



**Political Science : CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

**GENERAL GUIDELINES:**

- Read the content carefully. (Not to be copied in the Notebook )
- Attempt the assignment questions in the Social Science notebook.  
(Kindly note there will be only one notebook for Social Science where all the work of History, Political Science and Geography will be done.)
- There is a Summary map given at the end of each module for **revision**. (Not to be copied in the Notebook )
- Refer to the NCERT Political Science book and read Chapter 2 : Diversity and Discrimination .
- **Answer key to the revision exercise posted on 16.04.2020 is attached towards the end of the module for students to verify their answers.**

➡ **NCERT BOOK :** <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?fess1=0-11>

**E-MODULE:** The module is divided in two parts. This is **part I** of the module and will cover the following headings:

**Part I:**

- Prejudice
- Stereotype
- Discrimination

**Let us watch the below videos to get a brief understanding of the concepts:**

[https://youtu.be/GFav5\\_SYROU](https://youtu.be/GFav5_SYROU)

[https://youtu.be/GVDv-wo\\_P5o](https://youtu.be/GVDv-wo_P5o)

**POLITICAL SCIENCE: CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

In chapter 1 we studied about the vast diversity of India.

India is a country of much Diversity.

- There are eight major religions in the world and followers of each of these religions are found in India.
- More than 1600 languages are spoken as mother tongue in India.
- There are more than a hundred dance forms in India.
- Many styles of folk paintings are found in different parts of India.

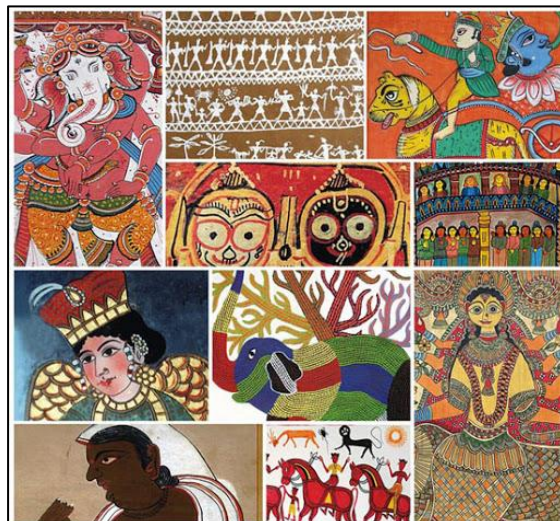


Figure 1: FOLK PAINTINGS OF INDIA

All these examples prove that India has a vast diversity. This diversity is a result of different geography and history of each place.

We already know that diversity adds variety to our lives and teaches us to understand and respect differences.

However, we still feel more safe and secure with people who look, talk, dress, and think like us.

At times depending on the way, we react with some people, who are not similar to us, our reaction can be called:

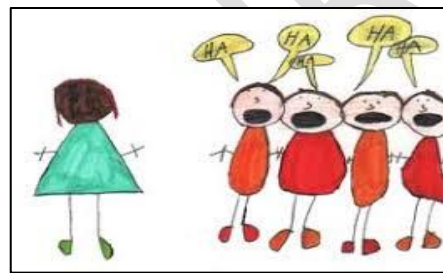
- Prejudice
- Stereotype

## **PREJUDICE:**

Meaning: *Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.*

### Problems:

- 1) It can hurt others.
- 2) Limits our friendship to few people only.
- 3) Disrespects differences and uniqueness.

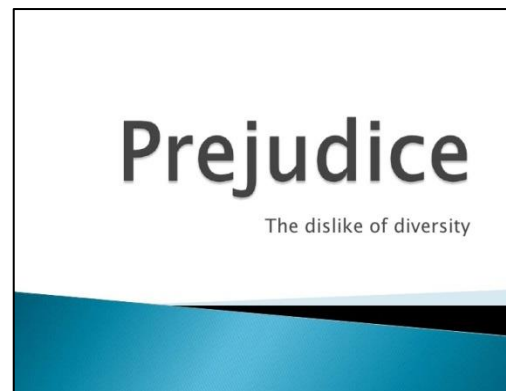


### Examples:

- i. People think that a child can get best education only in public schools.
- ii. People who speak English are superior to others.
- iii. Villagers do not care about their health. They are full of superstitions.

### Prejudice can be based on:

- People's religious beliefs
- The colour of their skin
- The region they come from
- The clothes they wear etc.



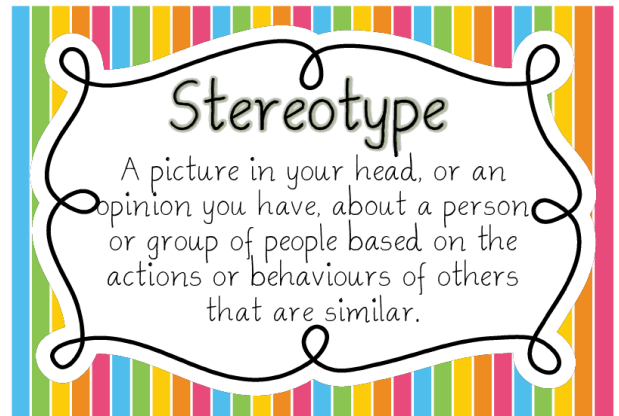
Hence, prejudice means having an opinion about something or someone without knowing anything about it and judging someone based on these opinions.

