

CIVICS

Chapter 9: STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions :

Question 1. Who hold the highest power and subjugate others

- (a) Politicians
- (b) Each one of us
- (c) Dalit
- (d) President

Question 2. Which is full of examples of persons who have come together to fight against inequality and for issues of justice?

- (a) Geography
- (b) Economics
- (c) History
- (d) Biology

Question 3. The Madhya Pradesh government accepted the demand of the TMS in the year:

- (a) 1997
- (b) 1988
- (c) 1979

Question 4. Following provisions has been mentioned in our constitution except

- (a) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth
- (b) Every person has access to all public
- (c) Untouchability has not been abolished
- (d) Every person is equal before the law

Question 5. What makes people of India equal?

- (a) Religion
- (b) Sex
- (c) Vote
- (d) None of these

Question 6. A _____ is an artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use.

- (a) Dam
- (b) Tank
- (c) Reservoir

Question 7. _____ is a key feature of democracy and influences all aspects of its functioning.

- (a) Fraternity
- (b) Liberty
- (c) Justice
- (d) Equality

Question 8. Which of the following creates difficulty for poor people?

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Casteism
- (c) Sex distribution
- (d) All of these

Question 9. The poor are deprived in India, because of:

- (a) Poverty and lack of resources;
- (b) Illiteracy and resources;
- (c) Their agricultural work

Question 10. Which of the following is not the limitation of building dams

- (a) Thousands of people are displaced
- (b) Forest area are cleared
- (c) Wild animals suffer
- (d) Helpful in irrigation

Question 11. Deficiency of what makes difficulties for poors to establish their business?

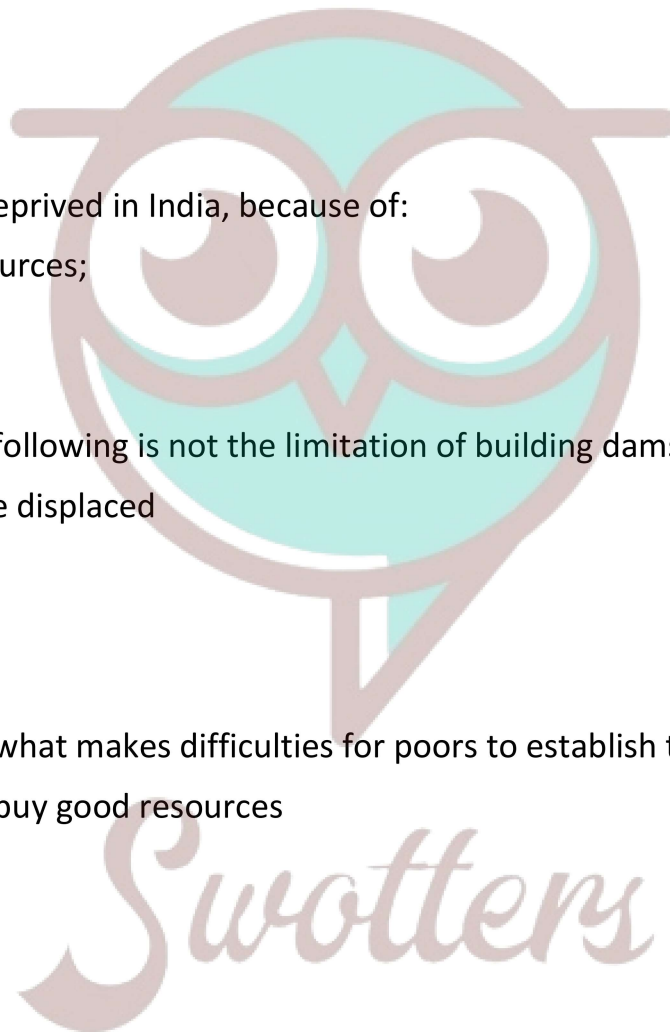
- (a) Deficiency of money to buy good resources
- (b) Deficiency of efforts
- (c) Deficiency of skills
- (d) Deficiency of time

Question 12. The government gave rights for _____ in Tawa reservoir.

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Hunting
- (c) Grazing cattle

Question 13. _____ have been employed to cook the meal for school children in Mid day meal scheme

- (a) Educated women



- (b) Dalit men
- (c) Dalit women
- (d) None of these

Question 14. Mainly the domestic workers have to face

- (a) love of owner
- (b) insult of owner
- (c) respect of owner
- (d) none of these

Question 15. The Tawa Dam was completed in:

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1968

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. The soul of democracy is _____.
2. _____ stands for Tawa Matsya Sangh
3. The dignity and self-respect of each person can only be realized if he/she has _____.
4. The Tawa dam began to be built _____.
5. Lady who fought against discrimination in the US was _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. The increasing privatization of health services and the neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people.
2. Ansaris were not getting a flat on rent because of their religion.
3. In 2006, the Madhya Pradesh government decided to give to the people displaced by the Tawa dam the fishing rights for the reservoir.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Who was Swapna?
2. Why did Swapna take loan from the local trader?
3. On what condition did the trader agree to give loan to Swapna?
4. What is putting-out arrangement?
5. Who are mostly employed in the Impex garment factory?
6. What do women workers do in the Impex garment factory?

