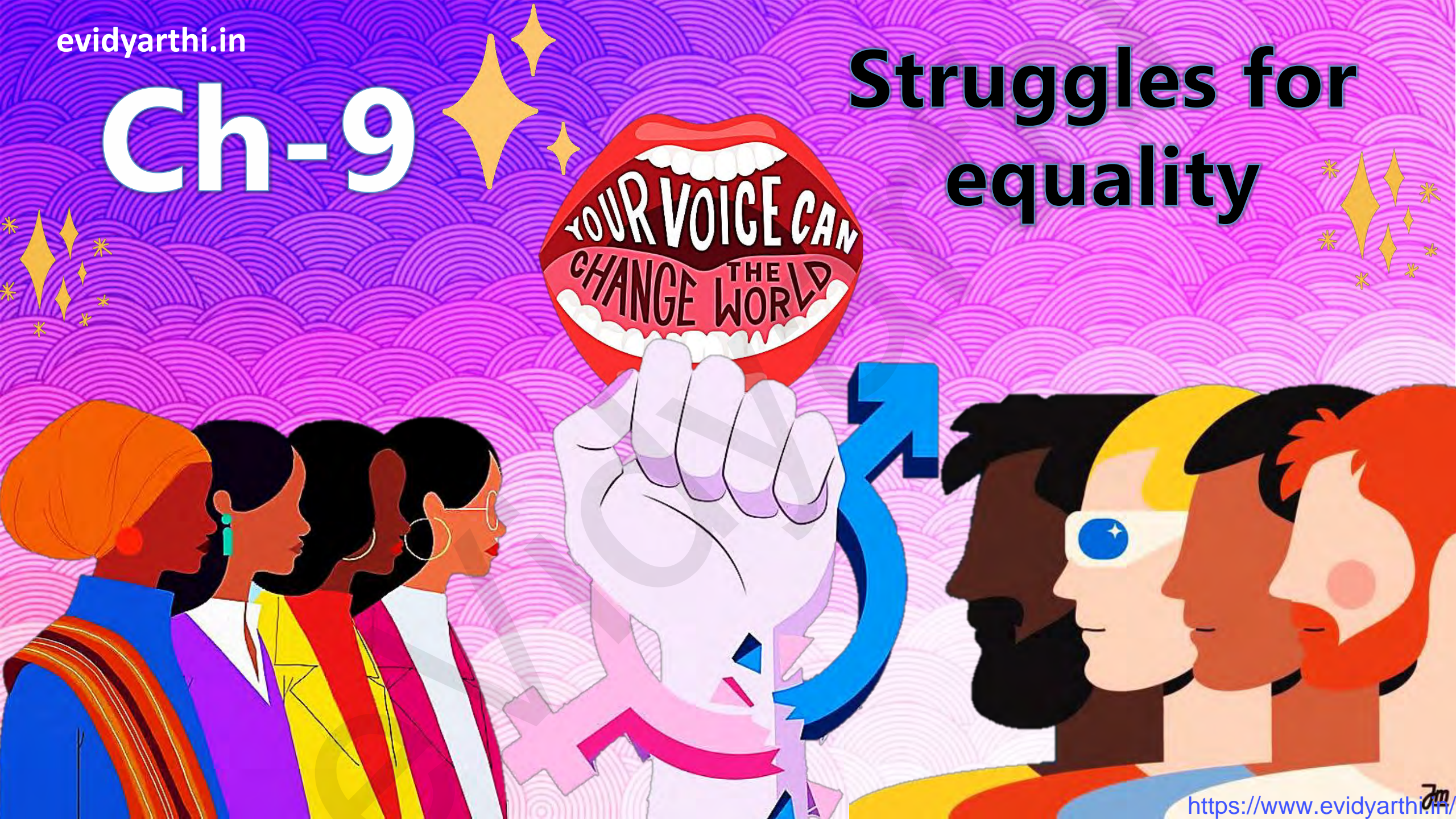


Ch-9

Struggles for equality




CLASS VII CHAPTER 9 STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY (NCERT)

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INTRODUCTION



The Indian Constitution
as a living document

Struggles for equality

Tawa Matsya Sangh



<https://www.evidyarthi.in/>

INTRODUCTION

➤ You have read about people like **kanta** (from ch 1), the **Ansaris**, (from ch1) **Melani** (from ch 4) and **Swapna** (from ch 7). the thread that connects all of these lives is that they

swapna



have been treated
unequally.

