



iv. The first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme

a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal

v. Rosa parks was

v. 1105a pai 113 was	
a) an African – American woman	b) a German woman
c) a white woman teaching the black	students d) None of these
(i) a ii) c	iii) d iv) b v) a
III. Multip	le choice questions
1. What does democracy mean?	
a) equal right to vote	b) Unequal right to vote
c) Discrimination	d) all of these
2. According to Universal Adult Franchise	every adult has:
a) No vot e b) One vot e	c) Road, books, pen and copies multiple vot e
d) All of these	
3. What is NOT the element of equality?	
a) Justice b) Religion	c) Wealth d) Health
4. Whose aut obiography is 'J oot han?	
a) Omprakash Valmiki's	b) At al Bihar i Vaj payee's
c) Mahat ama Gandhi's	d)Pt.Jawaharlal Nehru's
5. What did the headmaster ask Omprakas	h valimiki to do?
a) To bring a glass of wat er	b) To sweep the school playground
c) To teach the students	d) None of these
6. When per sons are treated unequally what	t is violated?
a) Dignity b) Religion	c) Cast e d) Pract ice
7. The Indian constitution recognises?	
a) All people ar e equal	b) All people ar e not equal
c) All people ar e economically sound8 Who dr af t ed t he I ndian const it ut ion?	d) None of these
a) Pt. J.L. Nehru	b) Mahat hma Gandji
c) Lal Bahadur Shastri	d) Dr / B.R. Ambedkar
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9. Who represent our prob	lems in the Parliame	nt House?	
a) Our selves	b) MLAs	c) SHO	D) MPs
10. Civil Right movement of	USA was about :		
a) Afro Americans	b) I ndo Americans	c) Both of these	d) None of these
11. What is the central fea	ture of Democracy?	blin (
a) I nequalit y	b) Discrimination	c) Equality	d) restrictions
1) a 2) b 3) b	o 4) a 5) b	6) a 7) a 8) d	9) d 10)a 11) c
7.0			6
	IV. Multiple of	choice questions	
1. What does democracy m	ean?		
a) Unequal right to	vot e	b) Equal right to ve	bt e
c) Discrimination		d) None of these	
2. Whose aut obiography is	'J hoot han'		
a) Om Prakash Valm	iki	b) Mahat ma Gandhi	
c) Bhim Rao Ambedł	kar	d) Pt. Jawaharlal N	ehr u
3. When per sons are treat	ed unequally what is	violated for themselv	es?
a) Cast e	b) Religion	c) Dignit y	d) Practice
4. In which state the mid-	day meal was first ir	ntroduced?	~
a) Uttar Pradesh	b) Raj ast han	c) Tamil nadu	d) Maharashtra
5. Mid-day meal scheme wa	as started in :		
a) 1999	b) 2003	c) 2001	d) 2000
6. Who drafted the Indian	Const it ut ion?		
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedka	r 🔰	b) Mahat <mark>ama</mark> Gandh	ni
c) Lal Bahadur Shas	tri	d) Pt. Jawaharlal N	ehr u
7. The Mid day meal progra	amme is hel <mark>ped in inc</mark>	creasing the :	
a) Attendance	b) Enrolment	c) Ent er t ainment	d) Both a and b
8. Rosa parks was :	Gana	ation of	School
a) Ger man Woman	Jene	anon e	b) An African woman
c) A White woman t	eaching the black st	udent s	d) None of these
9. The Civil Rights Act was	passed in :		
a) 1965	b) 1963 3	c) 1964	d) 1967 Created by Pinkz
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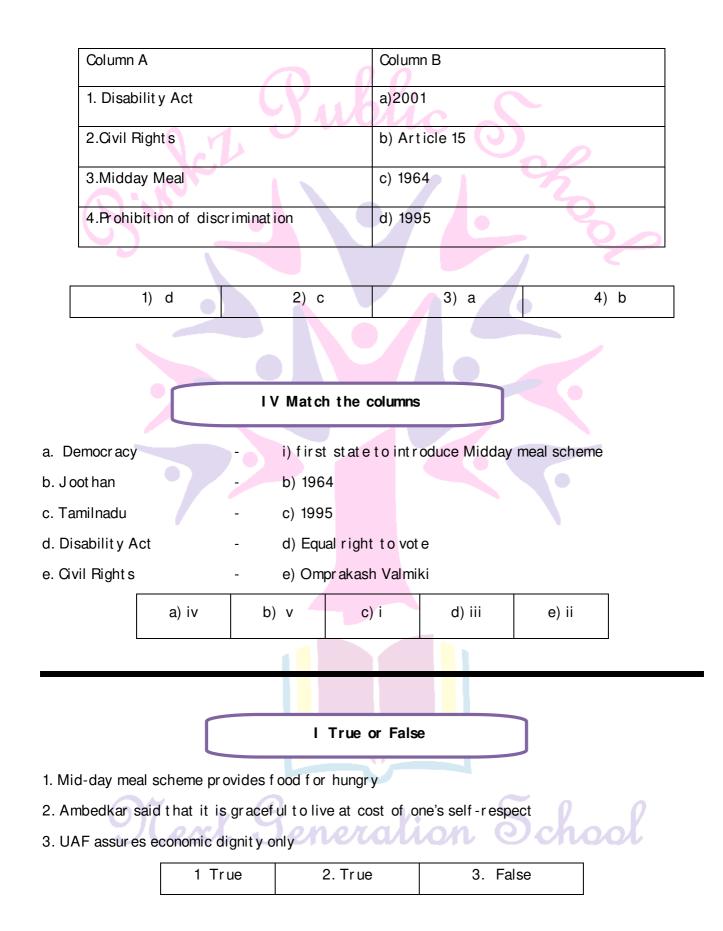
10 The Government of India passed the Disabilities Act in .

