

## Diversity and Discrimination

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. There are eight major religions in the world.
- ii. The upper castes acted in ways, which did not give the so-called "untouchables" the same rights as they enjoyed.
- iii. People form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not like them.
- iv. We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongues.

Q2. True / False

- i. Dr Ambedkar had also fought for the rights of the Dalits. True
- ii. There are more than a thousand dance forms. False
- iii. We feel safe and secure with people who look, talk, dress and think like us. True
- iv. Government jobs are open to all people. True

Q3. Write an example of gender stereotypes.

Ans. "Don't cry. You are a boy. Boys are brave, they don't cry."

Q4. How many major religions are there in the world?

Ans. There are eight major religions in the world.

Q5. What is the quality that is generally associated with boys and men?

Ans. They are brave and they don't cry.

Q6. What prejudice mean?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

Q7. What is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians?

Ans. Equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians.

Q8. Write the name used by government for Dalits.

Ans. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC).

Q9. How do you think a person who is discriminated against might feel?

Ans. A person who is discriminated against might feel insulted, humiliated and hurtful.

Q10. Who are untouchables?

Ans. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen as unworthy and called "untouchables".

Q11. What do you mean by stereotype?

Ans. Stereotype means fixing something into an image that society creates around us.

Q12. What is discrimination?

Ans. Discrimination is making a distinction in favor of or against, a person based on the group, class, or category.

Q13. What does the first page of our constitution states?

Ans. The first page of the Constitution clearly states that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

Q14. Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Q15. What stop people from looking at each person as a unique individual?

Ans. Stereotypes stop people from looking at each person as a unique ,individual with his or her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

Q16. Write one disadvantage of stereotypes?

Ans. Stereotypes fit large numbers of people into only one pattern or type.

Stereotypes affect all of us as they prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

Q17. Why does discrimination occur?

Ans. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons. Diversity such as different language, culture, status, economic background, religion etc. can also be a source of discrimination.

Q18. How does discrimination happen?

Ans. Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes. If we do something to put other people down, if we stop them from taking part in certain activities and taking up jobs, or stop them from living in certain neighborhoods, prevent them from taking water from the same well or hand pump, or not allow them to drink tea in the same cups or glasses.

Q19. India is a secular country. What does it means?

Ans. India is a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination. This is seen as an important element of our unity – that we all live together and respect one other.

Q20. Give an example of prejudice.

Ans. For example, if we think English is the best language and other languages are not important, we are judging these other languages negatively. As a result, we might not respect people who speak languages other than English.