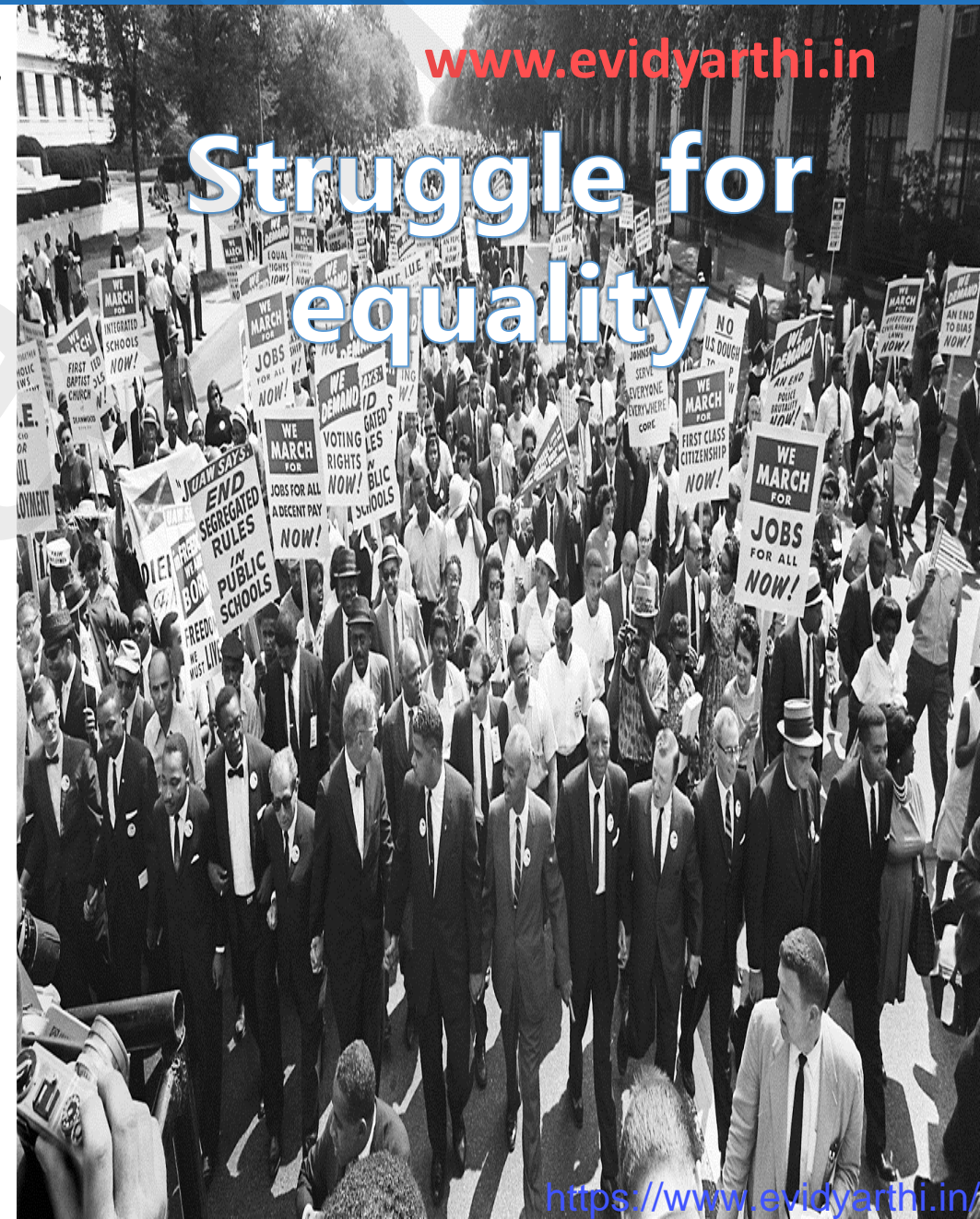

➤ History is full of
examples of persons
who have come
together to fight
against **INEQUALITY** and
for issues of justice.






➤ Do you **RECALL** the story of Rosa Parks in **CHAPTER 1**?

➤ **IN THIS CHAPTER** you will learn about **SOME** of the **WAYS** in which people have **STRUGGLED** against inequality.





➤ All of these persons are **DISCRIMINATED** against their social and cultural background as well as because they are women.

➤ **DALIT, ADIVASI** and **MUSLIM** girls drop out of

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The Civil Right Act of 1964 forbids the discrimination of firing, hiring, or raising an employee's wage based on their national origin, race, religion, or sex.



school in **LARGE NUMBERS.**


➤ This is a **COMBINED OUTCOME** of poverty, social discrimination and the lack of good **QUALITY school FACILITIES** for these communities.



STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY

- There are some **PEOPLE** who are known and **RESPECTED** because of their fight for equality cos they stood up against an act of discrimination






that they faced or which they **WITNESSED** or because they treat all persons with **DIGNITY**.

➤ These **PERSONS** become more **WIDELY RECOGNIZED** because they have the

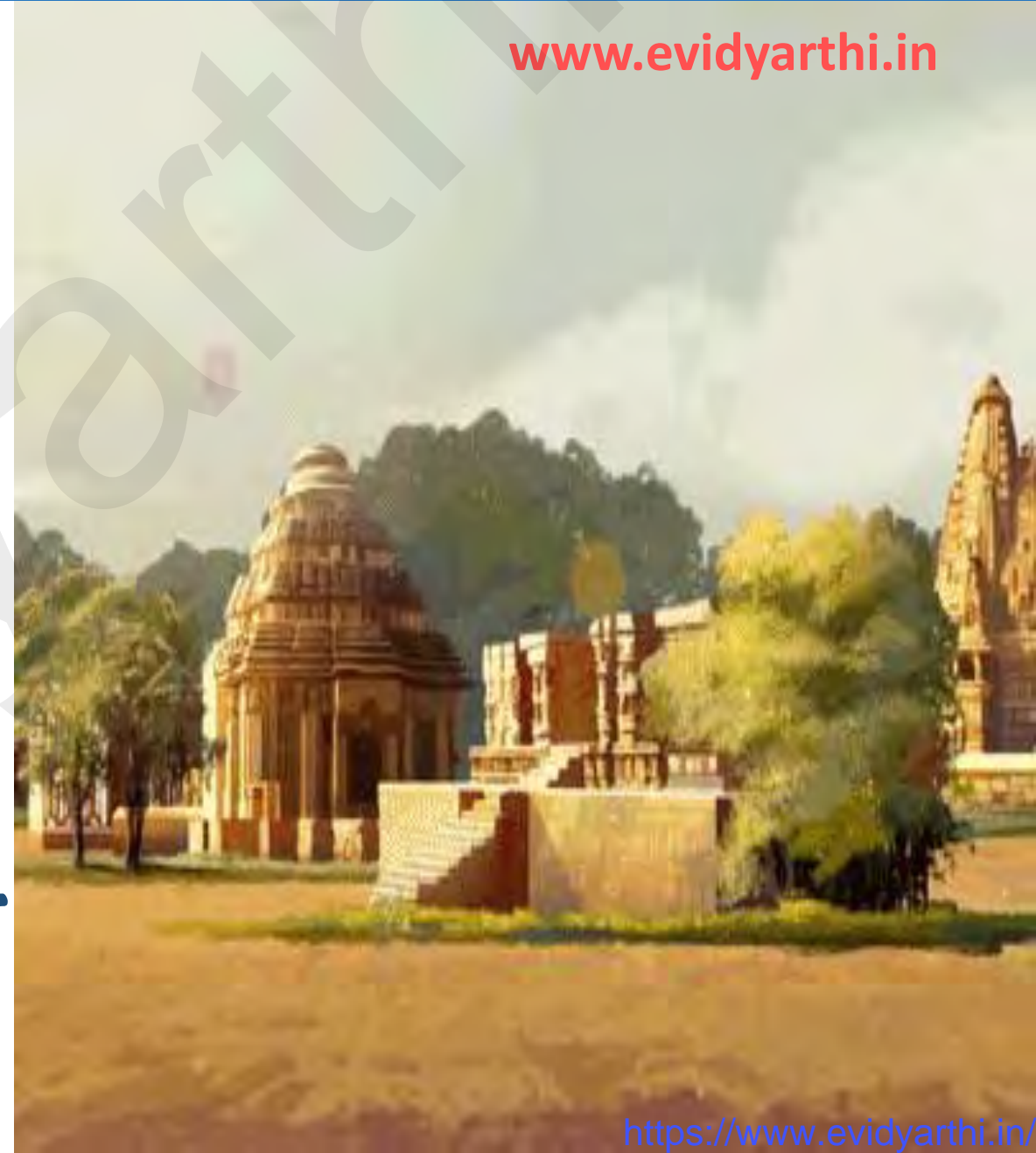

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EQUAL PROTECTION FOR EVERYONE





