

Grade VII

Lesson 1. On Equality

CIVICS

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Equality in terms of voting means
 - a) Universal Adult Franchise
 - b) Voting
 - c) both of these
 - d) None of these
2. The Indian Constitution recognise every person as
 - a) Incidental
 - b) equal
 - c) both of these
 - d) None of these
3. First state in India to introduce mid-day meal scheme was
 - a) Gujarat
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Tamilnadu
 - d) None of these
4. The women who changed the course of American history was
 - a) Mitchell
 - b) Rosa parks
 - c) Linda Park
 - d) None of these

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. b
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II. Multiple choice questions

- i. Joot han is an autobiography written by
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Omprakash valmiki
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi
- ii. Which Article of the Indian Constitution makes provisions to treat people equally and with dignity?
 - a) Article 15
 - b) Article 16
 - c) Article 17
 - d) Article 18
- iii. In which case your dignity is violated?
 - a) If someone tells you to polish his shoes
 - b) If the vendor throws a coin to you instead of giving it to your hand.
 - c) If someone gives you a chair to sit
 - d) Both a and b



iv. The first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme

- a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal

v. Rosa parks was

- a) an African – American woman b) a German woman
c) a white woman teaching the black students d) None of these

(i) a	ii) c	iii) d	iv) b	v) a
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III. Multiple choice questions

1. What does democracy mean?

- a) equal right to vote b) Unequal right to vote
c) Discrimination d) all of these

2. According to Universal Adult Franchise every adult has:

- a) No vote b) One vote c) Road, books, pen and copies multiple vote
d) All of these

3. What is NOT the element of equality?

- a) Justice b) Religion c) Wealth d) Health

4. Whose autobiography is 'Joot han'?

- a) Omprakash Valmiki's b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee's
c) Mahatma Gandhi's d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's

5. What did the headmaster ask Omprakash valimiki to do?

- a) To bring a glass of water b) To sweep the school playground
c) To teach the students d) None of these

6. When persons are treated unequally what is violated?

- a) Dignity b) Religion c) Caste d) Practice

7. The Indian constitution recognises?

- a) All people are equal b) All people are not equal
c) All people are economically sound d) None of these

8. Who drafted the Indian constitution?

- a) Pt. J.L. Nehru b) Mahatma Gandji
c) Lal Bahadur Shastri d) Dr / B.R. Ambedkar





9. Who represent our problems in the Parliament House?

- a) Ourselves b) MLAs c) SHO d) MPs

10. Civil Right movement of USA was about :

- a) Afro Americans b) Indo Americans c) Both of these d) None of these

11. What is the central feature of Democracy?

- a) Inequality b) Discrimination c) Equality d) restrictions

1) a	2) b	3) b	4) a	5) b	6) a	7) a	8) d	9) d	10) a	11) c
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IV. Multiple choice questions

1. What does democracy mean?

- a) Unequal right to vote b) Equal right to vote
c) Discrimination d) None of these

2. Whose autobiography is 'Jhoothan'?

- a) Om Prakash Valmiki b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Bhim Rao Ambedkar d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. When persons are treated unequally what is violated for themselves?

- a) Caste b) Religion c) Dignity d) Practice

4. In which state the mid-day meal was first introduced?

- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Rajasthan c) Tamil nadu d) Maharashtra

5. Mid-day meal scheme was started in :

- a) 1999 b) 2003 c) 2001 d) 2000

6. Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Lal Bahadur Shastri d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

7. The Mid day meal programme is helped in increasing the :

- a) Attendance b) Enrolment c) Entertainment d) Both a and b

8. Rosa parks was :

- a) German Woman b) An African woman
c) A White woman teaching the black students d) None of these

9. The Civil Rights Act was passed in :

- a) 1965 b) 1963 c) 1964 d) 1967





10. The Government of India passed the Disabilities Act in :

a) 1995

b) 1996

c) 1994

d) 1998

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. b
9. c	10. a						

I. Fill in the blanks

1. When persons are treated unequally, their _____

2. In India, the principle of _____ is recognised.

3. Indian Constitution abolished _____.

1. Dignity	2. Equality of all persons	3. Untouchability
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II Fill in the blanks

i. The Civil Rights Act was passed in _____.

ii. The parliament is the cornerstone of our democracy and we are represented in it through our _____.

iii) Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris were treated unequally on the bases or different of _____ and _____.

iv) The Indian Constitution recognises every person as _____.

v) The midday meal programme has helped increase the _____ and _____ of poor children in school

i) 1964	ii) Elect ed represent at ives	iii) Caste, Religion	iv) Equal	v) Enrolment , Attendance
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III Fill in the blanks

