

## Very Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. What feature promotes equality in the Indian Constitution?**

**Ans. (i)** Equality before law, which means no person is discriminated on the basis of being rich or poor, religion, sex, caste, etc.

**(ii)** All adults in India have right to vote without any discrimination.

**Q.2. How are the poor deprived in India? Give some examples.**

**Ans. (i)** The increasing privatisation of health services and the neglect in government hospitals have made it difficult for poor to get treatment as they can't afford it.

**(ii)** Likewise, domestic workers are given low wages. Also, small farmers are paid less than adequate wages.

**Q.3. Why do the poor face inequality?**

**Ans.** Poverty and lack of resources continue to be the key reasons for so many people's lives to be unequal.

## Short Answer Questions

### Q.1. Which communities face discrimination in India?

**Ans. (i)** The worst discrimination is faced by minorities, women, dalits and adivasis.

**(ii)** All these people are discriminated primarily because of their social and cultural background as well as because they are women.

**(iii)** Discrimination on the basis of a person's religion, caste and sex is another factor for being treated unequally in India.

### Q.2. Why do people struggle? In what forms do they struggle?

**Ans. (i)** People struggle because they are discriminated, their dignity is hurt and they are treated unequally.

**(ii)** Some of the famous struggles are like women's movement against inequality, dowry, domestic violence, etc.

**(iii)** Likewise, the Tawa Matsya Sangh in MP came to fight for displaced people.

**(iv)** And several other struggles cooperatively or collectively led by beedi workers of fisherfolk, agricultural labourers, slum dwellers, etc.

### Q.3. How does the building of dam affect people?

**Ans. (i)** When dams are built and forest areas are declared as sanctuaries for animals, thousands of people get displaced.

**(ii)** Whole villages are uprooted and people are forced to go and build new homes and start new lives elsewhere.

**(iii)** These are generally very poor and do not have any means to make a new home or get a new job for livelihood.

**(iv)** Some of them are relocated to areas outside the city.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q.1. How did Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS) organise and support people?

**Ans. (i)** TMS organised rallies and chakka jam (road blockade) and enabled locals to think of having the right to livelihood through fishing.

**(ii)** A committee was formed, which said that fishing rights should be given to villagers for their livelihood.

**(iii)** In 1996, people displaced by the Tawa dam got the right of fishing in the reservoir by the Madhya Pradesh government.

**(iv)** TMS helped fishworkers to improve their income substantially.

**(v)** They set up a co-operative to ensure that fishermen get a fair price.

**(vi)** TMS also gave loans to fishworkers for repairing and buying nets.

**(vii)** TMS has demonstrated that people's organisations can also be good managers.

### Q.2. How is the Indian Constitution a living document?

**Ans. (i)** The pioneer of all struggles wanted the Indian Constitution to be implemented in letter and spirit.

**(ii)** Indian Constitution gives equality to all, freedom to all, dignity and respect to all, end of discrimination and special benefits to marginalised and disadvantaged section.

**(iii)** It has real meaning in our lives, this makes it a living document.

## **Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

**Q.1. Why was the Tawa Matsya Sangh formed?**

**Ans. (i)** The Tawa Dam was built on River Tawa, a tributary of Narmada between 1958 and 1978.

**(ii)** People were displaced due to the dam.

**(iii)** Their livelihood was affected.

**(iv)** In 1994, the government gave the rights for fishing in Tawa reservoir to private contractors, who forced villagers to vacate the area.

**(v)** The villagers stood united and organised the Tawa Matsya Sangh to protest.