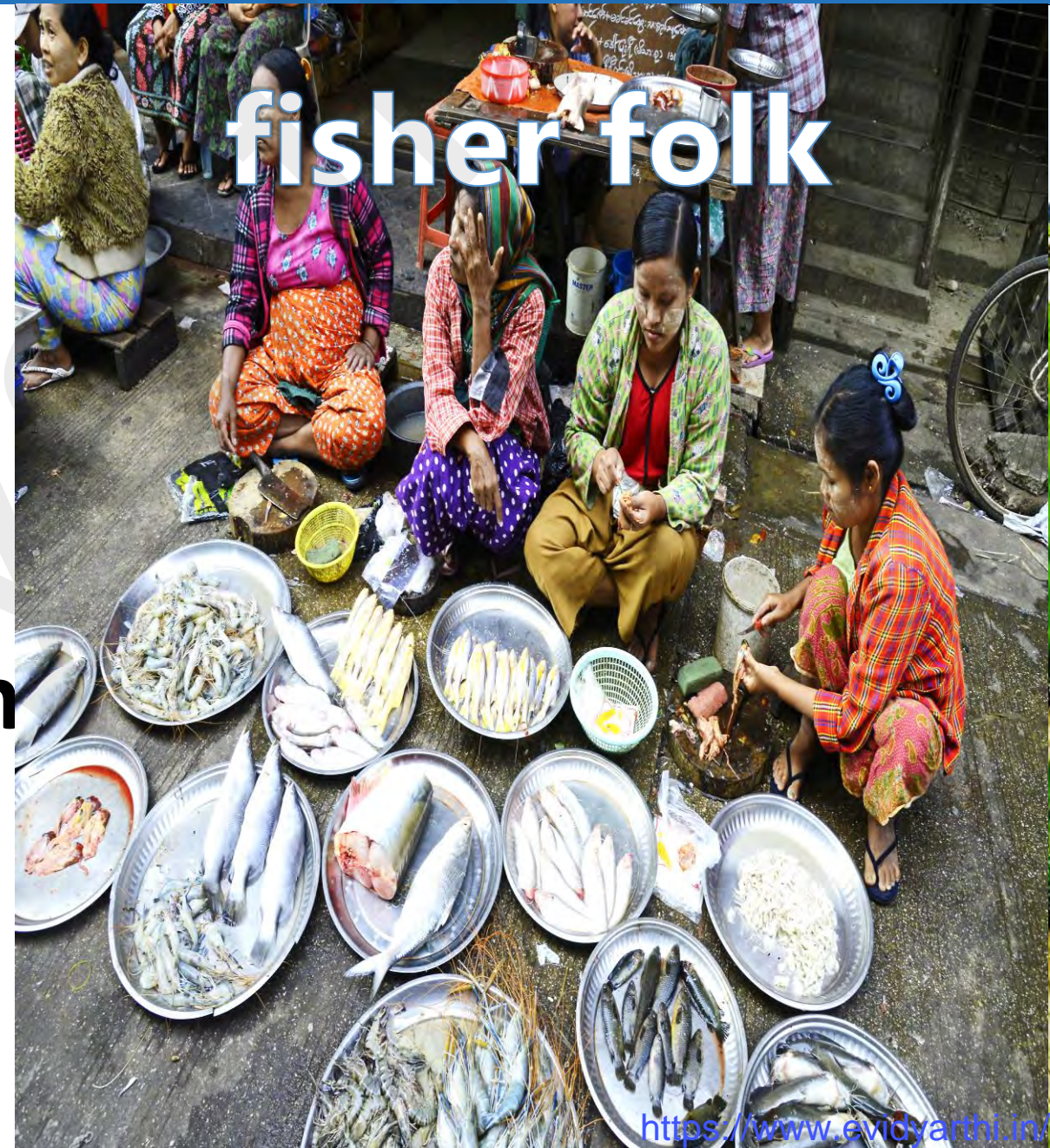
support of **LARGE NUMBERS** of people who have issues like inequality.

➤ In India, there are several **STRUGGLES** in which people have come together to **FIGHT** for **ISSUES** that they



believe are **IMPORTANT**.

➤ Struggles such as those among **BEEDI WORKERS, FISHER FOLK, AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, SLUM DWELLERS** and each group is struggling for justice in



its OWN WAY.

