

Std 6

Sub- civics

Lesson-2. Prejudice and discrimination

QA . Answer these questions:

1. What are prejudices?

Ans. Negative opinions about those whom we do not identify with or who are not like us ,are called prejudices. Example - a Hindi speaking person may think Hindi is the best language and all other languages are inferior to it.

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Q2. What does apartheid mean? Who practiced apartheid and against whom?

Ans. The word apartheid dmeans separate development.

It was a policy of racial discrimination practiced against the blacks of South Africa.

They were not allowed to take part in the government or to use public facilities like hospitals, restaurant or First Class train travel. They lived in a separate area of the city.

Q3. Give an example of discrimination based on economic inequality.

Ans. Economic inequality is a type of inequality based on the difference of earning.

Eg. Many people are so poor that they have no money to meet their basic needs like food, clothing and shelter while some are so rich that they live in luxurious homes with all facilities.

India has rich people like Mukesh Ambani but also nearly 22 crore people live below poverty line and do not have any shelter or enough to eat .

This is economic inequality.

Q4. What do we call a set of rules by which a country is run?

Ans. A set of rules by which a country is run is called the constitution of the country.

Q5. Name an Indian leader who fought against social discrimination.

Ans. Dr B.R .Ambedkar and father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi are the Indian leaders who fought against social discrimination.

Q6. What do you understand by a stereotype? give an example.

Ans. When we set all persons of a particular group into one fixed image we create a stereotype, for example- you must have heard people say "boys are naughty and girls are gentle" or girls are always poor at Maths!

This fixed image about them is an example of stereotype.

Q7. What is discrimination? mention two sources of discrimination.

Ans. Discrimination is an action or a practice that treats a person or a group badly or unequally for reasons such as their race, age, gender or disability.

Gender and economic inequality are two sources of discrimination.

Females are not treated equal to males.

Q8. Who were called untouchables? How were they discriminated against?

Ans. The caste system was hierarchical, that means there were high and low castes. The castes placed higher in the system discriminated against the so called lower castes.

The lowest castes were called untouchables.

They were not allowed to draw water from public wells or to enter temples and schools.

They had a pitiable life.

Q9. List the rights that our constitution has given us to preserve the diversity of social groups in our country.

Ans. Our rights which help us preserve our diversity are as follows:

1. Right to equality.
2. Right to freedom of religion.
3. Right against exploitation.
4. Cultural and educational rights.
5. Right to constitutional remedies.