## STEREOTYPE

Meaning: When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.

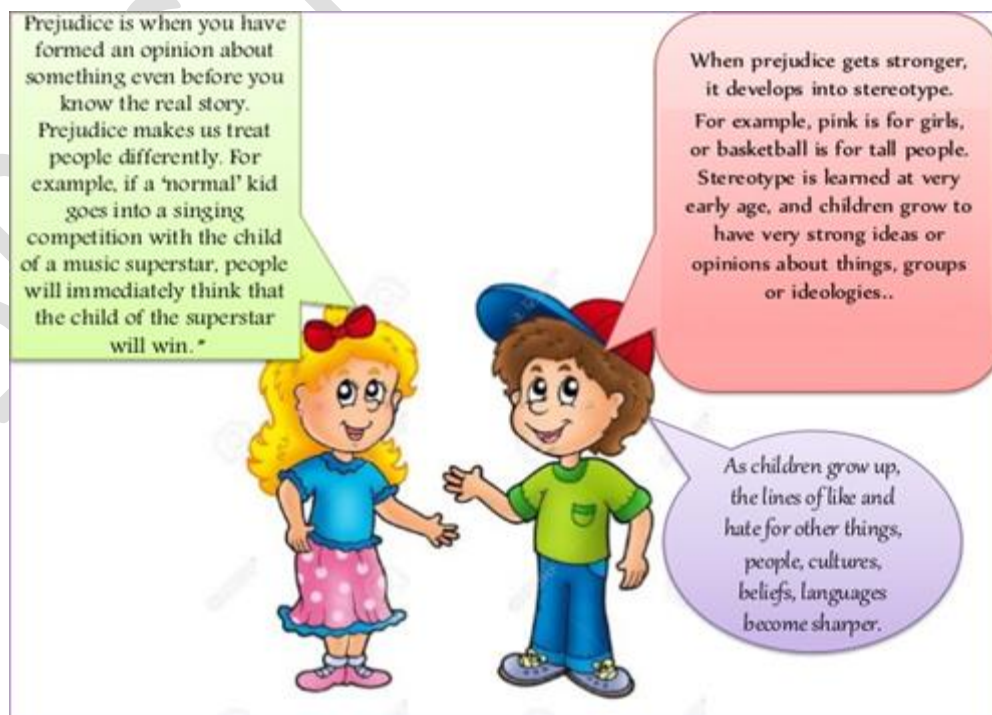
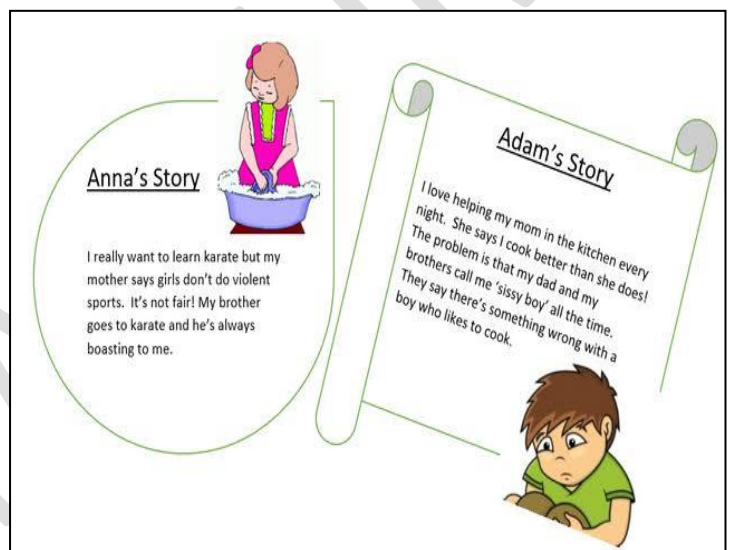
### Problems:

- 1) They fit large numbers of people into one pattern or type.
- 2) Prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.
- 3) Do not appreciate special qualities and skills.



### Example:

- I. Boys do not cry.
- II. Pink colour is for girls and blue is for boys.
- III. Girls are good at cooking.
- IV. Boys are good at sports.

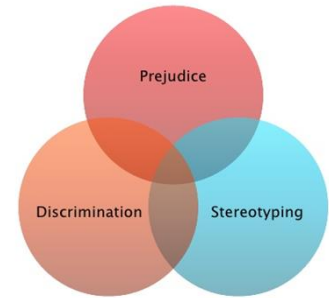


## DISCRIMINATION

Meaning: *Unfair treatment with a particular person or a group of people based on stereotypes and prejudices..*

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

Prejudice and Stereotype lead to negative approach towards differences, incorrect behaviour because of this negative attitude results in discrimination.

