

## **CLASS 6<sup>th</sup> CHAPTER-2 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

- A. 1. Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way.  
2. The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race.  
3. Discrimination is the practice of treating one person less fairly than other people.
- B. 1. Unfair behaviour  
2. Apartheid  
3. Dalits
- C. 1. Prejudice means judging other people.  
2. Stereotypes do not give respect to the person, community or race.  
3. Inequality means difference in treatment.  
4. Poor people are treated rudely and badly.  
5. Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged to reduce inequality .
- D. 1. Cause  
2. Stereotypes  
3. Discrimination  
4. Prejudice  
5. Intercaste  
6. Male  
7. Economic status
- E. 1. False 2.True 3.False 4.True
- F. 1. Dalits : Dalit is the term used for the people belonging to the so called lower caste.  
2. Prejudice: Prejudice means judging other people in a negative way.  
3. Stereotype: When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something.  
4. Apartheid: The term Apartheid stands for separation on the basis of race.

G. 1. Negative consequences of prejudice are:

a. Prejudice leads to mutual distrust and becomes a hindrance in creating harmony in a society.

b. It leads to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace both within a nation and among nations.

2. When people develop a negative or positive opinion about someone or something, they end up creating a stereotype.

3. Inequality is the situation in which people are not equal on the basis of economic status, caste, religion, class etc.

4. Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state.

5. Untouchability is a practice in which some lower caste people are kept at a distance and denied of social equality. Dalits (lower caste) are affected by it.

H. 1. Causes of discrimination: A person might be discriminated against because of their race, religion, caste, economic status, way of dresses, languages etc.

Effects of discrimination: It leads suspicion, distrust, racial arrogance among the communities and the unity of country is disrupted.

2. Examples of discrimination:

a. unfair treatment of someone because of their race is called racial discrimination.

b. treating a person unfavourably because of his or her religious belief.

c. treating a person unfair because of his or her economic status.

d. people used to hate people because of their lower caste

3. In year 1976, Nelson Mandela started anti- apartheid struggle through his party ANC to end the Apartheid in Africa. He was awarded the Noble Prize for the peaceful termination of the apartheid.

4. Steps needed for the reduction of prejudice, discrimination and inequality are:

- a. Education should inculcate the feeling of harmony.
- b. Laws should be made to reduce discrimination.
- c. Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged.
- d. media should encourage harmony.
- e. Religion should not breed hatred.

5. We can remove the evil of untouchability from our society by providing right to equality.