

Chapter 8

Equality

Questions and Answers

I. Choose the correct Answer:

Question 1.

Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

- a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
- b) Right to contest in the election.
- c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
- d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.

Answer:

- d) Showing inequality between rich and poor

Question 2.

Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
- b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
- c) All are equal before the law.
- d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.

Answer:

- a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy

Question 3.

In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of

- a) 21
- b) 18
- c) 25
- d) 31 .

Answer:

- b) 18

Question 4.

Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as

- a) Natural inequality

- b) Manmade inequality
- c) Economic inequality
- d) Gender inequality

Answer:

- b) Manmade inequality

Question 5.

In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- a) 1981
- b) 1971
- c) 1991
- d) 1961

Answer:

- b) 1971

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before

Answer:

Law

2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article to

Answer:

14,18

3. Right to contest in the election is aRight.

Answer:

political

4. Equality means, absent ofprivileges.

Answer:

Social

III. Give a short Answer:

Question 1.

What is Equality?

Answer:

Equality is ensuring individuals or groups are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of caste, gender, disability, religion or belief, etc.

Question 2.

Why is gender Equality needed?

Answer:

- Women are considered as weak as compared to men.
- Their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities depend on males.
- So women need Gender Equality to the equal rights of both men and women to have access to opportunities and resources.

Question 3.

What is civil Equality?

Answer:

- Civil equality is the enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens.
- There should not be any discrimination of Superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed.

IV. Answer in detail:

Question 1.

Write about the importance of Equality.

Answer:

- Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society.
- The concept of equality in votes the idea all are equal regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.
- Democratic ideals are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with equal justice.

Question 2.

What is political Equality?

Answer:

Political Equality includes

- Right to vote
- Right to hold public Office

- Right to criticise the government
1. Citizens should have an equal opportunity to actively participate in political life.
 2. In India, the voting right is given to all the citizens who have attained 18 years of age ' without any discrimination.
 3. Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election.
 4. Right to criticise the government is also a very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations.
 5. The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and the value of the vote of the common man in the general election is the same which denotes political equality.

Question 3.

How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

Answer:

1. The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles from 14-18.
 - Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before the law.
 - Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
 - Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
 - Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability.
 - Article 18 – abolishes the titles conferred to citizens.
2. Equality before the law and equal protection of the law has been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

HOTs:

Question 1.

How can we eliminate inequality at the school level?

Answer:

1. Students should be given admission in school without any discrimination of superior or inferior. The rich or the poor, caste, or creed.
2. The Government has taken several measures to ensure that students from a different state of society get an opportunity to study in private schools too through RTE (Right to Education) Act.

3. Wearing a uniform helps to nip off the social and economical discrimination that may arise among students. Students should be encouraged to develop feelings of oneness among themselves.

I. Life Skills.

Write the correct answer.

Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1. There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	
2. Equality of all before the law.	
3. Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	
4. My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	
5. conurbation	

Answer:

Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1. There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	Social Equality
2. Equality of all before the law.	Civil Equality
3. Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	The population more than 5000
4. My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	Political Equality
5. conurbation	Gender Equality

Questions and Answers

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

Question 1.

Which equality should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, color and race?

- a) civil
- b) Social
- c) economic
- d) political

Answer:

b) Social

Question 2.

The Rule of law is in force in

- a) Britain
- b) France
- c) Ireland
- d) the USA

Answer:

a) Britain

Question 3.

Which is the first country to give the right to vote to women in 1st general election?

- a) Canada
- b) the USA
- c) Britain
- d) India

Answer:

d) India

Question 4.

The first general election in India was held in the year?

- a) 1950
- c) 1951
- e) 1952
- d) 1953

Answer:

c) 1952 .

Question 5.

The reservation has been given to women in Local bodies are

- a) 33%
- b) 40%
- c) 50%
- d) 66%.

Answer:

c) 50%

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Liberty and equality are ideals.

Answer:
democratic

2. equality means that all citizens enjoy equal status in society.

Answer:
Social

3.equality is the enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens.

Answer:
Civil

4. Rule of law was advocated bythe British Legalist.

Answer:
A.V Dicey

5. All democratic countries guaranteed the rightsto all citizens.

Answer:
political

6.is given the voting right to all citizens has attained 18 years of age.

Answer:
Universal Adult Franchise

7.preserves the dignity of an individual.

Answer:
Equality

8. Any person who has completed the age ofcan contest in the election.

Answer:
25 years

9.Equality is equal opportunities and resources given to men and women equally.

Answer:
Gender

10. In 2017, UNO declaredequality is the fifth sustainable goal.

Answer:
Gender

III. Match the following:

1. Article 14	a) Prohibition of discrimination
2. Article 15	b) guarantees equality
3. Article 16	c) abolishes untouchability
4. Article 17	d) Provides equal opportunity employment

Answer:

1. Article 14	b) guarantees equality
2. Article 15	a) Prohibition of discrimination
3. Article 16	d) Provides equal opportunity employment
4. Article 17	c) abolishes untouchability

IV. True or false:

1. Rule of law was advocated by Dr. Ambedkar.

Answer:
False

2. Article 21 strengthened the equality before the law in the Indian constitution

Answer:
True

IV. Consider the following statement and (✓) Tick the appropriate Answer:

Question 1.

Assertion (A) : Equality is an important principle for a society to function.

Reason (R) : Equality preserves the dignity of an individual

- a) A and R are correct and explains A.
- b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R.

- c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are incorrect.

Answer:

A and R are correct and explains A.

V. Give a short Answer:

Question 1.

What is social equality?

Answer:

- Social equality is all citizens are entitled to enjoy equal status in society.
- There should not be any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race.
- All have equal opportunity.

Question 2.

What are the kinds of Equality?

Answer:

There are four kinds of Equality as follows:

- Social Equality
- Civil Equality
- Political Equality
- Gender Equality

Question 3.

What is the Universal Adult Franchise?

Answer:

The voting right is given to all the citizens who have attained 18 years of age without any discrimination is known as Universal Adult Franchise.

Question 4.

What is the meaning of Gender equality given by UNICEF?

Answer:

- According to UNICEF, Gender Equality means that “women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolections.
- It does not require that they be treated exactly alike”.

Question 5.

What is human dignity?

Answer:

- Human dignity is the most important human right. Dignity is the quality of being honourable, noble, and excellent.
- Every human being regarded as a valuable member of the community.

IV. Answer in detail:**Question 1.**

How can we promote Equality?

Answer:

- We can promote equality by
- Treating all fairly
- Creating an inclusive culture
- Ensuring equal access to opportunities
- Enabling to develop full potential
- Making Laws and policies
- Education.

Question 2.

What are the kinds of inequalities? Give examples.

Answer:

- There are two kinds of inequalities Nature and man-made in equalities.
- Nature has made man equal in colour, height, talent, physical strength, etc.,
- Man-made in equalities on the basis of caste, money, religion, etc.,