

Chapter 1. On Equality

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: India is a _____ country.

Ans: democratic

Q2: Name the key feature of democratic government.

Ans: equality

Q3: Irrespective of their wealth and communities each and every adult in country has right to give one vote. True/False

Ans: true

Q4: In India caste system is the most common form of inequality. True/False

Ans: true

Q5: Why do you think Om Prakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teacher and classmates in school?

Ans: because he was from lower caste.

Q6: Mention some factors on the basis of which inequality is being practiced in India.

Ans: caste, religion, the class background, sex whether male or female etc.

Q7: When persons are treated unequally their _____ is violated.

Ans: dignity

Q8: Every person is equal before the law. True/False

Ans: true

Q9: Same crime is committed by chief minister of a state and a private company employer. Both will be awarded with same kind of punishment by law or different? Give reason for your answer.

Ans: same kind of punishment because every person is equal before the law.

Q10: Only rich person can use publically available bathing ghat and well. True/False

Ans: false

Q11: Every person has access to all public places like malls, playground and markets. What do you understand by this?

Ans: this means right to equality given by constitution.

Q12: According to the provision of constitution "untouchability has been abolished". True/False.

Ans: True

Q13: List two ways by which government has tried to implement equality guaranteed in the constitution.

Ans: by law and by government programmes or schemes.

Q14: Name the government scheme which includes to provide children with cooked lunch.

Ans: Midday meal scheme

Q15: Which state started midday meal scheme for the first time.

Ans: Tamil Nadu

Q16: Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. True/ False.

Ans: True

Q17: What is Civil Rights Movement.

Ans: The civil rights movement refers to movement that began in USA in 1950s , in which African- American people demanded for equality before the law.

Q18: What do you mean by dignity?

Ans: Dignity refers to the thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.

Q19: Can a state discriminate against any citizen on ground of caste and religion?

Ans: No

Q20: What do you mean by disabilities Act?

Ans: According to disabilities Act A person with disabilities have equal rights and government should make possible their full participation in society.

Short Q&A:

Q1: Why universal adult franchise is important in a democracy?

Ans: Universal adult franchise is important in a democracy because it is based on the principle of equality. In this citizens are assured that everyone has one vote irrespective of their gender, caste, creed or socio-economic status.

Q2: Why equality is important in a democratic country. Give three reasons for your answer.

Ans: Individual answer

Q3: Give an example to show all people are equal according to Indian constitution.

Ans: Right to vote given to all adult irrespective of their gender, caste, creed or socio-economic status.

Q4: Why do you think Omprakash Valmiki was being treated unequally by his teachers and classmates in his school?

Ans: Because he was of lower caste.

Q5: Imagine yourself as Omprakash Valmiki and write five lines describing your situation, how would you feel if you were in same situation as him.

Ans: Individual answer

Q6: Suppose you are not able to find a place to live in because, some people did not want to live next to you because of the religion you practice. How would you feel?

Ans: Individual answer

Q7: Think of an incidence in which your dignity was violated. Share your experience.

Ans: Individual answer

Q8: List the provision in the constitution for recognition of equality.

Ans:

- a. Every person, right from president to a domestic worker is equal before the law.
- b. No person can be discriminated on the basis of caste, colour, race, religion, place of birth and whether they are male or female.
- c. Each and every person has access to all public places like park, market, hotel etc.
- d. All persons can use publically available well, roads, bath gaths etc.

Q9: What do you mean by midday meal programme?

Ans: Mid day meal programme is a programme introduced in all government elementary school to provide students with cooked lunch.

Q10: List four benefits of midday meal programme.

Ans: Following are the benefits of mid day meal programme:

- Poor children begun enrolling and regularly attending classes.
- Their attendance in class got improved.
- All students whether upper class or lower class eat this meal together in the school.
- This leads to increase in literacy rate of a state and removal of inequality among rich and poor children from schools.

Q11: Find out one government scheme in your area and its purpose.

Ans: Individual answer.

Q12: Why people refuse to think dalit as equal, even though law says it?

Ans: This is because of the attitude and individual's nature that cannot be changed immediately. It will take some more time to people to accept that all are equal and wonderful creation of god. No one is inferior or superior.

Long Q&A:

Q1: What do you mean by the term “all persons are equal before the law”? Why do you think this is important in a democracy?

Ans: “All persons are equal before the law” , by this statement we understand that the law applies to everyone irrespective of their caste ,class, gender and the law expects everyone to treat others as equal. This is very important in a democracy to preserve the true nature of a democratic society where everyone’s dignity is respected and equally treated.