

STUDY NOTES

SUBJECT: CIVICS

STD: VI

Chap:-2 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.

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.

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.

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'.

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.

WELFARE SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT

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

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.

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.

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.

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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