- **People should create their ORGANIZATIONS or other COLLECTIVE ways by which people can have more control OVER RESOURCES.**



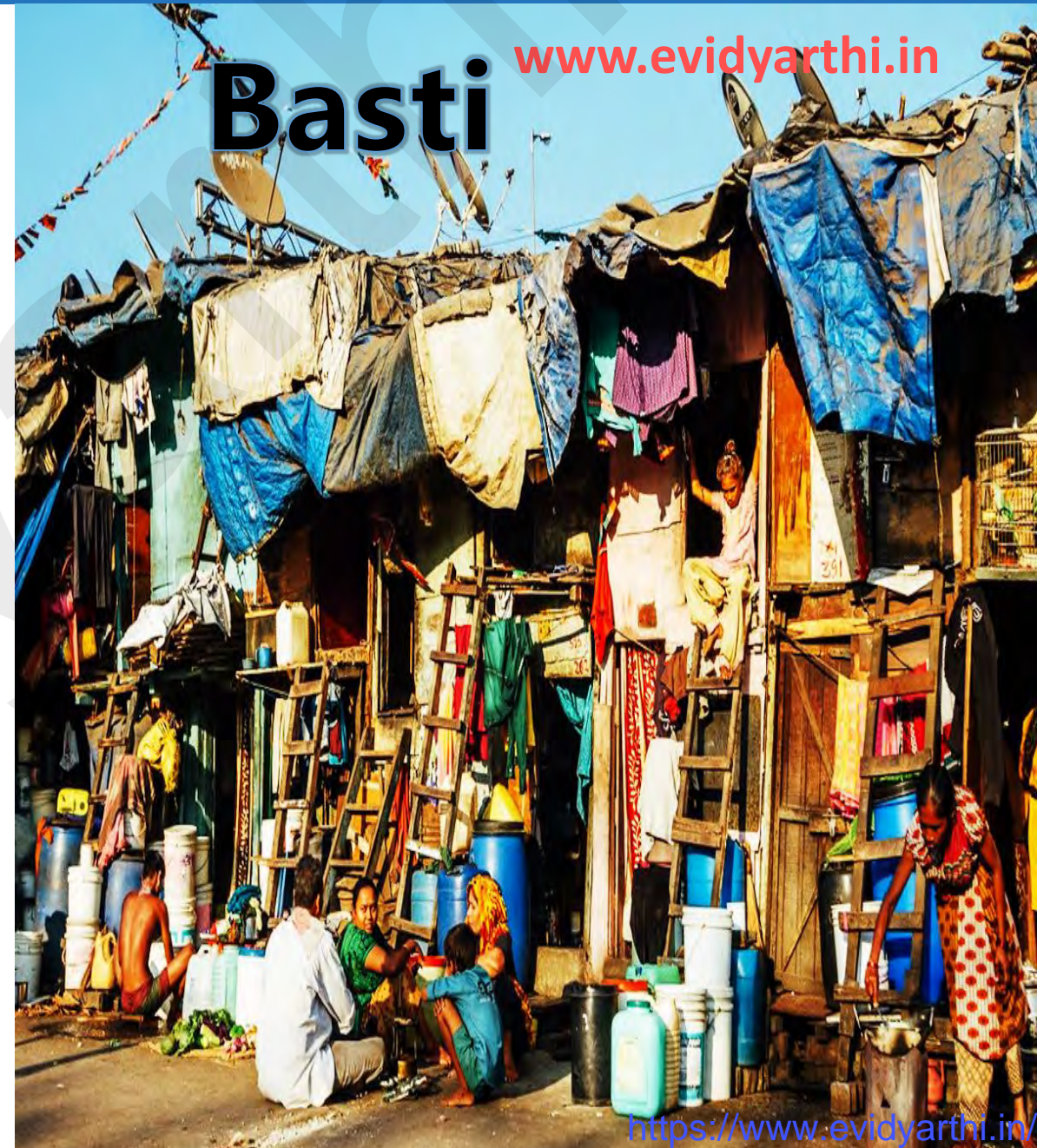
TAWA MATSYA SANGH

- When dams are built, thousands of people were **DISPLACED**. Villages are uprooted and people are forced to go and build new homes, Start new



lives elsewhere.

- In urban areas too, **BASTIS** in which poor people lives are often **UPROOTED**.
- Their **WORK** and their **CHILDREN'S SCHOOLING** is severely **DISRUPTED** cos



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Basti

they were removed from the **CITIES** too.

- There are several organizations across the **COUNTRY FIGHTING** for the rights of the displaced.
- **TAWA MATSYA SANGH** – a

TAWA MATSYA SANGH



**federation of Fisher
worker's an
organization fighting
for the RIGHTS of the
displaced FOREST
DWELLERS of the
Satpura forest in
Madhya Pradesh.**



Satpura forest (mp)



CLASS VII CHAPTER 9 STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY (NCERT)

Originating in the **MAHADEO HILLS** of **Chindwara DISTRICT**, the **TAWA FLOWS** through **Betul**, before joining the **Narmada** in **Hoshangabad**.



