



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VI

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 .

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

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

Part II:

- On being discriminated against
- Striving for Equality

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

<https://youtu.be/Rc67SMxi0sk> (From 2:25 -3:42 minutes)

POLITICAL SCIENCE: CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

In the last module (part 1), we learnt the terms:

- **Prejudice:** To judge other people negatively.
- **Stereotype:** Fixing people into one image.
- **Discrimination:** Unfair treatment based on prejudices and stereotypes.
- Prejudice, stereotype and discrimination, disrespects diversity and hurt others emotionally.

In this module, we will learn about types of discrimination that were prevalent in India. We will also study about the steps taken by our constitution makers to stop this inequality in the society.

ON BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST :

Caste system :

According to this, the society was divided into different groups depending on the work that people did and they were supposed to remain in those groups. It is an example of inequality.

In this system the castes were arranged in an order:

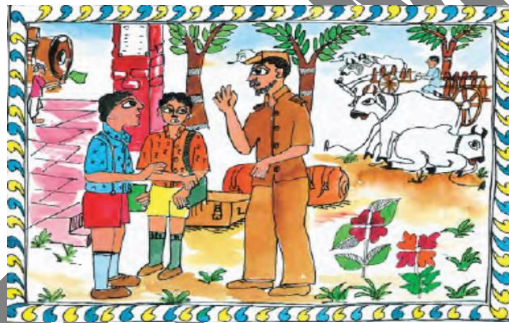
- Those who were placed at the top in this order of caste system were called Upper caste.
- Those who were placed at the bottom in this order of caste system were called untouchables.

PROBLEMS OF CASTE SYSTEM

- Caste rules were fixed.
- Limited people for taking certain jobs.
- Did not give equal respect to all castes in the society.

Read the story on Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar given on page 19-20 (NCERT: Chapter 2 : Diversity and Discrimination)

Could you identify examples of stereotype and discrimination from the story?



“Some people experienced both types of discrimination”. Let us understand these two types of discrimination.

There were some people who were :

- Economically poor; and
- Belonged to lower caste

These people did not have enough basic resources like food, clothing and shelter, hence they were not treated well in the society and were discriminated.

Besides this they belonged to a group whose culture was not valued enough.

Hence, these people were worst hit.

STRIVING FOR EQUALITY

During the freedom struggle against British, Indian women, dalits, farmers and tribals were also fighting against inequality that they experienced in their daily lives.

Let us understand the different types of inequality they were facing :

- Dalits fought to gain entry into the temples.
- Women demanded right to education.
- Farmers fought against exploiting moneylenders who gave money to these farmers at high rate of interest.

Constitution of India

- *Constitution is a document that lays out rules by which a nation functions.*

- **Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar** is considered as the Father of the Indian constitution.

- Dr Ambedkar along with many other leaders who fought for equality in the society, drafted this document.

- Our constitution ensures that all the people of India are considered equal.

“Respect for diversity is a significant element in ensuring equality.

People must have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their languages, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely.”

In order to achieve this equality, our constitution suggested few steps.

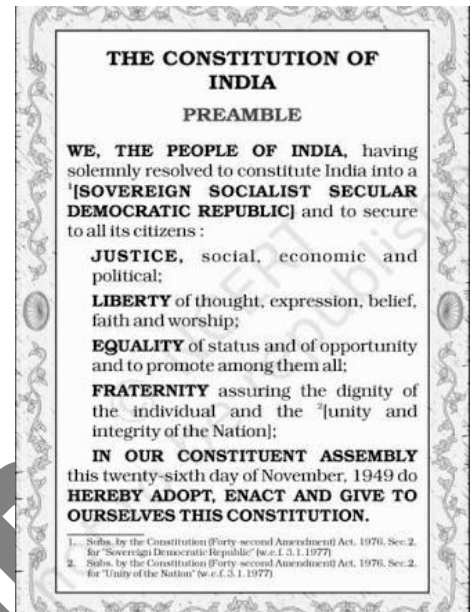
Constitutional provisions to ensure equality:

1. Equal rights and opportunities to all.
2. Untouchability was seen as a crime and was legally abolished by law.
3. All citizens were free to choose the work they wished to do.
4. Government jobs were open to all people.
5. Government was made responsible to ensure protection and equality of all religions and weaker sections of the society (women, dalits, farmers and tribals).

India is a secular country :

India is a secular country where people of different religions and faith have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

“Live together and respect one another.”



SUMMARY:

Caste system : Society was divided into different groups depending on the work that people did .

Caste system was fixed and lead to inequality.

Indian women, dalits , farmers and tribals were also fighting against inequality that they experienced in their daily lives.

Constitution of India ensured that all the citizens of India are given equal rights and opportunities.

India is a secular country. Here people are free to practice and follow any religion without any fear of discrimination.

POLITICAL SCIENCE : CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

ASSIGNMENT

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

Q1) Explain the terms:

- i. Caste system
- ii. Constitution

Q2) Mention any two problems of the Indian caste system.

Q3) Enlist any three constitutional provisions to ensure equality in the country.

Q4) Fill in the blanks (Write the complete statement and underline the answers.)

- a) A country where different religions and faith have _____ to practice and follow their religion without any fear of _____ is a secular country.
- b) Indian farmers fought against the exploitation by the rich _____ who gave them money at _____ rate of interest.
- c) Dalits fought to gain entry into _____ and also against British.
- d) Dr _____ is considered the Father of the Indian constitution.
- e) Indian women before independence were fighting for equal rights to _____ just like men.