IU. The Govern		iura passeu t	ne Disabii	ittes Act in			
a) 1995		b) 1996		c) 1994		d) 1998	
1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. b
9. c	10. a			V.	C		
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1. When per sor	ns are trea	ted unequally	, their				
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	ignit y		.Equality c	of all persor	าร	3. Unt o	cuhabilit y
			II Fill i	n the blank	s		
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m) Omprakasn	vaiiiiki ai	and	ris were		equality off	the bases	
iv) The Indian	Constitutic		ever v pe	r son as			
v) The midday		-					nd
,,		of poor child					
	ii) Elec	ted	iii) Cas	st e.	-	V)	Enrolment,
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1	\	was the first	st at e t o	introduce N	/lidday mea	al scheme	
2. We are repr	esent ed in	the Parliame	ent throug	h our			
3. Our constitu	it ion r ecog	nises ever yo	•	l bef or e	ر الله ال		
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3 The	s t he aut obio	ography of			
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		on recognises every p			
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5. ⊑ver y per	son is equal				
1. Dem	nocr acies	2. Om Prakash Valm	iki 3. Cast e	e syst em	4. equal 5. law
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		I. Match			
1. Democrae	су	- a)	1954		
2. Const it ut	ion	- b)	Dalit writer		
3. Omprakas	sh Valmiki	- c)	Abolished unto	buchability	/
4. Civil Right	ts Act	- d)	Equal right to	vot e	
	1) d	2) c	3) b		4) a
	(II Mate	ch the column	S	
	Col	umn A		Colum	n B
i) U	niver sal Adul	t Franchise	a) Broken		
ii) K	Kant a	0	b) Right to v	ot e	
	One common ndia is	form of inequality	c) The Unite	d States	of America
iv) E			d) Lives in a	slum	
v) C	ävil Rightsmo	ovement	e) Cast e syst		
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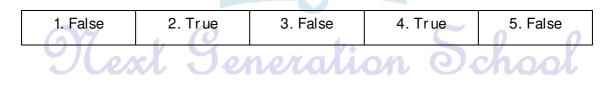
- i. The Civil Rights Movement was started in the late 1950s for equal rights for African-Americans
- ii) I nf luent ial per sons are special before the laws
- iii) The midday meal scheme was started in the year 2005
- iv) The Ansaris easily got a flat
- v) Joothan is an autobiography by Omprakash Valmiki which talks about his experiences of growing up as a dalit boy.

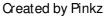


- III True or False
- 1. The Ansaris easily got a flat in the desired area
- 2. J oot han is an aut obiography of Omprakash Valmiki
- 3. Kant a borrowed money to pay her electricity bill
- 4. Rosa parks was an African American.

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- IV True or False
- 1. Civil Rights Movement of USA was about Indo- Americans
- 2. Equality in the central feature of democracy
- 3. Lal Bahadur Shastri drafted the Indian Constitution
- 4. We are represented in the Parliament through our elected representatives
- 5. Rosa Parks was an American Indian







Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) Give an example from India

In a democratic country like India, adult citizens, irrespective of their religion, caste, education, status, gender, race, colour or place, have the right to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.

2. On what idea is UAF based?

The idea of UAF is based on the idea of equality as it states that every adult in the country, irrespective of his/her wealth, community, religion, race or colour has the right to vote.

3. Define constitution

It is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.

4. What is Civil Rights Movement?

It is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow

Short Answer Type Questions

1. In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?

In the Indian democracy, all adults (18 years or above) have the right to vote. This aspect is important because it is based on the basic idea of equality. It states that every adult in the country, irrespective of his/her wealth and community, has the right to vote.

2. In what was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of Ansaris?

Both Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris had to face inequality due to the religion and caste they were born in. It was a violation of human dignity while Valmiki had to sweep the school ground, Ansaris were not given an apartment to live in.

3. Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

It further means that the law is supreme and all people big or small rich or poor are equal before the law. Every one has to abide by law and any one who violates the law, will be





punished according to the law, No one is considered above law. It is important in a democracy to preserve the true. Nature of a democratic society where dignity of everyone is respected.

4. Name the two laws made by the government for promoting equality.

i) The disabilities Act in 1996 has not been fully implemented in the scene as the building is not feasible for him to walk.

ii) Ramp facilities could give a bitter perspective of its constitution for disabled or specially able students.

iii) Being carried by a wheel chair may make him full insecure.

iv) His dignity would be hurt as he would be unequal in the eyes of others.

