

DIVERSITY, PREJUDICE & DISCRIMINATION

SUBJECT : CIVICS

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2

CHAPTER NAME : DIVERSITY, PREJUDICE & DISCRIMINATION

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

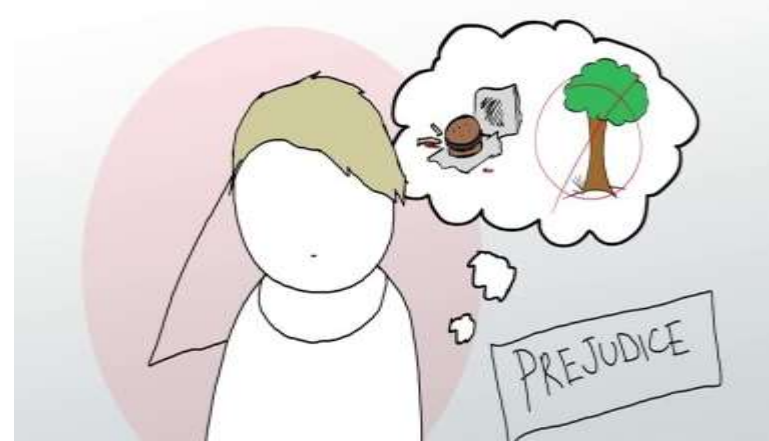
DIVERSITY, PREJUDICE & DISCRIMINATION

DIVERSITY

- It refers to differences in physical, social and economic conditions of human beings.
- Diversity in India 'called as the museum of cults and creed, and cultures.'
- In India more than sixteen hundred languages are spoken.
- Different religions of the world are found, they are:- Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhists etc.

PREJUDICE

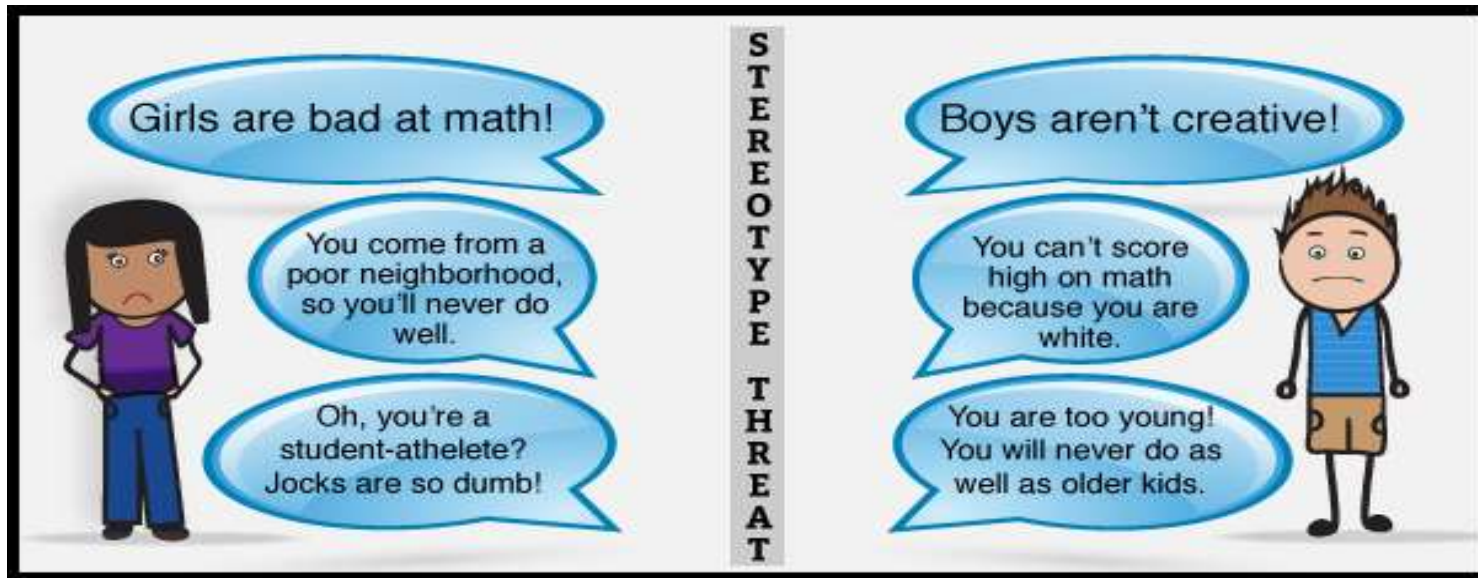
- Diversity gives rise to prejudice and Discrimination.
- It means, a biased opinion based on insufficient knowledge.
- It comes from the words 'pre' and 'judge'. Making a judgment before knowing any detail.
- People hold prejudices about many things for ex:- complexion, language, the region they come from, education etc.
- Prejudice is bad for a society which leads to division in the society.



