

UNIT: 2 - ACHIEVING EQUALITY

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL (CIVICS)

I. Choose the correct answer

- Which one of the following is not the reason for Prejudice?
a. Socialization b. Economic Benefits c. Authoritarian personality **d. Geography**
- Discrimination done on the basis of gender is referred to as
a. gender discrimination b. caste discrimination
c. religious discrimination d. inequality
- Gender-based stereotypes are often portrayed in
a. films b. advertisements c. TV serials **d. All of these**
- Name the book/s written by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
a. India 2020 b. Wings of Fire c. Ignited Minds **d. All of these**
- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year
a. 1997 b. 1996 c. 1995 d. 1994
- Viswanathan Anand became India's first grandmaster in the year.
a. 1985 b. 1986 c. 1987 **d. 1988**
- In which sport Ilavazhagi excels
a. Chess b. Wrestling **c. Carrom** d. Tennis
- Which article of the Constitution says discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them is not permitted?
a. 14(1) **b. 15(1)** c. 16(1) d. 17(1)
- B.R. Ambedkar was conferred Bharat Ratna in the year
a. 1990 b. 1989 c. 1988 d. 1987
- As per the 2011 Census the highest literate district in Tamil Nadu
a. Namakkal b. Salem **c. Kanyakumari** d. Sivagangai

II. Fill in the blanks

- People have false belief and ideas on others is called **Prejudice**.
- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in **Rameswaram**.
- Vishwanatan** was the first recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, India's highest Sport honour.
- Dr.B.R.Ambeankar** was the independent India's first Law Minister.

5. As per the 2011 Census the lowest Sex ratio was in **Dharmapuri**.

III. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. Prejudice | - | judge other people Negatively |
| 2. Stereotype | - | false view or idea about something |
| 3. Discrimination | - | treating someone less fairly than others |
| 4. Article 14 | - | equality before law |
| 5. Article 17 | - | abolition of untouchability |

IV. Answer the following questions

1. What is Prejudice?

Prejudice:

Prejudice means to judge other people in a negative or inferior manner, without knowing much about them. It happens when people have false belief and ideas.

Prejudice Pre + Judge

The word 'prejudice' refers to prejudgement.

2. What is stereotype?

Stereotypes:

- ❖ When prejudice gets stronger, it develops into a stereotype. Stereotype is a false view or idea about something. For example, girls are not good at sports.
- ❖ Stereotype is learned at a very early age, and children grow to have very strong ideas or opinions about things, groups or ideologies.
- ❖ As children grow up, the lines of like and hate for other things, people, cultures, beliefs, languages become sharper.

3. What is discrimination?

- ❖ Inequality means difference in treatment.
- ❖ The different forms of inequalities such as caste inequality, religious inequality, race inequality or gender inequality give rise to discrimination.

- ❖ Discrimination can be defined as negative actions towards people. Inequality and untouchability are caused by discriminations based on caste, religion and gender.

4. What are the articles that are discussing the equality in the Indian Constitution?

Article 15(1) of the Constitution states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.

V. Answer the following in detail

1. What are the causes of Prejudice?

Causes for Prejudice

Some common social factors that contributes to the rise of prejudice are

1. Socialisation
2. Conforming behaviours
3. Economic benefits
4. Authoritarian personality
5. Ethno-centrism
6. Group closure
7. Conflicts

2. Write any two types of discrimination?

Caste Discrimination

- ❖ Caste system is the most dominant reason for inequality and discrimination in India.
- ❖ In the beginning Varna was an occupation based flexible social division.
- ❖ In the Later Vedic Society, the Varna system was expanded into a rigid, discriminatory, birth based graded caste divisions.
- ❖ He fought actively for the annihilation of caste so as to ensure equality among all the citizens of India.

Gender Discrimination

- ❖ Gender discrimination refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in india.
- ❖ For example, A girl is not allowed to go to college after finishing her schooling.
- ❖ Most of the girls are not allowed to select a career of their choice
- ❖ In some families, girls are not allowed to wear modern dresses while boys in such families often wear modern dresses.

3. Explain the solution to the removal of inequality and discrimination in Indian society?

The remedial measures for abolishing inequality and discrimination in Indian society are as follows.

- ❖ Wider access to quality basic services like healthcare and education for all.
- ❖ Be aware of current gender bias.
- ❖ Make women more visible in public life and institution to eradicate gender disparity.
- ❖ Be open to learning about other religions.
- ❖ Promoting community dining in the classroom may help the students to sit together without any bias of caste, religion or gender.
- ❖ Socialise with people of all types outside home.
- ❖ Effective implementation of laws.