

Grade VI

Lesson 2. Diversity and Discrimination

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The number of religions in India is
 a. Six b. eight c. nine d. none of these
2. The number of languages in India is
 a. 1500 b. 1550 c. 1600 d. none of these
3. Number of people living in villages in India is more than
 a. 40% b. 50% c. 60% d. none of these
4. Food, clothing and shelter are a part of
 a. economic needs b. basic needs c. poverty d. none of these
5. Muslims were not able to attend schools because of
 a. discrimination b. isolation c. poverty d. none of these

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. c
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II. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The number of major religions in the world is
 a. six b. seven c. eight d. nine
2. An important reason why muslim girls do not attend school or drop out from school after a few years is
 a. poverty b. susperstition c. lack of willingness d. None of the above
 to go to school
3. _____ Community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.
 a. Koil b. Mahar c. Nayar d. Munda
4. _____ Is known as the leader of the Dalits.
 a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 b. Guru Teg Bahadur
 c. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 d. Sardar Vallabha bhai patel

5. India is a secular country. It means
- a. People of different community have the freedom to practice their religion without any discrimination.
 - b. People of single religion, i.e. Hinduism are allowed to live in the country.
 - c. People of India have the freedom to live in any part of the country.
 - d. All Indians are equal on the basis of caste and creed.

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. a
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III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many languages are spoken in India?
a. More than 600 b. More than 1600 c. More than 2600 d. More than 3600
2. What does the mean, Judge other people negatively or see them as inferior?
a. Prejudice b. Justice c. Post justice d. None of these
3. How can we be prejudiced about many things?
a. People's religious beliefs b. The colour of people's skin
c. The region they come from d. All of these
4. What does crying mean?
a. A sign of weakness b. A sign of healthiness
c. A sign a braveness d. None of these
5. When do boys and girls cry?
a. When they are angry b. When they feel pain
c. When someone tease them d. All of these
6. What term do we use for disabled person?
a. Challenged person b. Ordinary c. Geneous d. none of these
7. What happen when people act on their prejudice or stereotypes?
a. Crimination b. Discrimination c. Both (a) and (b) d. none of these
8. What is a common stereotype about Muslims?
a. That they are not interested in educating girls
b. That they are interested in educating girls
c. That some of them are poorer
d. None of these

9. In which state of India there is less distance between home and school?
 a Kerala b.Rajasthan c. Mumbai d. All of these
10. What does Government do to help the woman teacher to reach the school?
 a. Good bus service b. Good train service
 c. Good roads but less bus service d. None of these
11. What does a teacher do in schools?
 a. Farming b. pottery c. carpentry d. Teaching
12. The people of lower caste were not allowed to
 a.enter the temples b. sit with supper caste's child in schools
 c. take water from village well d. all of these
13. Name the first leader of India, who shared his first experience of caste based discrimination?
 a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Rabindranath Tagore
 c. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar d. None of these
14. Where is koregaon located these days?
 a. Bihar b. Haryana c. U.P d. Maharashtra
15. Who drafted the Indian constitution?
 a. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar b. Mayawati
 c. Kanshi Ram d. Lal Krishan Adwani
16. For what purpose did Dr. Ambedkar go to England?
 a. To become a lawyer b. To travel
 c. To become a leader d. None of these
17. Which was the caste Dr. Ambedkar belonged to?
 a. Mahars b. Dalilts c. Brahmin d. Sikhs
18. When did India become a free nation?
 a. in 1947 b. in 1948 c. in 1950 d. in 1960
19. What happened to discrimination after coming of constitution into force?
 a.The discrimination had gone away b. The discrimination intensified
 c. Both (a) and (b) d. None of these

1. b	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. b
8. a	9. a	10. a	11. d	12. d	13. c	14. d
15. a	16. a	17. a	18. a	19. a		

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Prejudice means to judge others _____
2. Colour of skin is an example of _____
3. Dr Ambedkar was discriminated at the age of _____
4. Struggles before independence were for _____
5. _____ and _____ have fought for equality.

1. negatively	2. Prejudice	3. nine	4. equity	5. Dalits and woman
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II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ fought for the rights of the Dalits.
2. The upper castes did not give the so-called _____ the same rights as they enjoyed.
3. If you do something to put other people down, you are _____ against them.
4. People usually form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not _____ them.
5. _____ stop its from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

1. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar	2. Untouchables	3. Discriminating	4. Like	5. Stereotypes
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I.A Match the following

1. Two surgeons were sitting down to lunch when one of them made a call on the mobile phone	(a) suffers from chronic asthma.
2. The boy who won the drawing competition went to the dias	(b) to become an astronaut which she did
3. One of the fastest athletes in the world	(c) to speak with her daughter who had just returned from school.
4. She was not that well-off but had a dream	(d) on a wheelchair to collect his prize

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b
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I.B Match the following

1. Dalit leader	(a) Constitution
2. Untouchable	(b) Maharashtra
3. Mahars	(c) Dallit
4. Equality	(d) Dr. Ambedkar

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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II. Match the following

1. Fixing people into one image	(a) Prejudice
2. Judging other people negatively	(b) Untouchables
3. Treating someone less fairly than others	(c) Stereotype
4. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the caster ladder	(d) Discrimination

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. b
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I. True or False

1. If we say a person is lazy, it is stereotype.
2. Discrimination takes place only because of economic reason.
3. Cleaning in reality should be a low valued job
4. Indian constitution tried to do away with inequality.
5. Disabled children are now called children with special needs.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. True
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II. True or False

1. We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongue.
2. We feel secure with people who are very different from us.
3. Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (St)
4. Dr. Bhimaro Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable.
5. Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are Prejudices?

