



# DON BOSCO SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE

STD – VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE: L2- DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

## LONG QUESTION & ANSWERS

**1. What are the things that a person can be prejudiced about? What are its effects?**

**Ans:** A person can be prejudiced about

- a. People's religious beliefs or the colour of their skin.
- b. The region they come from, the accent they speak in and the clothes they wear.
- c. Our prejudices for others hinder us from forming friendships with them.
- d. Due to our prejudices, we may act in an irresponsible manner and hurt others.

**2. Explain with examples how stereotypes are formed.**

**Ans:**

- a. We often hear statements about people being in a certain way, in their behaviours and mannerisms.
- b. We start accepting these and are conditioned to believe in image created by society and this is how stereotypes are formed.
- c. For example, when people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion, sex, race or economic background are 'lazy', 'stingy' or 'dumb', they are using stereotypes.

**3. When does discrimination happen? How is it practised?**

**Ans:** Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.

- a. To put other people down.
- b. To prevent people from taking up certain jobs and activities.
- c. To stop people from living in certain neighbourhoods.
- d. To prevent some people from drawing water from a particular well or hand pump.
- e. To not allow people to drink tea in the same cups or glasses as others.

**4. Explain how caste system has strengthened discrimination.**

**Ans:**

- a. The caste system places groups of people in a sort of ladder where those who are placed at the top are called upper castes, and those at the bottom are called untouchables.
- b. Caste rules deemed certain activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage as dirty and those who did this work as impure and hence untouchables.
- c. They were not allowed to do any other work other than what they were meant to do.

- d. Also, they were not allowed to enter the homes of the upper castes, or draw water from the village well, or enter temples.
- e. Their children were not allowed to sit next to the children of the upper castes in school. In this way the caste system strengthened discrimination.

**5. How did India become a secular country?**

**Ans:**

- a. The Constitution of India was framed keeping in mind that none should be compelled to follow one religion, culture, language or festival in particular.
- b. Everybody should have the freedom to express themselves. This is how India became a secular country with people from different religions coexisting without any fear of discrimination.

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