- The **TAWA DAM** = built 1958
- Completed = 1978 and it submerged large areas of forest and agricultural land.
- Government gave the

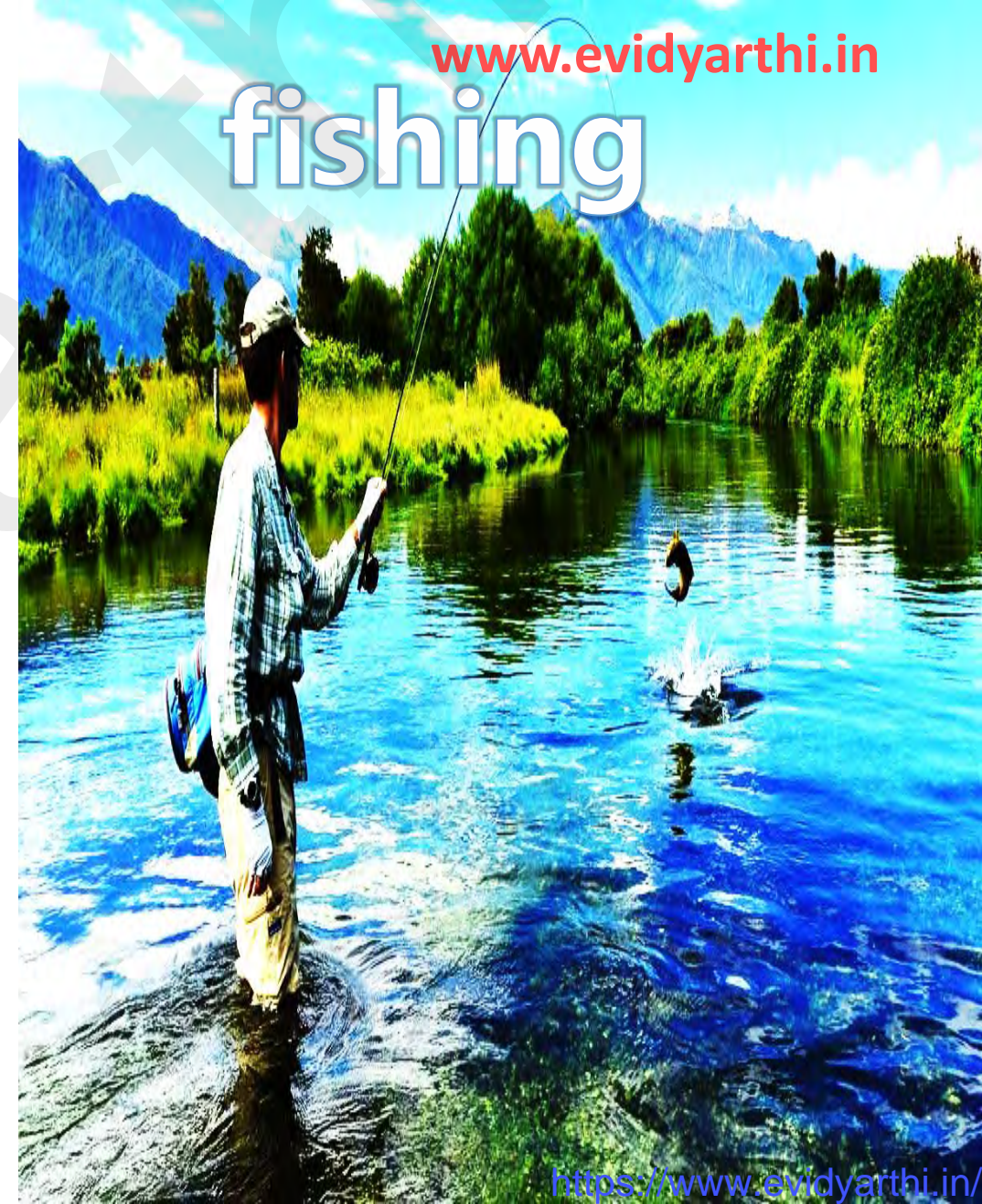


Tawa dam



rights for **FISHING** in the
tawa reservoir=1994 to
private contractors and
they drove local people
away with the help of
goons.

➤ The villagers stood



CLASS VII CHAPTER 9 STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY (NCERT)

united and decided to set up an organization and do something to protect their **RIGHTS**.

