

North Ex Public School
(Session 2020-2021)
Subject- S. P. L. ,
Class VI, Chapters 2,
Diversity and Discrimination
WORKSHEET NO. 6

Before attempting this worksheet kindly go through the following link which will help you in attempting this worksheet

NOTE: if students are not having printer facility at home , they can copy the worksheet in a separate notebook and can write answers in that copy.

Link:- <https://youtu.be/7Mo04pfQqI8>

Topic :-Diversity and Discrimination

SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE
CHAPTER:- 2 CLASS:- VI
DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION.
DIVERSITY EXISTS NATURALLY WHILE
DISCRIMINATION IS MAN-MADE.

DISCRIMINATION :- Refers to Treating a group of People Less Favourably Than others. This may be because of their Skin Colour, Gender, Nationality, Religion, Culture, Status, Age and many more Aspects.
After Gaining Independence, the Constitution declared Everyone to Be Equal And Also Guaranteed Fundamental Rights to All The Citizens Without Any Discrimination.

STEREOTYPES :- It Is A Fixed Idea Or Belief About A Specific Group, Individual Or Thing That Is Based On Prior Assumptions. These Classifications Can Be Positive Or Negative.
If You Say That Women Are Good Homemakers And Bad Drivers, You Are Stereotyping Women.

PREJUDICE :- Literally Means 'Pre-judging' someone & Is Also Based On Prior Assumption. Prejudice Is An Unreasonable Dislike Of A Particular Group Of People Or Things, Or A Preference For One Group Of People Or Things Over Another.
For Instance, Children Who Are Overweight Are Often Believed To Be Below Average In Sports.

BREAKING STEREOTYPES
Events Such As The Paralympics Have Significantly Changed The Prejudices & Stereotypes Associated With People Facing Any Kind Of Physical Disability.

TOWARDS EQUALITY
The Fundamental Rights Given In The Constitution Of India, Safeguard People From Discrimination & Exploitation & Promote Equality & Diversity. The Term "FRATERNITY" As Used In The Preamble, Encourages People To Embrace The Spirit Of Brotherhood.

IMPORTANT TERMS :-
RACE :- A Group Of People That Share The Same Physical Characteristics Such As Skin.
PREAMBLE :- The Introduction To The Constitution.
EQUALITY :- Same Status, Rights, & Responsibilities For All The Members Of A Society, Group, or Family.
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS :- These Rights Grant Civil Liberties To All the Indian Citizens.

SUMMARY

1. Discrimination means treating A Group Of People Less Favourably Than Others.
2. Forming Rigid Ideas About A Certain Group & Being Judgmental About Them Results In Stereotypes.
3. Prejudice means To Pre-judge Someone.
4. Stereotypes & Prejudices Lead To Discrimination.
5. We Should Respect One Another & Accept Our Differences. Tolerance Helps Us To Learn About Different Cultures, New Ideals.
6. The Constitution Of India Guarantees Equality.

STEREOTYPE AND PREJUDICES LEAD TO DISCRIMINATION
Discrimination Has Many Forms.

BASED ON GENDER :- Gender Bias Or Gender Discrimination Is Unequal Treatment To Girls Or Women, Considering Them Inferior To Boys Or Men. In India, this difference Is Noticed In Social Evils Such As Female Foeticide or Infanticide, Dowry System, Patriarchal System And Child Marriage.

BASED ON CASTE :- Caste System Is An Ancient Practice In India. The Four Main Castes Are Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya And Shudra. Shudras Are Termed Scheduled Castes & Dalits Today. Dr B.R. Ambedkar Who Belonged To The Caste Of Untouchables Led The Struggle For Equality & Fought For The Rights Of Dalits.

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY :- Poor People Have To Face Discrimination In All Areas Of Life. The Rich Enjoy Facilities. The Poor, On The Other Hand, Have To Struggle Hard To Make Ends Meet.

DISCRIMINATION & INEQUALITY IN THE WORLD
Religious discrimination Is Common In Different Parts Of The World. Religious Group Often Clash With Each Other Over Their Beliefs.
Gender Discrimination Is Another Issue For Which Women Struggles Have Taken Place.

Questions

- 1) Choose the right option
 - I. Raju cannot offer prayers in the local temple because he is a Dalit. This is an example of
 - a) diversity. (b) Discrimination (c) tolerance (d) prejudice
 - II. Rohan says, “Women are bad drivers but good homemakers . This is an example of
 - a) prejudice (b) stereotype (c) diversity (d) apartheid
 - III. Forming a negative opinion about people without knowing the facts results in
 - a) tolerance (b) prejudice (c) stereotype (d) Untouchability
- 2) What is discrimination?
- 3) Explain the reasons for discrimination in India.
- 4) How can we say that caste based discrimination was an evil in the Indian society?
- 5) Give some examples of common stereotypes and prejudices from your day to day life.
- 6) What do you understand by stereotypes?
- 7) What is prejudice? Why should we not believe in them?

Answers

- 1)
 - I. discrimination
 - II. stereotypes
 - III. prejudice
- 2) Discrimination refers to treating a group of people less favourably than others.
- 3) Social inequality:- caste system in ancient times in India the Hindu society was divided into four Brahman Kshatriya vaishyas and shudras .shudras were considered untouchable. Economic inequality being rich and poor. Poor people have to face discrimination in all areas of life. Rich people enjoy facility and the poor have to struggle hard to make ends meet.
- 4) The caste system led to the lowest caste being treated in a highly unequal manner. They were denied the opportunities to be educated and earn money. The caste system discriminated among people on the basis of their birth and a person born in a particular caste has to perform the duties assigned to their caste. The constitution of India abolished untouchability in the year 1950 and declared all people to be equal.
- 5) Answer in your words.
- 6) Stereotype is a fixed idea or belief about a specific group, individual or thing that is based on prior assumptions.
- 7) Prejudice means to judge someone negatively or see him as an inferior. Prejudice divides people and leads to discrimination. Often prejudice turns into hatred or unfair treatment to a person. We should not allow prejudice to develop in us.