

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025

Class : VII

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Civics

Chapter 2

EQUALITY

1. Multiple Choice Type Questions. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a). Rule of law means _____.

(i) all are above law

(iii) no person is above law

(ii) only a few are above law

(iv) the president is above law

(b). Discrimination may lead to _____.

(i) deprivation

(iii) motivation

(ii) observation

(iv) none of the above

(c). Reservation of seats in educational institutions ensures _____.

(i) right

(iii) duties

(ii) equality

(iv) none of the above

(d). Which one of the following has been made punishable by the constitution of India?

(i) Rule of law

(iii) Practice of Untouchability

(ii) Protective discrimination

(iv) Apartheid

2. Fill in the blanks. (Needs to be done in book)

(a) **Equality** is an important aspect of all democracies.

(b) **Nelson Mandela** was given life imprisonment as he opposed the **apartheid** regime.

(c) Individuals of any nation always strive to expand the ideals of **Democracy**.

(d) The very form of **Casteism** contradicts the inherent principle of equality and justice.

3. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. (Needs to be done in Book)

(a) Protective discrimination is a type of inequality.

FALSE

- (b) In India, no person is above the law. **TRUE**
- (c) Government jobs have been reserved only for economically weaker section. **FALSE**
- (d) South Africa became independent in 1994. **TRUE**
- (e) India is a representative democracy. **TRUE**

4. Match the Following. (Needs to be done in Book)

Column A

- (a) P. Sainath
- (b) South Africa
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Rule of law
- (e) Public places

Column B

- (i) Imprisoned in 1964
- (ii) Equal before law
- (iii) Indian journalist
- (iv) Equal access
- (v) Black majority population

ANS- a-iii, b-v, c-i, d-ii , e-iv

5. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) Who are Dalits?

Dalits are group of people traditionally known as untouchables.

(b) What is untouchability?

Untouchability is an evil social practice of excluding a minority endogamous group.

(c) What do you mean by Rule of Law?

The law is same for all, regardless of a person's status. This is called the Rule of Law. It means that no person is above law.

(d) What is protective discrimination?

The system of protective discrimination grants special privileges to the socially and economically backward people.

(e) Mention a few public places, where all citizens of a country can have equal access?

Shops, Restaurants, Cinema halls, playground & other places of public utility where all citizens of a country can have equal access.

6. Short Answer Type Questions.

(a) What do you mean by equality?

Equality is an important element of democracy. It means all are equal before law. This is the rule of Law and no discrimination is made on the basis of caste, creed, race, religion, sex, etc.

(b) What do you mean by one man, one vote?

One man, one vote means one man has a right to give one vote in the elections.

(c) Write any two points about the need of protective discrimination.

- a) To protect the discriminated section from deprivation and inferiority complex.
- b) It provides equal opportunity to the weaker sections, to bring them at par with the rest of the society.

(d) What made Nelson Mandela to fight for equality?

Nelson Mandela fought for equality as the apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the Blacks. They were forbidden from living in those areas where the people lived. The deliberate discrimination against the black majority compelled him to fight for equality.

(e) What was the reason of the Civil Rights Movement, 1964, in United States?

In the United States, the African-Americans were subjected to large scale discrimination in the Southern States. African American children were not allowed to study with white children & had to sit at the back of public buses away from white person. They had to get up and give seats to white people. However in 1955, Rosa Parks, an African American woman refused to give her seat to a white man. Her refusal started a Civil Right Movement.

7. Long Answer Type Questions.

(a) Define apartheid. Discuss the role of Nelson Mandela in bringing an end to the apartheid government in South Africa.

- 1) Apartheid was the system of racial discrimination that existed in South Africa.
- 2) The Black people of Africa too had to struggle a lot to get freedom from the White domination under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.
- 3) Nelson Mandela was given life imprisonment in 1964 as he opposed the apartheid regime in South Africa.

(b) Discuss the impact of discrimination in the society.

Discrimination at the social and other levels is harmful. It causes serious problems for the discriminated section and may have multiple effects of adverse nature. The discrimination may lead to:

- * deprivation
- * mental block
- * humiliation
- * inferiority complex
- * escapism

(c) What constitutional measures have been taken to bring equality in Indian society?

The constitutional measures which have been taken to bring equality in Indian society are:-

- 1) The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- 2) Every citizen has equal right to access public places.
- 3) There shall be no discrimination related places of public utility maintained by government for general public.
- 4) The constitution of India has made untouchability a punishable offense.

(d) What steps have been taken by the government to improve the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

To improve the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the government has taken the following steps:-

- 1) Reservation in government jobs-15% for the Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for the Scheduled Tribes, 27% for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
- 2) Reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and other representative bodies.
- 3) Reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- 4) Provision of grants and scholarships to the economically weaker sections of the society
- 5) Launching of vocational training in the tribal areas.