

CIVICS
CLASS- VII
CHAPTER-II

"DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY"

A.Fill in the blanks.

1.The_____is a scheme introduced by the government for higher education and marriage of girls.

Ans. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana.

2.Universal Adult Franchise aims to make all citizens_____.

Ans. Right to vote.

3.Article 17 declares_____to be a crime.

Ans. Untouchability.

4.Equality before law is enshrined in the_____of the constitution.

Ans.Article 14.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. In some rural areas,_____are still discriminated against.

Ans. (a) dalits ☒

2. The Mid-day Meal Scheme applies to_____.

Ans. (b) government schools ☒

3. Private hospitals are"_____.

Ans. (b) Expensive ☒

4. Right to equality is discussed in articles_____of the Indian Constitution.

Ans. (a) 14-18 ☒

C. Write the article of the Indian constitution to which these provisions belong.

1. Untouchability has been abolished.

Ans. Article 17

2. All the people have equal access to public places.

Ans. Article 15

3. All citizens can apply for government jobs.

Ans. Article 16

4. Titles given to individuals have been abolished.

Ans. Article 18

D. Answer these questions in brief.

1. What do you understand by equality?

Ans:- Equality means giving equal rights to everyone without discriminate on the basis of caste, creed, language, religion etc.

An example of equality is :-

People should receive the same rate of pay for job without seeing that, the particular employer is a man or woman.

2. How does the constitution of India promote equality?

Ans:- The Constitutional Provision for Right to Equality in India provides that all citizens are equal before the law. There can be no discrimination based on a citizen's caste, sex, religious belief or place of birth etc.

3. What are the reasons of inequality in India ?

Ans:- Poverty and lack of resources are the main reason of inequality among people in India. Discrimination on the basis of caste, sex, a person's religion is another factor for which people are treated unequally in India.

4. What are the challenges that democracy in India faces?

Ans:- India it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. These challenges may include:-

- Social and economic inequalities
- Poverty and unemployment
- Illiteracy and ignorance
- casteism, communalism, population explosion, regionalism, corruption and terrorism etc.

E. Answer these questions in details.

1. Which article of the constitution abolishes untouchability? why is it important?

Ans:-

Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with Abolition of Untouchability. It states that Abolition of Untouchability: Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

This Article is a crucial one as it tries to bridge the gap between the different sections of society. It tries to reinforce the principle of equality among the citizens which is an important pillar of a democracy.

2.What is Universal adult franchise? why is it considered to be a democratic principle?

Ans:- Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens who is above the age of 18years without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.

This is important to democracy because it is based on the principle of equality. It does not discriminate on the basis of social or economic backgrounds.

3.How does the caste system lead to equality?

Ans:- Caste system in the Indian society is another major problem. It has been a part of the Indian society since ancient times and became more rigid with the passage of time. The caste system gave way to injustice and inequalities among the different castes of the country. This statement tells about the discrimination between caste, creed, and religion due to caste system.

4. List two advantages of mid-day meal scheme.

Ans:- Two advantages of mid day meals:-

- 1) This scheme gave opportunity to earn a decent living to unprivileged people by cooking for students.
- 2) Students come to government schools daily and won't be asked to do labour work.

~End of chapter~