1. _____ was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme

2. We are represented in the Parliament through our _____

3. Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before _____





4 When people are treated unequally their _____ is violated

1. Tamilnadu	2. elected representatives	3. law	4. dignity
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IV. Fill in the blanks

1. Universal Adult Franchise is an essential aspect of all _____
2. Joot han is the autobiography of _____
3. The _____ is a common form of inequality in India
4. The Indian constitution recognises every person as _____
5. Every person is equal before the _____

1. Democracies	2. Om Prakash Valmiki	3. Caste system	4. equal	5. law
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I. Match the columns

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Democracy | - | a) 1954 |
| 2. Constitution | - | b) Dalit writer |
| 3. Omprakash Valmiki | - | c) Abolished untouchability |
| 4. Civil Rights Act | - | d) Equal right to vote |

1) d	2) c	3) b	4) a
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II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i) Universal Adult Franchise	a) Broken
ii) Kanta	b) Right to vote
iii) One common form of inequality in India is	c) The United States of America
iv) Dalit	d) Lives in a slum
v) Civil Rights movement	e) Caste system

i) b	ii) d	iii) e	iv) a	v) a
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III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Disability Act	a) 2001
2. Civil Rights	b) Article 15
3. Midday Meal	c) 1964
4. Prohibition of discrimination	d) 1995

1) d	2) c	3) a	4) b
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IV Match the columns

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| a. Democracy | - | i) first state to introduce Midday meal scheme |
| b. Joot han | - | b) 1964 |
| c. Tamilnadu | - | c) 1995 |
| d. Disability Act | - | d) Equal right to vote |
| e. Civil Rights | - | e) Omprakash Valmiki |

a) iv	b) v	c) i	d) iii	e) ii
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I True or False

- Mid-day meal scheme provides food for hungry
- Ambedkar said that it is graceful to live at cost of one's self-respect
- UAF assures economic dignity only

1 True	2. True	3. False
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II True or False

- i. The Civil Rights Movement was started in the late 1950s for equal rights for African-Americans
- ii) Influential persons are special before the laws
- iii) The midday meal scheme was started in the year 2005
- iv) The Ansari easily got a flat
- v) Joothan is an autobiography by Omprakash Valmiki which talks about his experiences of growing up as a dalit boy.

i) True	ii) False	iii) False	iv) False	v) True
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III True or False

1. The Ansari easily got a flat in the desired area
2. Joothan is an autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki
3. Kant borrowed money to pay her electricity bill
4. Rosa Parks was an African-American.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True
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IV True or False

1. Civil Rights Movement of USA was about Indo-Americans
2. Equality is the central feature of democracy
3. Lal Bahadur Shastri drafted the Indian Constitution
4. We are represented in the Parliament through our elected representatives
5. Rosa Parks was an American Indian

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) Give an example from India

In a democratic country like India, adult citizens, irrespective of their religion, caste, education, status, gender, race, colour or place, have the right to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise.

2. On what idea is UAF based?

The idea of UAF is based on the idea of equality as it states that every adult in the country, irrespective of his/her wealth, community, religion, race or colour has the right to vote.

3. Define constitution

It is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.

4. What is Civil Rights Movement?

It is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?

In the Indian democracy, all adults (18 years or above) have the right to vote. This aspect is important because it is based on the basic idea of equality. It states that every adult in the country, irrespective of his/her wealth and community, has the right to vote.

2. In what was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of Ansaris?

Both Omprakash Valmiki and the Ansaris had to face inequality due to the religion and caste they were born in. It was a violation of human dignity while Valmiki had to sweep the school ground, Ansaris were not given an apartment to live in.

3. Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

It further means that the law is supreme and all people big or small rich or poor are equal before the law. Every one has to abide by law and any one who violates the law, will be





punished according to the law, No one is considered above law. It is important in a democracy to preserve the true Nature of a democratic society where dignity of everyone is respected.

4. Name the two laws made by the government for promoting equality.

- i) The disabilities Act in 1996 has not been fully implemented in the scene as the building is not feasible for him to walk.
- ii) Ramp facilities could give a bitter perspective of its constitution for disabled or specially able students.
- iii) Being carried by a wheel chair may make him full insecure.
- iv) His dignity would be hurt as he would be unequal in the eyes of others.

5. How is Kanta's life different from her owners?

- i) Kanta works as a maid for the Jain family. While they vote together they are different in other situations.
- ii) Kanta lives in slum, while Jain family lives in a bungalow.
- iii) If Kanta's daughter falls sick, she has to visit a government hospital and stand in a long queue. While the Jain family goes to a private clinic and doesn't have to stand in queues.
- iv) So, Kanta has political equality, but whose daily wages and working conditions are far from equal.

