



III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- (i) We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mothertongue.
- (ii) We feel secure with people who are very different from us.
- (iii) Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (ST).
- (iv) Dr. .Bhim Rao Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable.
- (v) Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste.

Ans:

- (i) True,
- (ii) False,
- (iii) False,
- (iv) True,
- (v) False.

I.MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Fixing people into one image.	(a) Prejudice
(ii) Judging other people negatively.	(b) Untouchables
(iii) Treating someone less fairly than others.	(c) Stereotype
(iv) The groups who were placed at the bottom of the caste ladder.	(d) Discrimination.

Ans. (i)—(c), (ii)—(a), (iii)—(d), (iv)—(b).

V.VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do we feel in the company of the people who are very much like us?

Ans: We feel safe and secure in the company of such people.

2. Define the term 'prejudice' with an example.

Ans: Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. For example if we think that Hindi is the best language and other languages are not important, we are judging these other languages negatively.

3. How do parents often console boys when they fall and hurt themselves?

Ans. Parents say, "Boys are brave, they don't cry". '

4. Mention one drawback of stereotypes. [Imp.]

Ans: Stereotypes prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

5. 'Some people may experience both kinds of discrimination'. What do you mean by 'both kinds of discrimination'? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Some people are poor and they belong to groups whose culture is not valued.

6. Mention some activities which are considered less valued.

Ans: Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are considered less valued.

7. Who was Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

Ans: He was a noted Dalit leader. He himself was a Dalit and fought for the rights of the Dalits.

8. What is it that can unite all Indians? [V. Imp.]

Ans: It is equality of all persons that can unite all Indians.

9. What responsibility has been placed on the government by the Constitution?

Ans: It is the responsibility of the government to take specific steps to realise right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.

10. 'India is a secular country'. What does this mean?

Ans: This means that people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

Q.11. What does the first page of our Constitution proclaim?

Ans: All Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by difference and prejudice? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Difference is the variation in the use of language, status, religion, educational background or geographical setting. It is natural. Prejudice is an idea which is affected with negative feeling for those who are different from us.

2. What is the demerit of 'stereotype' view?

Ans: Stereotype is a negative quality. It does not allow us to think or view a person as a unique individual. We ignore all his good qualities. We don't think about that individual beyond the set image otherwise he/she is good.

3. How does discrimination occur? [V. Imp.]

Ans: Discrimination is a negative aspect in a social set up. It occurs if we act on prejudices or stereotypes. It promotes ignorance of a particular class or individual in society. Such class or individual is debarred from all opportunities.

VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between inequality and discrimination. [V. Imp.]

Ans: Inequality and discrimination are the two different concepts. But they are related closely to each other. Inequality may be the difference between caste, creed, culture, language, region, economic status, educational background, etc. Everyone differs from the other in society. Discrimination takes place when one acts against an individual or a community on the basis of difference. A whim or a prejudice works behind it. If one tries to exploit the other individual who is down in status in any way it is called discrimination. That discriminated individual or community is devoid of the common opportunity or facility provided by the society. It is not at all healthy for a good society.

2. What are the Constitutional provisions for establishing equality in Indian society? Do you think these are enough?

Ans: Right from the beginning of the social set-up, India has been a victim of inequality and discrimination. Society was divided into four main castes. All the opportunities were confined to the upper class. Some of the castes were considered so low that people even scared from their shadow. It created great disparity in society. With the spread of education a consciousness against this evil system

was aroused. After getting independence the Constitution makers had strong arguments against this system. So, it was declared a crime in our Constitution. It was declared that the Constitution would provide equality and right against discrimination to the citizens of India. Reservation was provided for those discriminated people in every field of life.

But still it is a fact the system persists. Only Constitutional provisions are not enough. It is observed that even after reservation, these people lay behind. They prefer earning their livelihood than going to school. A compulsory educational system should be developed. A mass consciousness is needed otherwise, we can't hope more.

***** END *****