Village people are, in everyone's opinion, supposed to be ignorant and superstitious while city people are supposed to be greedy, lazy and money-minded. These opinions create negative impression in a human's sub-conscious mind and are called Prejudices.

2. How do we make stereotype?

When prejudice develops in its full form, we may well begin to view the person as a stereotype. A person is fixed into a particular type of image.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter? Imagine this situation and list at least five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house.

The stereotype that girls can be burden on their parents affects their lives in five ways

- (i) They do not get proper diet.
- (ii) They are not sent to convent or good schools.
- (iii) They are not allowed to go out with friends.
- (iv) They are kept busy in domestic work.
- (v) They do not get adequate attention when sick.

2. What does the constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

- (i) The constitution of India says that all people are equal.
- (ii) Equality is a key feature which unites all Indians.
- (iii) Right to equality is guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- (iv) Every person is given equal rights and equal opportunities.
- (v) Untouchability has been abolished.
- (vi) People are free to decide what they want to do.
- (vii) The government takes steps to realize that poor people get equality.
- (viii) It is important for people to be equal as God has gifted everyone with life and talent, and everyone should get a fair and equal opportunity to use this talent.

3. How have Indians strived for equality? Give Example.

When thousand of Indians were struggling to free themselves from the clutches of colonial rule, there were lakhs who were victim of social inequality. They were called Dalits, untouchables and tribals. Further, there were poor and landless farmers who were also being exploited by the landlords.

4. How did Ambedkar and Gandhi strive for equality?

Before independence, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi had raised their voice for abolishing untouchability and promoting social equality. The Dalits organized themselves in order to gain the right to go to the temples. These struggles were so prominent that they thought these to be vital while drafting the Constitution after independence.

5. Who was Dr. Ambedkar? What did he do initially?

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891-1956) was born on 14th April 1891. He is considered to be the father of the Indian Constitution and is also known as a great scholar and social worker. As a Dalit leader, he organized Untouchable's Conference at Nagpur in 1918. He fought for the Dalits because he wanted to uplift them, save them from the atrocities that the higher castes were committing upon them. He organized a 'Sathyagraha' in December 1927.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How is diversity prevalent all over?

People differ in the way they live, eat and celebrate. Likewise the languages they speak, the clothes they wear and the religion they practice are also diverse. The whole world is thus full of diversity. But this diversity is not accepted always as we feel safe and secure only with people who dress, talk, think and look like us. The saying 'Birds of the same feather flock together' aptly describes this fact. Each one adopts an attitude or forms an individual opinion about the other.

2. How do stereotypes affect human beings?

Many people do not accept the branded stereotypes and express their displeasure at those people who consider some as dumb, lazy and inferior than others. Likewise, members of certain communities do not send their daughters to good schools for education. They hold poverty and faulty government policies for their inability to send the girls to good schools while boys are given good education simply because they are regarded as bread winners of the family.

3. How does Prejudice lead to inequality and discrimination?

Prejudices or stereotype images often result in inequality and discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, class, religion, language, religion, strata, place of birth, etc. At times, people of certain community may be prevented from having water from the same tap in a village. Likewise, economic status may be a determinant for discrimination. Poor people face discrimination in every field – jobs, schools, offices, hospitals, etc. and this may result in increasing their vulnerability to the fulfillment of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Poverty becomes the biggest cause of discrimination.

4. How does discrimination take place even on grounds of caste and class?

Discrimination may even take place on grounds of caste and class. Certain sections are described to be poor just because they belong to a lower caste. Further: class discrimination of rich or poor may lead to prejudice and seclusion of certain community from the political mainstream. People doing menial work are regarded as people with little skills or are even called untouchables. People who are up the ladder

are regarded as inferior or untouchables. The rigidity of caste system is still prevalent in small cities, towns and villages.

5. How did Dr. Ambedkar strive for upliftment of Dalits?

Dr. Ambedkar was the first person from their cast to complete his college education and proceed to England to become a lawyer. He made endless efforts to gain entry, for the Dalits, into the temples. Later on in life, he took up Buddhism and converted to Buddhism that treated all men equally.

He was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bengal in November 1946. He became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee in 1947. Later, a Law Minister in the Union Cabinet, he did much for the upliftment of the untouchables. He rightly believed that the Dalits had to come forward and help themselves.

8. How does the Indian Constitution protect social groups?

To protect India's social groups, the Indian Constitution has given all Indians the following rights:

- (i) All Indians are equal before law. No one can be denied justice or ill-treated on grounds of caste, community, gender or religion.
- (ii) Untouchability has been abolished and its practice is a punishable offence
- (iii) Every Indian is free to live or travel anywhere within the country.
- (iv) No child below the age of 14 can be forced to do hazardous work. Child labour is thus banned in India.
- (v) Every Indian has the right to follow the religion of his or her choice. India is a secular country. It means that all religions are equal before the government and the law of the land.
- (vi) Every community has the right to preserve and promote its own language its own language, script and customs.
- (vii) A person can move to the court of law if he or she is denied any of these rights.