6. How is casteism or common forms of inequality in India? Explain with the help of an example

- i) Caste identity is a very common form of inequality in India.
- ii) One such example is of Omprakash Valmiki, a Dalit writer who in his autobiography 'Joothan' writes that in school, he had to sit separately from others.
- iii) In class IV, he was asked by the headmaster to sweep the entire school and the playground, while other children used to study.
- iv) It was not Omprakash who told his father about it, but one day his father walked in and saw him sweeping. He warned the teacher against this type of discrimination.

7. How are minorities denied equality in India? Explain with an example

- i) Minorities of different religions are denied equality in India.
- ii) Over here, we can give the example of Mr. And Mrs, Ansari who went to look for a house in a big city of India with a property dealer.
- iii) To their surprise most of the landlords gave lame excuses like they could not allow non-vegetarians in their building.





iv) The property dealer asked Mr and Mrs Ansari to change their names to Mr and Mrs Kumar but they refused.

v) It took them a month before they could find a house. This shows the type of discrimination against minorities in India.

8. How is dignity and respect of people hurt?

i) When person are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. In a school a child was maltreated on grounds of caste.

ii) He was treated as an unequal as he belonged to a low caste

iii) It was an inhuman way of hurting his dignity

iv) Likewise, if a Muslim or Christian or any other religious minority is denied rights, his dignity is hurt.

9. What does the Indian Constitution provide on equality?

The Indian constitution recognises the right of every person to be equal. It means that every individual in the country, including male and female person from all castes, religions, tribes educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.

10. How does Indian constitution provide equality?

The Indian constitution provides equality through four ways.

i) Every person is equal before law

ii) No one is discriminated on the basis of religion, race, caste, place of birth or gender.

iii) A person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shop and markets.

iv) Untouchability has been abolished

11. How has the government tried to implement equality in India?

The government has tried to implement equality in India through two methods:

i) Laws : Several laws have been made by the government to treat every person equally,

ii) Programmes : The government has organised programmes for giving greater opportunities to those who have been treated unequally for centuries.

12. Has equality been really established in India?

i) Even though the Indian constitution provides equality people are still discriminated on the basis of their castes, religion, disability economic status and gender.





ii) Change in attitude to treat everyone equally and with dignity is a continuous struggle which has to ensure provision of dignity and equality for all.

13. What sparked Civil Rights Movement in USA?

i) An African- American woman called Rosa Parks after a tiring day refused to give up her seat to a white man on 1 December 1955

ii) This incident started a huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African Americans were treated.

iii) This movement came to be known as a Civil Rights Movement.

14. What was Civil Rights Act of 1964?

i) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 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 they would no longer have to study in separate schools.

15. What is the condition of African- Americans in the country?

i) A majority of African- Americans still continue to be among the poorest in the country.

ii) Most African- American children can afford to attend only government schools which have fewer facilities and poorly qualified teachers when compared to white students who go to private schools or live in areas where the government schools are as good as private schools.

16. How is equality a big challenge for democracy?

i) No country can be called totally democratic

ii) There are always individuals and communities who try to expand the idea of democracy and push for a greater recognition of equality.

iii) To control this struggle in a democracy, the idea is to treat all persons equally with dignity.

Next Generation School





Long Answer Type Questions

1. Re-read the box on Article 15 and state two ways in which this article addresses inequality

i) The state shall not discriminate any citizen on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.

ii) No citizen shall on ground only of religion, , race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction as condition with regard to

a) access to shops, restaurants, public transport and places of public entertainment

Or

b) the use of wells, ghats, roads and places of public entertainment maintained wholly or partially out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

2. How does Article 15 of the constitution promote equality?

Article 15 of the constitution prohibited discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth. It reads.

i) The state shall not discriminate against any citizen of grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.

ii) No citizen shall on grounds only of religion race caste, sex or place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to

Or

a) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment.

b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing, ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

3 How has mid-day meal scheme helped the country to progress?

i) The mid-day meal scheme was launched for the first time in TamilNadu. In 2001, the Supreme Court asked all state governments to begin this programme in their schools within six months.

ii) It has improved the attendance ratio of children in schools.

iii) It had been reported earlier that children would often go home for lunch and not return back to school.

iv) Mid-day meal scheme has improved the enrolment and attendance ratio of poor children in schools.

v) Further, it has even led to Dalit empowerment since Dalit women are employed in quite a few places to cook the meal.

