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CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-1
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## **EQUALITY**

### **A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. The rule of law also plays an important role in protecting people against social evils, such as \_\_\_\_\_ **Discrimination**
2. Everyone in the society deserve \_\_\_\_\_ **Both Respect and Dignity.**
3. What is the effect of Mid-day Meal Program? **Encourage students to attend school regularly.**

### **B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:**

1. When people are treated **unequally**, their dignity is violated.
2. **Universal Adult Franchise** gives equal rights to vote to all its citizens.
3. **African- Americans** Experienced discrimination in America

### **C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

1. The Indian Constitution recognizes people on merit basis. **(False)**
2. India is the world's largest democracy. **(True)**
3. In rural areas, discrimination is less prevalent. **(False)**
4. All citizens under the age of 18 years have the right to vote. **(False)**

### **D. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. **Write about any two types of inequalities that exists in India.**

People in India experience inequality in different ways. One of the most common forms of inequality in India is the caste system. The other form of inequality can be seen when people looking for a place to rent are often refused by the owner if they follow a particular religion or have certain food habits such as eating non-vegetarian food.

2. **Which community faced issues of inequality in America?**

The African-Americans faced issues of inequality in America.

**3. Who is Omprakash Valmiki?**

Omprakash Valmiki is a famous Dalit writer. In his autobiography, Joothan, he has mentioned about the various incidents when he faced inequality during his school days.

**4. What is the Universal Adult Franchise?**

All the citizens of India who are above the age of 18 years have the right to vote during elections irrespective of their caste, creed, class, religion or gender. This is known as Universal Adult Franchise.

**E. Long Answer Type Questions:**

**1. When did Midday Meal Program start by the government of India in schools and what are its effects?**

The reasons for starting Midday Meal Program by the government of India in schools are:

- To provide nutritious meal to children in government school.
- To motivate parents to send their children to school.

**2. What steps are taken by the government to bring equality? Elaborate.**

The following steps are taken by the government to bring equality among citizens:

- Two ways in which the government implements equality is through laws and through government programmes or schemes.
- One of the steps taken by the government includes admission of the lesser acknowledged strata of the society in schools, colleges, professional institutions etc.
- These communities have reservations in government jobs and in various other government schemes.
- The Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched to provide nutritious meal to children.

**3. What is the Civil Rights Act 1964 of America? What led to its formation?**

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 of America prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them. However, despite this, a majority of African-Americans continue to be among the poorest in the country.

Reason for formation:

- The African-American community faced racial discrimination.
- Rosa Park refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, leading to a Civil Rights Movement.

**4. What is the role of constitution in ensuring equality?**

The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal. In India, equality is considered as the base of democracy. All citizens are equal and enjoy equal rights and opportunities and there are several laws to ensure their dignity and equality. All adult citizens (18 years and above) regardless of their caste, gender, class, etc. have the right to cast their vote and choose their representative. It is based on the principle of one person, one vote. Each vote has equal value. Article 15 of the Indian Constitution ensures equality to every citizen.

Some of the prominent highlights of this article are:

- Basic human rights for all citizens of the country.
- No citizen shall be discriminated on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth by the state.
- Each and every individual have access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, etc.
- Each and every individual has access to the use of tanks, wells, roads and public places.