



# Module – 1/1

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# EQUALIT

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# Meaning of equality

- Equality stands for abolition of privileges and providing equal opportunities to all persons
- Equality is the soul Indian Democracy



# Universal Adult Franchise

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- ❑ Every Adult has the right to vote irrespective of his social economic backgrounds
- ❑ It gives political equality, but it does not ensure social and economic equality.

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# Indian constitution

- ❖ Constitution is the body of laws according to which the country is governed.
- ❖ Indian constitution recognizes every person as equal.
- ❖ There are several laws that work too see that people are treated with dignity and as equals.
- ❖ Every person is equal before law.
- ❖ No person can be discriminated against based on their religion, caste, place of birth etc.
- ❖ In addition to laws, the government has setup several schemes to improve the living condition of the people.



सत्यमेव जयते

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens

**JUSTICE**

Social, economic and political:

**LIBERTY**

of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship

**EQUALITY**

of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY**

assuring the dignity of the individual and the unit and integrity of the Nation

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY  
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do  
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO  
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

# Mid-day Schemes

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- ❑ Started in Tamil Nadu
- ❑ Supreme court of India directed all the states to implement this scheme in their on own states.
- ❑ It has helped increase the enrollment and attendance of poor children in school.
- ❑ Dalit women have been employed to cook
- ❑ This programme also has helped reduce caste prejudices.



# Issues of Equality in other Democracies

## ❖ Racial discrimination

- ❖ South Africa was ruled by Britisher where local people did not have much rights. Under the leadership of **Nelson Mandela**, the Africans could get independence.
- ❖ Now the south Africans enjoy all kinds of rights.

## ❖ Civil Right movement:

- ❖ Before 1950, African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in the United states and denied equality through law.
- ❖ Under the leadership of **Rosa Parks** (African-American woman) started a big movement called civil rights movement.
- ❖ Finally **Civil Rights Act of 1964** was passed. It prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.



**Thank You**

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