked for this kind of discrimination

12. In India, labels such as 'disability', 'handicap', 'crippled', 'blind', and 'deaf' are used synonymously often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily 'Perfection', all deviations from the perfect body signify abnormality, defect and distortion labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the victim status for the disabled

person. The roots of such attitudes lie in the cultural conception that views an impaired body as a result of fate.

- (a) About what category of persons we are talking here?
- (b) What are 'Disabled - unfriendly' courts.
- (c) In what sense one can say that 'disability' is social?
- (d) What are the types of disabilities? (existing in our society)

Q. 1. Adivasi literally means:  (CBSE Set-IV, 2020)

- (A) forest inhabitants
- (B) ancient inhabitants
- (C) involuntary inhabitants
- (D) original inhabitants

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 2. 'Sultana's Dream' is a book written by:

- (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
- (D) Bishop Joseph Butler

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 3. Which of the following statements is not true about disabilities?

- (A) People are always born with disabilities.
- (B) The disabled are rendered disabled because the society renders them so.
- (C) There is a correlation between disability and poverty.
- (D) Public perception of disability is based on cultural conception of bodily impairment.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** People are not always born with disabilities. Sometimes, they are rendered disabled during the course of their lives. For instance, due to an accident.

**Q. 4.** Choose the correct statement about social stratification.

- (A) Social stratification is not simply a function of individual differences.
- (B) It is closely linked to the family and to the inheritance of social resources from one generation to the next.
- (C) Social stratification is not likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable.
- (D) All of the above statements are correct.
- (E) Only statement (A) and (B) are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Social stratification is a characteristic of society. It persists over generations. It is also supported by patterns of belief, or ideology.

**Q. 5.** Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, \_\_\_\_\_ categories; they refuse to recognise the \_\_\_\_\_ across individuals and across contexts or across time.

- (A) homogenous, variation
- (B) heterogenous, similarities
- (C) broad, similarities
- (D) diverse, similarities

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Stereotypes treat an entire community as though it were a single person with a single all-encompassing trait or characteristic.

**Q. 6.** The ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is known as:

- (A) Social inequality      (B) Social discrimination
- (C) Social exclusion      (D) Social stratification

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Social exclusion refers to a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population.

**Q. 7.** Which of the following statements is true about untouchability?

- (A) The three dimensions of untouchability are exclusion, humiliation-subordination and exploitation.
- (B) Untouchability may also involve forced inclusion in a subordinated role.
- (C) Untouchability is found only in certain parts of India.
- (D) Both the statements (A) and (B) are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Besides the three dimensions of untouchability, it also involves forced inclusion of such as being compelled to play the drums at a religious event. Statement (C) is incorrect because untouchability is a pan-Indian phenomenon, although its specific forms and intensity vary considerably across regions and socio-historical contexts.

**Q. 8.** The \_\_\_\_\_ can be divided into three forms of capital – economic capital in the form of material assets and income; cultural capital such as educational qualifications and status; and social capital in the form of networks of contacts and social associations (Bourdieu 1986).

- (A) economic resources
- (B) social resources
- (C) material wealth
- (D) political resources

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Social resources refer to the valued resources – money, property, education, health, and power – that people in a society have. Some people have more social resources than the others in the society.



and occupation has become much less rigid.

**Reason (R):** The caste-class correlation is still remarkably stable at the macro level.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The reason for the assertion is that ritual-religious prohibitions on occupational change are not easily imposed today, and it is easier than before to change one's occupation.

**Q. 3. Assertion (A):** Gender identities can be chosen willingly.

**Reason (R):** By using surgical procedures male body can be converted into female body or female body into male body.

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

them a lot of misery and suffering.

**II. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:**

The very term 'disabled' challenges each of these assumptions. Terms such as 'mentally challenged', 'visually impaired' and 'physically impaired' came to replace the triter negative terms such as 'retarded', 'crippled' or 'lame'. The disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society renders them so.

We are disabled by buildings that are not designed to admit us, and this in turn leads to a range of further disablements regarding our education, our chances of gaining employment, our social lives and so on. The disablement lies in the construction of society, not in the physical condition of the individual (Brissenden 1986:176).

**Q. 1. Who argued that the invisibility of the disabled can be compared to the protagonist of the book 'Invisible Man'?**

- (A) Tarabai Shinde      (B) Ralph Ellison  
(C) Anita Ghai          (D) Daya Pawar

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Anita Ghai is one of the leading

**Explanation:** In general, 'male body' and 'female body' as social unit are unchanging identity but due to so many researches in the field of physiology, the notion of the body is now liked with 'choice structure'. Transgender as concept, thus, refers to conversions of gender status of body into opposite gender by using choice or certain compulsions.

**Q. 4. Assertion (A):** Social exclusion is voluntary.

**Reason (R):** Exclusion is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Since it is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded, social exclusion is involuntary.

**Q. 4. The dominant cultural construction in India therefore looks at disability as essentially a characteristic of the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Social group      (B) Individual  
(C) Community      (D) Family

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment. Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception.

**III. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:**

Untouchability was the most visible and comprehensive form of social discrimination. However, there were a large group of castes that were of low status and were also subjected to varying levels of discrimination short of untouchability. These were the service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy. The Constitution of India recognises the possibility that there may be groups other than the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who suffer from social disadvantages.

**Explanation:** Anita Ghai is one of the leading activists and scholars of disability in the Indian context who made the above argument. Ralph Ellison is the name of the author of the book.

- Q. 2. Which of the following is NOT a feature central to the public perception of 'disability'?
- (A) Disability is linked with the disabled individual's self-perception.
  - (B) The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help.
  - (C) Disability is biologically given.
  - (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** All the other options are central features to the public perception of disability.

- Q. 3. Labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the \_\_\_\_\_ for the disabled person.
- (A) victim status
  - (B) state of poverty
  - (C) marginalised status
  - (D) low status

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

**Directions:** In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- (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

- Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Gender inequality is natural.  
**Reason (R):** There are no biological reasons that can

- Q. 3. What is/are reason(s) for the OBCs are a much more diverse group than the Dalits or Adivasis?
- (A) There are members of other religions who belong to the backward castes.
  - (B) The category comprises service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy.
  - (C) Only (A) is true.
  - (D) Both (A) and (B) are true.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** Both (A) and (B) statements are true and contribute to the diversity in the OBC category.

Tribes and Scheduled Castes who suffer from social disadvantages.

- Q. 1. What is the constitutional basis of the popular term 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs), which is in common use today?
- (A) Social backwardness
  - (B) Economic backwardness
  - (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** Other Backward Classes need not be based on caste alone, but generally are identified by caste, described as the 'socially and educationally backward classes.'

- Q. 2. Like the category of the 'tribe', the OBCs are defined \_\_\_\_\_, by what \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Negatively, they are not
  - (B) Positively, they are
  - (C) Empirically, is observed
  - (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** OBCs are neither part of the 'forward' castes at the upper end of the status spectrum, nor of the Dalits at the lower end.

explain why so few women are found in positions of public power.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

**Explanation:** Because of the obvious biological and physical differences between men and women, gender inequality is often treated as natural. However, despite appearances, scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social rather than natural.

- Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** In modern times, and particularly since the nineteenth century, the link between caste

- Q. 4. The First Backward Classes Commission headed by \_\_\_\_\_ submitted its report in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru, 1953
  - (B) B.P. Mandal, 1979
  - (C) Kaka Kalelkar, 1953
  - (D) B.P. Mandal, 1990

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** The first government of independent India under Jawaharlal Nehru appointed a commission to look into measures for the welfare of the OBCs. It was headed by Kaka Kalelkar and submitted its report in 1953.