➤ The villagers stood united and formed tawamatsya sangh (tms) organized **RALLIES, CHAKKA**





jam, demanding right
to continue **FISHING FOR
THEIR LIVELIHOOD.**

➤ Madhya Pradesh
government give
fishing rights = 1996.



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Digvijay Singh



A five-year lease agreement was **SIGNED TWO MONTHS** later. On January 2, 1997, people from 33 villages of tawa started the new year with the **FIRST CATCH.**

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- The TMS arrange to transport and sell this in markets where they get a **GOOD PRICE**.
- They earned **THREE TIMES MORE** than they earned **EARLIER**. The TMS also gave fish workers





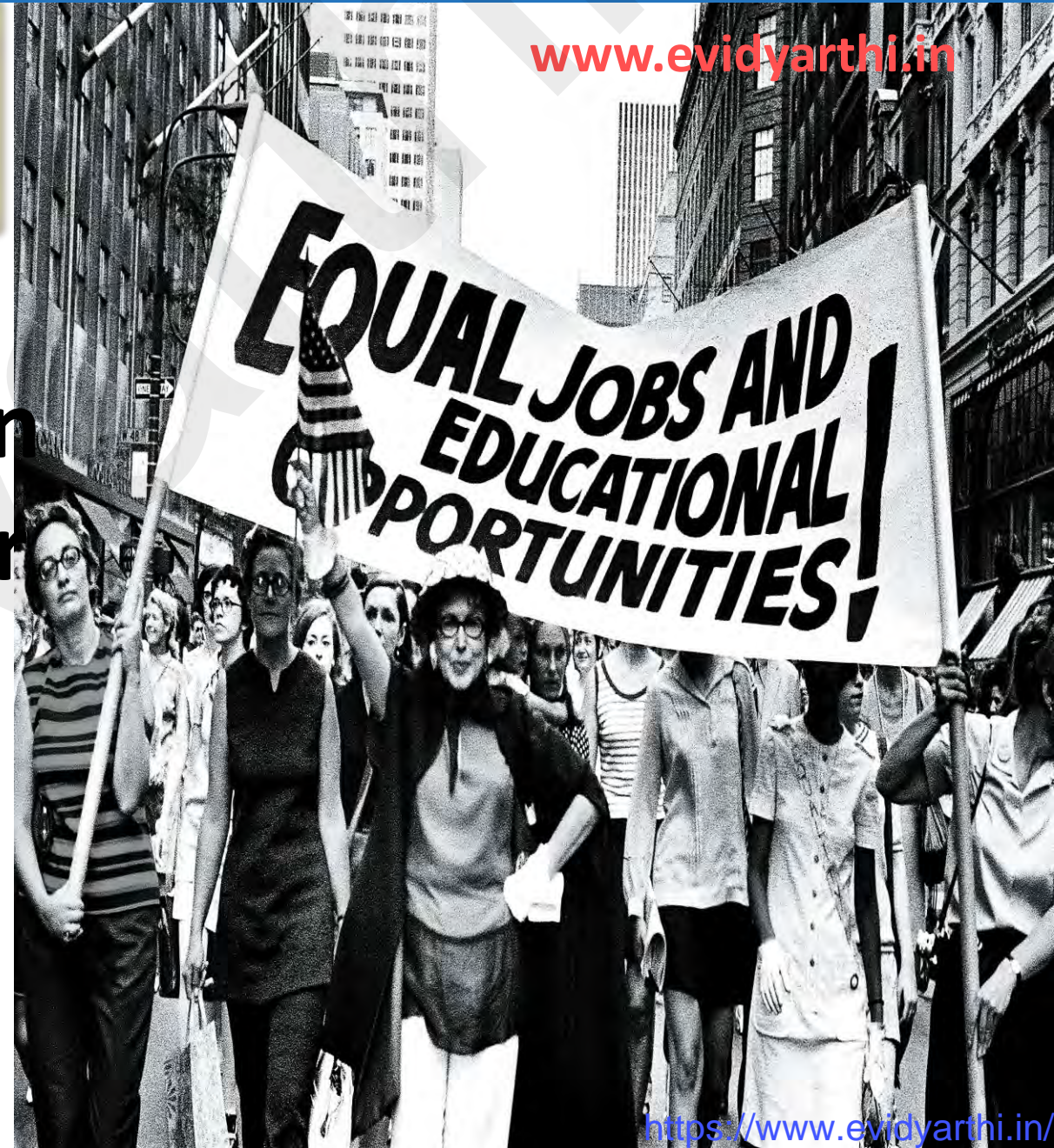
loans for **REPAIR** and **BUYING** of new **NETS**.