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STEREOTYPE

- It is a generalised, or assumption ,people make about a person or groups of persons.
- It is like forming image about something without a proper knowledge.
- Some examples are only men join the army, boys don't cry etc.
- Stereotypes stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual.



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EFFECTS OF PREJUDICE AND STEREOTYPES

- Prejudice and stereotyped thinking causes differences in society.
- Both the thinking lead to hatred, bitterness & enmity amongst the people.
- It becomes dangerous for peace and progress of the country.
- It can leads to violence and conflicts.

DISCRIMINATION

- Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- It is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.
- The inequalities give rise to discrimination.
- People can be discriminated against on the basis of colour, caste, race, religion, gender, ability.

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EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q1:-What is diversity?

Ans:-It refers to differences in physical, social and economic conditions of human beings.

Q2:-Why is prejudice bad for the society?

- Ans:-Prejudice and stereotyped thinking causes differences in society.
- Both the thinking lead to hatred, bitterness & enmity amongst the people.
- It becomes dangerous for peace and progress of the country.
- It can leads to violence and conflicts.

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EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Q1:- Define the terms 'prejudice' and 'discrimination'.

Ans:-Prejudice:- It means, a biased opinion based on insufficient knowledge.

It comes from the words 'pre' and 'judge'. Making a judgment before knowing any detail.

- Discrimination:-Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- It is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.
- The inequalities give rise to discrimination.

Q2:- Explain how caste forms a basis for discrimination.

Ans:- A hierarchical system that originated in the distant past, it differentiated between people on the basis of 'superiority' and 'inferiority'.

Q3:- What is meant by 'stereotype'? Give an example.

Ans:-A stereotype is a generalisation, or an assumption, people make about a person or groups of persons. For ex:- Only men join army, or only girls cry.

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POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Diversity:- The differences in physical, social and economic conditions of human beings.
- Prejudice:-A biased opinion based on insufficient knowledge.
- Stereotype:- A generalisation or an assumption, people make about a person or groups of persons.
- Effects of Prejudice and Stereotyped roles:- It lead to hatred, bitterness and enmity.

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DISCRIMINATION

- Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- It is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.
- The inequalities give rise to discrimination.
- People can be discriminated against on the basis of colour, caste, race, religion, gender, ability.

DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF COLOUR & CASTE

- Prejudice against people with dark skin creates discrimination.
- The caste system in India which was originated in the past gave rise to casteism.
- Differentiation between people on the basis of 'superiority' and 'inferiority'.
- The lower caste or outcastes people were considered as 'untouchables'.

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ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

- The unequal distribution of property and wealth in a society causes economic inequality.
- These inequalities divide the society into a class of rich and poor persons.
- People who are poor do not have the money to meet their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter.
- Many welfare schemes and employment programmes have been started by the government to remove unemployment.



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WELFARE SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Many welfare schemes and employment programmes have been started by the government to remove unemployment.
- PMRY-Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana
- PMSY-Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana
- PMKSY-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- PKVY- Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana

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GENDER INEQUALITY

- It is a form of discrimination in which the men and women are treated differently.
- In our society women are treated as unequal in many areas, such as education, health care, their basic needs and economic rights.
- Two social evils:- Female foeticide and female infanticide.
- In India, women are not given their share of their father's property even today.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

- Equal wages for equal work
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign
- Health programmes for women
- Sukanya Samrudhi Scheme
- Laws to prohibit dowry and child marriage
- A reservation of 33% for women in parliament.



