

CLASS-11TH

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER:- 16

EQUALITY

1. The concept of equality implies that all people, as human beings, are entitled to the same rights and opportunities to develop their skill and talents, and to pursue their goals and ambitions. This means that in a society people may differ with regard to their choices and preferences.
2. Natural inequalities are considered to be the result of the different characteristics and abilities with which people are born. It is generally assumed that natural difference cannot be altered. Social inequalities on the other hand are those created by society. They may treat differently people of different race, colour, gender, or caste.
3. Equality can be classified as natural, social, civil, economic and political.
4. Three main dimensions of equality namely, political, social and economic.
5. Feminism is a political doctrine of equal rights for women and men. According to feminists, inequality between men and women in society is the result of patriarchy.
6. Article 14 of the constitution of India guarantees equality to all the citizens before law and equal protection within India.

7. Freedom and equality are closely interrelated with each other and work as a basis of democratic set up.
8. Equality refers to be eligible to enjoy various opportunities provided by the state.
9. Affirmative action is based on the idea that it is not sufficient to establish formal equality but law. Most policies of affirmative action are thus designed to correct the cumulative
10. Effect of past inequalities.
11. Some inequalities existing in country are:
 - (a) Disparity of income
 - (b) Gender inequality in society
 - (c) Existing slums
 - (d) Inequality among educational institutions.