5. How is Kanta's life different from her owners?

i) Kanta works as a maid for the Jain family. While they vote together they are different in other situations.

ii) Kant a lives in slum, while J ain f amily lives in a bungalow.

iii) If Kanta'; s daughter falls sick, she has to visit a government hospital and stand in a long queue. While the Jain family goes to a private clinic and doesn't have to stand in queues.

iv) So, kant a has political equality, but whose daily wages and working conditions are far from equal.

6. How is casteism or common forms of inequality in India? Explain with the help of an example

i) Cast e identity is a very common form of inequality in India.

ii) One such example is of Omprakash Valmiki, a Dalit writer who in his autobiography 'Joothan' writes that in school, he had to sit separately from others.

iii) In class IV, he was asked by the headmaster to sweep the entire school and the playground, while other children used to study.

iv) It was not Omprakash who told his father about it, but one day his father walked in and saw him sweeping. He warned the teacher against this type of discrimination.

7. How are minorities denied equality in India? Explain with an example

i) Minorities of different religions are denied equality in India.

ii) Over here, we can give the example of Mr. And Mrs, Ansari who went to look for a house in a big city of India with a property dealer.

iii) To their surprise most of the landlords gave lame excuses like they could not allow non-vegetarians in their building.





iv) The property dealer asked Mr and Mrs Ansari to change their names to Mr and Mrs Kumar but they refused.

v) It took them a month before they could find a house. This shows the type of discrimination against minorities in India.

8. How is dignity and respect of people hurt?

i) When person are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. In a school a child was maltreated on grounds of cast e.

ii) He was treated as an unequal as he belonged to a low cast e

iii) It was an inhuman way of hurting his dignity

iv) Likewise, if a Muslim or Christian or any other religious minority is denied rights, his dignity is hurt.

9. What does the Indian Constitution provide on equality?

The Indian constitution recognises the right of ever person to be equal. It means that every individual in the country, including male and female person from all castes, religions, tribes educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.

10. How does I ndian constitution provide equality?

The Indian constitution provides equality through four ways.

- i) Ever y per son is equal befor e law
- ii) No one is discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, place of birth or gender.
- iii) A person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shop and markets.
 - iv) Unt ouchabilit y has been abolished

11. How has the government tried to implement equality in India?

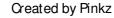
The government has tried to implement equality in India through two methods:

i) Laws : Several laws have been made by the government to treat every person equally,

ii) Programmes : The government has organised programmes for giving greater opport unities to those who have been treated unequally for centuries.

12. Has equality been really established in India?

i) Even though the Indian constitution provides equality people are still discriminated on the basis of their castes, religion, disability economic status and gender.





ii) Change in attitude to treat everyone equally and with dignity is a continuous struggle which has to ensure provision of dignity and equality for all.

13. What sparked Civil Rights Movement in USA?

i) An African-American women called Rosa Parks after a tiring day refused to give up her seat to a white man on 1 December 1955

ii) This incident started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African Americans were treated.

iii) This movement came to be known a Civil Rights Movement.

14. What was Civil Rights Act of 1964?

i) The Civil Right's Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

I also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and they would no longer have to study in separate school.

15. What is the condition of African-Americans in the country?

i) A majority of African-Americans still continue to be among the poorest in the country.

ii) Most African-American children can afford to attend only government schools which have fewer facilities and poorly qualified teachers when compared to white students who goes to private schools or live in areas where the government schools are as good as private schools

16. How is equality a big challenge for democracy?

i) No country can be called totally democratic

ii) there are always individuals and communities who try to expand the idea of democracy and push for a greater recognition of equality.

iii)To control this struggle in a democracy, the idea is to treat all persons equally with dignity.

Next Generation School





Long Answer Type Questions

1. Re-read the box an Article 15 and state two ways in which this article addresses inequality

i) The state shall not discriminate any citizen on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.

ii) No citizen shall on ground only of religion, , race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction as condition with regard to

a) access to shops, rest aurants, public transport and places of public entertainment Or

b) the use of wells, ghats, roads and places of public entertainment maintained wholly or partially out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

2. How does Article 15 of the constitution promote equality?

Article 15 of the constitution prohibited discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth It reads.

i) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen of grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.

ii) No citizen shall on grounds only of religion race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

Or

a) Access to shops, public rest aurants, hot els and places of public entertainment.

b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing, ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

3 How has mid-day meal scheme helped the country to progress?

i) The mid-day meal scheme was launched for the first time in TamilNadu. In 2001, the Supreme Court asked all state governments to begin this programme in their schools within six months.

ii) It has improved the attendance ratio of children in schools.

iii) It had been reported earlier that children would often go home for lunch and not return back to school.

iv) Mid-day meal scheme has improved the enrolment and attendance ratio of poor children in schools.

v) Further, it has even led to Dalit empowerment since Dalit women are employed in quite a few place to cook the meal.