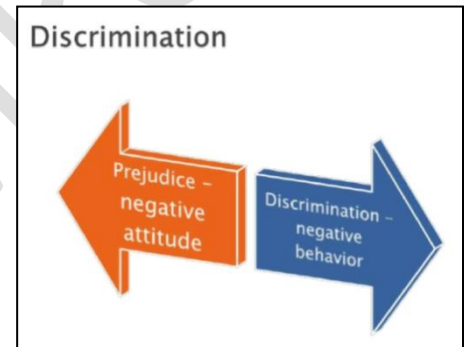


- ***Discrimination can also take place because of Diversity.***

-If we do not understand and respect differences around us and have a negative attitude towards these differences, it can lead to discrimination.

Discrimination can take place because of diversity in:

- Language,
- Culture and religion,
- Economic background, etc.

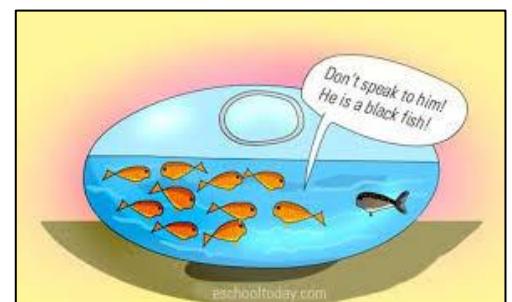


Problems:

- 1) Make the victim feel inferior to others.
- 2) Results in inequality as it stops these people from doing certain activities and jobs.
- 3) At times, deprive people of basic resources.

Example:

- i. I was not allowed to join military since I am a girl.
- ii. There is only boy's cricket team in our school; I wish we had a girl's cricket team too.
- iii. I am paralysed and I can't go out for a movie since there is no wheelchair ramp in the nearby cinema hall.



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# SUMMARY:



*Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotype.*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE : CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

### ASSIGNMENT

**Note: Questions given below are to be done in the Social Science notebook.**

Q1) "India has a vast Diversity." Justify the statement by citing any three examples.

Q2) Complete the following table:

	Explanation	Problems (Any two)	Example (one)
Prejudice			
Stereotype			
Discrimination			

Q3) Read the below statements and identify the difference between diversity, prejudice, discrimination, and stereotype:

- Boys like blue colour and girls like pink colour.
- Those who speak in English are superior to those who speak in Hindi.
- India has more than 1600 languages and 100 dance forms.
- Only boys are allowed to play outside after 7:00 pm.

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## **ANSWERS KEY ( 16/04/2020 Revision Worksheet )**

Please refer to the given answer key to verify your responses for the revision worksheet posted last week on 16.04.2020.

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE: CHAPTER 1: UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY**

#### **Q1) Fill in the blank:**

- a) Diversity
- b) Inequality
- c) Historical and Geographical factors
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- e) Chinese and Arab traders.

#### **Q2) Complete the table:**

i)

	<b>LADAKH</b>	<b>KERALA</b>
LOCATION	<b>Cold desert</b>	Surrounded by sea on one side and hills on the other.
CLOTHES	Wear warm woolen clothes	<b>Wear cotton clothes</b>
TRADE	Wool	<b>Spices</b>
EATING HABITS	Meat, milk products	Rice, fish and vegetables

ii)

	<b>Samir Ek</b>	<b>Samir Do</b>
LANGUAGE	Speaks in both English and Hindi comfortably.	<b>Can speak in Hindi only.</b>
RELIGION	<b>Comes from a Hindu family.</b>	Comes from a Muslim family
EDUCATION	Goes to school.	Sells newspaper.

#### **Q3) Classify the given statements (Unity/Diversity/Inequality):**

- a) Diversity
- b) Inequality
- c) Diversity
- d) Unity
- e) Inequality

#### **Q4) Multiple-choice questions:**

- i) b) Rich tradition and respect for diversity.
- ii) c) Unity in Diversity
- iii) c) Diversity disrespects differences.
- iv) a) Society was divided into different groups depending upon the work that people did.
- v) d) Unity as a source of strength.

## CHAPTER 1 : EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

### **Q1) Fill in the blank:**

- a) Milky Way Galaxy.
- b) Sun, Celestial bodies.
- c) Universe
- d) Geoid
- e) They are too far away from the earth.

### **Q2) Complete the table:**

STAR	PLANET
Has own light	<b>Does not have own light</b>
<b>Made up of hot gases</b>	Some planets are made up of rocks. Whereas, some are made up of gases and liquids.
<b>Example: Sun</b>	Example: Earth

### **Q3) Classify the following celestial bodies:**

- a) Dwarf Planet
- b) Constellation
- c) Asteroids
- d) Star
- e) Moon

### **Q4) Arrange the following in correct order :**

- a) Earth, Solar system, Galaxy, Universe
- b) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

### **Q5) Multiple-choice questions:**

- i) c) Constellation
- ii) c) It supports life.
- iii) a) Moon
- iv) a) Helps in Identifying north direction.
- v) c) It does not have its own heat and light.