7. Whom does the garment exporting factory export the shirts to?
8. Why people living in India are so unequal?
9. Why teacher forced omprakash Valmiki to sweep the school yard?
10. Why does a Dalit girl drop out of school in large number?

➤ Short Questions :

1. How a writer and singer can be active in the fight against democracy?
2. How Indian constitution justify rights to equality.
3. Can you describe two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues?
4. How are small farmers in the grip of the local trader?
5. How do weaver's cooperatives reduce the dependence of weavers on the cloth merchants?

➤ Long Questions :

1. Who are involved in putting-out system? How is this system advantageous and disadvantageous for the weavers?
2. How does market work move in favour of the rich and powerful? What are the ways to overcome them?
3. Why did the villagers set up Tawa Matsya Sangh?
4. What do you think is meant by the expression 'power over the ballot box'? Discuss.
5. Write a short note on the Impex garment factory.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (b) Each one of us
2. (c) History
3. (a) 1997
4. (c) Untouchability has not been abolished
5. (c) Vote
6. (c) Reservoir
7. (d) Equality
8. (a) Privatisation
9. (a) Poverty and lack of resources;

Swotters

10. (d) Helpful in irrigation
11. (a) Deficiency of money to buy good resources
12. (a) Fishing
13. (c) Dalit women
14. (b) insult of owner
15. (b) 1978

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. equality
2. TMS
3. adequate resources
4. 1958
5. Rosa Parks

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. True
3. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Swapna was a small farmer, growing cotton on her small piece of land.
2. She took loan from the local traders to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for the cultivation of cotton.
3. He agreed to give loan to Swapna on a condition that she would sell all her cotton to him.
4. Under putting-out arrangement the cloth merchants supply the raw material to the weavers and receive the finished product.
5. They are women.
6. They do thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging.
7. The garment exporting factory exports the shirts to foreign buyers.
8. Because of poverty and the lack of resource.
9. Because he was a Dalit.
10. Because of poverty, social discrimination and lack of good quality school facilities.

➤ **Short Answer :**

1. A writer through their stories and a singer by their songs can inspire us and make us believe strongly in an issue and can influence our efforts to correct the situation.
2. Indian constitution recognizes all Indians as equal before the law, it states that there should be no discrimination among person on the basis of sex, caste, religion or whether a person is rich or poor.
3. Two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues are by raising awareness and protesting.
4. Small farmers cannot do without the help of the local traders.

They depend on them for various reasons:

- i. During cropping season they take loan from the local traders.
- ii. Whenever, there is an illness in the family they go to the local trader for help.
- iii. Farmers also face seasonal unemployment. There are times in the year when they have no work and hence no income. During this time their survival depends on borrowing money from him.

Due to these reasons small farmers easily come in the grip of the powerful local traders.

5. In a cooperative people with common interests come together and work for their mutual benefit. In a weaver's cooperative, the weavers form a group and take up certain activities collectively. They get yarn from the yarn dealer and distribute it among the weavers. The cooperative also does the marketing. In this way, the role of the merchants is reduced and weavers get a fair price on the cloth that they produce by dint of their hard labour.

➤ **Long Answer :**

1. The persons involved in putting-out system are weavers and merchants.

This system is advantageous for the weavers in two ways:

- i. They do not have to spend their money on the purchase of yarn.
- ii. They are also free from the tension of selling the finished cloth.

This system is disadvantageous for the weavers in these ways:

- i. They have to depend on the merchants for raw materials as well as markets.
 - ii. Under this system the merchants become very powerful. They give orders for what is to be made and they pay a very low price for making the cloth.
 - iii. The weavers have no way of knowing who they are making the cloth for or at what price it will be sold.
2. It is usually the rich and the powerful who earn the maximum profits in the market. These people have money and they own the factories, the large shops, large land holdings, etc. The poor have to depend on the rich and the powerful for various things. They have to depend for

loans, for raw materials and marketing of their goods and most often for employment. This dependence makes the poor miserable. They are easily exploited in the market. They get low wages in spite of their hard labour and the rich earn huge profits at the cost of the workers. There are ways to overcome these such as forming cooperatives of producers and ensuring that laws are following strictly.

3. In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. These contractors drove the local people away and got cheap labour from outside. The contractors began to threaten the villagers, who did not want to leave, by bringing in hoodlums. The villagers stood united and set up an organization to protect their rights.
4. The expression 'power over the ballot box' means all adults in India have the equal right to vote during elections. This 'power over the ballot box' has been used by people to elect or replace their representatives. But this feeling of equality that the ballot box provides, because the vote of one person is as good as that of another, does not extend to most people's lives. The increasing privatization of health services and the neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people to get good quality health care. These people do not have the resources to afford expensive private health services. Similarly, the man who sells juice does not have the resources to compete with all of the major companies who sell branded drinks through expensive advertising.
5. The impex garment factory employs mostly women. The workers work on temporary basis. They can be asked to leave any time. Their wages are fixed according to their skills. The highest paid among the workers are the tailors who get about Rs. 3,000 per month. Women are employed as helpers. They are engaged in thread cutting, buttoning, ironing and packaging. They get the lowest wages.

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