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EXTRA QUESTIONS

Q1:- What is Gender inequality? Mention any two schemes made by the govt.

Ans:- Gender inequality means that men and women are treated differently.

Two schemes:- Equal wages for equal work, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign.

Q2:-What is economic inequality? Explain it.

Ans:-The unequal distribution of property and wealth in a society causes economic inequality. People who are poor do not have access to good food clothing , shelter or education, where as the richer people get better opportunities for ex:- get better quality of education, nourishing food and better medical facilities.

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EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Q4:-Give two examples to show how girls and women are treated unfairly.

Ans:-Female foeticide and infanticide are the two examples in which girls and women are treated unfairly.

Q5:-Why does the law prohibit dowry and child marriage?

Ans:- The demands of dowry and child marriage are the examples of social injustice against girls and women. It creates inequality between men and women in the society.

So the government has made laws for the emancipation and empowerment of women.

Explain how caste forms a basis for discrimination.

Ans:- A hierarchical system that originated in the distant past, it differentiated between people on the basis of 'superiority' and 'inferiority'.

- The in human aspect of the system was the treatment given to those who were considered the outcastes, and called 'untouchables'.
- It refers to differences in physical, social and economic conditions of human beings.

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POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Discrimination:- The practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people.
- Economic Inequality:-The unequal distribution of property and wealth in a society.
- The welfare schemes made by the government.
- The Gender Inequality:-The discrimination between men and women.
- Steps taken by the government for the empowerment of women.

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CONSTITUTION PROTECTS DIVERSITY

- What is a constitution?
- Constitution is the book of law that lays down the principles according to which the country is governed.
- What is a Preamble?
- It is the introduction of the constitution.
- Constitution has declared India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.
- Our constitution has abolished untouchability, and its practice is a criminal offence.

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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- Indian Constitution also guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens.
- Fundamentals rights are basic freedom given to the citizens which can make life significant.
- The Rights are:- Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right to freedom of religion, Right to educational and cultural rights, Right against exploitation & Right to constitutional remedies.
- These rights can be enforced in a court of law.

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DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

- He was the father of the Indian Constitution.
- He was an eminent lawyer and social activist.
- He fought against the prejudices of the caste system and ill treatment of women.
- He introduced Hindu Code Bill in Parliament which tried to give women equal rights .



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MCQ

1. A biased opinion based on insufficient knowledge is called
(i)Discrimination (ii) stereotype (iii)prejudice (iv) apartheid
2. The Constitution of India provides (i)equal opportunities to all (ii) freedom of religion (iii) right to equality (iv) all of these
3. Gender inequality means (i)discrimination against women (ii)boys are stronger than girls (iii) the killing of babies (iv) girls can do things better than boys
4. A patriarchal society is one where (i) a man is the head of the family (ii) a woman is the head of a society (iii) a man alone can inherit the property (iv) a man alone can take part in religious functions.
5. 'Dalit' is the term used for people belonging to the (i) So- called lower classes (ii) Middle classes (iii) Middle class families (iv) Higher classes

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EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. Who is called as father of the Indian Constitution?
2. What is a preamble?
3. What do you mean by the fundamental rights?
4. Name any two political leaders of India who fought against untouchability.
5. How does the Indian Constitution prevent discrimination?

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EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Q6:-How does the Indian constitution prevent discrimination?

Ans:- Our constitution have made provisions to protect the weaker sections of the people against discrimination.

- The Constitution gives various fundamental rights which means that no one can be discriminated against on the basis of their gender, caste, religion, race or economic status.
- If this right is violated, the citizen can seek its enforcement through a court of law.
- The constitution has also given special concession to women in various fields, like a reservation of 33% seats for women in parliament , education of girl child etc.

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