➤ **TMS** has shown that when people's organizations get their **RIGHTS** to **LIVELIHOOD**, they can do much better and live happily.




THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION AS A LIVING DOCUMENT

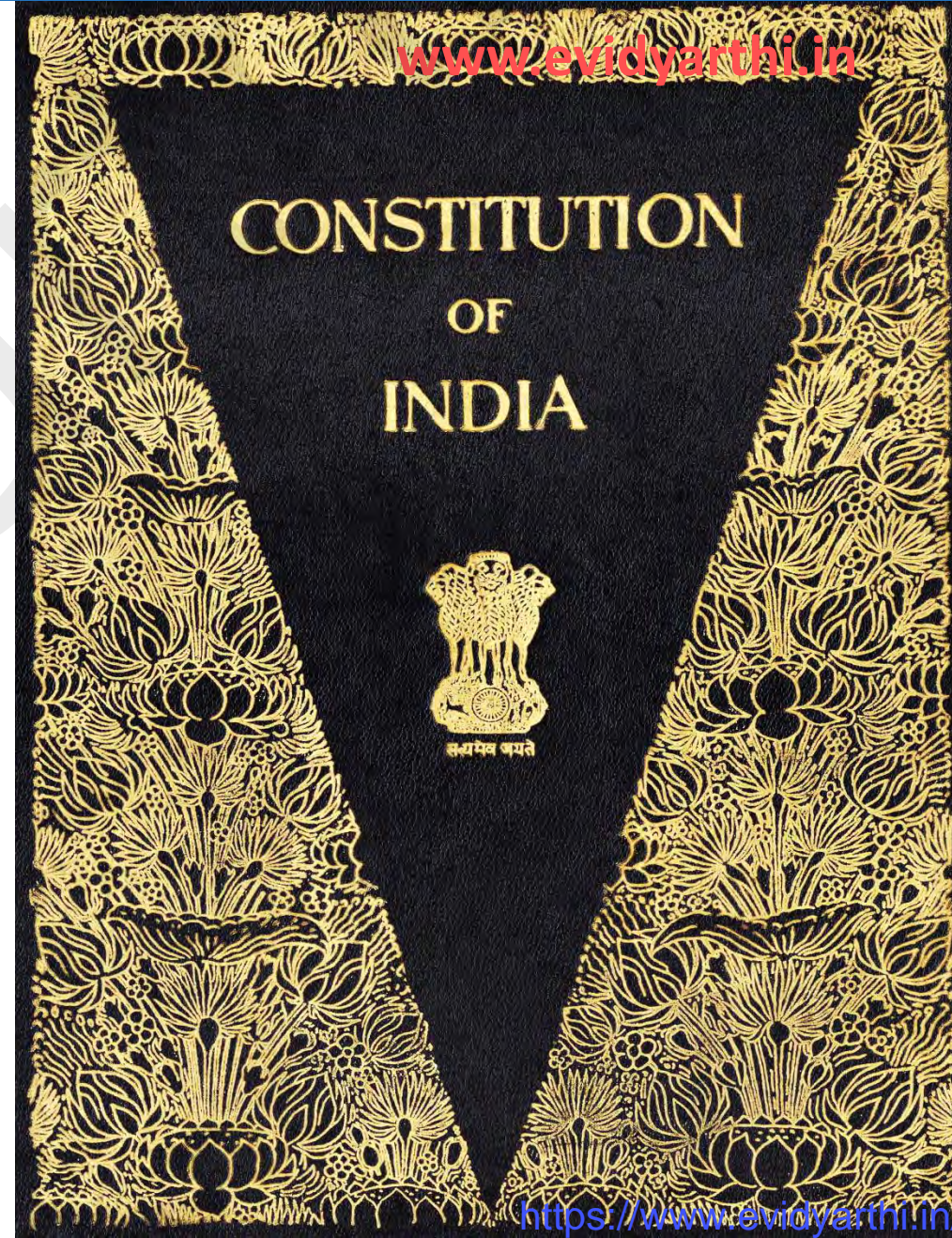
- Movements and struggles for equality in INDIA CONTINUOUSLY refer to the Indian constitution to make their point about EQUALITY and





justice for all.

- The fish workers in the **TAWA MATSYA SANGH** hope that the provisions of the **CONSTITUTION** will become a **REALITY**
 - Constitution is referred as a 'living document'
- 



something that has real meaning in our lives.

- The dignity and self-respect of each person and their community can only be realized if they have **ADEQUATE RESOURCES**



Housing job



to support and
nurture their
families and if
they are not
discriminated
AGAINST.

