




On Equality

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- i. India is a democratic country.
- 

based on the idea of equality.

iv. Every person is equal before the law.

Q2. True/False

i. One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the caste system. True

ii. Every person should not be treated with dignity. False

iii. Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. True

Q3. Which was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme?

Ans. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme.

Q4. What is Joothan?

Ans. Joothan is autobiography of a famous Dalit writer Omprakash Valmiki.

Q5. Why do you think the Ansaris were being treated unequally?

Ans. Ansaris is being treated unequally on the basis of differences of religion.

Q6. What do you understand by 'dignity'?

Ans. This refers to thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.

Q7. What are common forms of inequality that exist in India?

Ans. Common forms of inequality in India are the inequality based on caste system and religion.

Q9. What property dealer suggested to Ansari?

Ans. The property dealer suggested them change their names and call themselves and Mrs Kumar.

Q10. What are the factors on the basis which inequality is being practiced in India

Ans. Inequality is being practiced in India the basis of caste, religion, disability, (male or female) and economic status.

Q11. Why do you think Omprakash Valr was being treated unequally by his teacher and his classmates?

Ans. Omprakash Valmiki is being treated unequally on the basis of differences caste.

Q13. Why people do not consider Dalit equal, even though law says it?

Ans. This is because of attitudes change very slowly. It is only when people begin to believe that no one is inferior, and that every person deserves to be treated with dignity, that present attitudes can change.

Q14. Why universal adult franchise important in a democracy?

Ans. Universal adult franchise is a very important aspect of democratic society because it gives all adult (those who are 18 and above) citizens the right to vote irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds.

Q15. List the two ways in which government has tried to implement equality that is guaranteed in Constitution.

Ans. The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution is first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

Q16. Write a short note on equality in Indian democracy?

Ans. The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.