

Class 7  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 1**  
**ON EQUALITY**

**C. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1.What is the occupation of Rama Devi?**

**Ans) Rama Devi is a domestic help.**

**Q2.Which religion was followed by the Qureshi's?**

**Ans)Qureshi's followed Muslim religion.**

**Q3.Name the book written by Omprakash Valmiki?**

**Ans)The book written by Omprakash Valmiki is called Joothan.**

**Q4.Which state started the midday meal scheme?**

**Ans)Tamil Nadu started the midday meal scheme.**

**Q5.What is the biggest challenge a modern democracy has to face today?**

**Ans)Inequality in society is the biggest challenge a modern democracy has to face today.**

**D SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1.What is meant by universal adult franchise?**

**Ans) Universal Adult Franchise means every adult citizen of India ( 18 years or above) has a right to vote irrespective of his/ her economic status, religion, caste or education.**

**Q2. Why and how was Omprakash Valmiki discriminated against?**

**Ans) Omprakash Valmiki was discriminated against because he belonged to low caste. He faced the discrimination of not being allowed to sit with the children of upper castes. For the same reason, instead of studying he was made to sweep the classroom even though he was a small child. He was not even allowed to drink water from the common tap. This inequality is shocking.**

**Q3. Name two reasons why Rama Devi think she is not equal in all respects ?**

**Ans) The two reasons why Rama Devi think she's not equal in all respects are**

- 1. When Rama Devi's daughter was sick, she had to wait to show her to a doctor in a government hospital. Had she been rich, she could have gone to a private nursing home or she could have called a doctor home.**
- 2. When she didn't go to work, she was scolded badly. This indicates her miserable below standard of living.**

**Q4. Why was the midday meal introduced in Tamil Nadu?**

**Ans) Midday meal was introduced in Tamil Nadu for the following reasons.**

- 1. To increase literacy rate. Poor children are now enrolling and attending schools regularly.**
- 2. It promotes equality by reducing caste prejudice. Children of all caste eat their meals together.**
- 3. It creates a potential for employment growth as women have been employed to do the kitchen work.**
- 4. It drastically has decreased cases of malnutrition due to midday meal programme.**

**Q5. What is meant by the statement "all persons are equal before the law" ?**

**Ans)As laid down in the Constitution of India, everyone is considered equal, irrespective of his/her religion, caste, creed, tribe, education or economic background. It is everyone's birth right to be treated as equal. There are several provisions in the constitution to protect people against discrimination and ill - treatment, and to give them dignity and self respect. The Fundamental Rights guarantee, equality, dignity and self respect to all the citizens of India.**

**Q6. Write a short note on the Civil Rights Movement of 1950's in the USA.**

**Ans)Prior to 1950's the African - Americans were treated extremely unequally in the USA and denied equality through law. Rosa Parks, an African-American felt insulted at the humiliation and raised her voice against discrimination. Her small action gave rise to a huge movement which came to be known as the Civil Rights Movement. Later Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in USA.**

## **E LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Describe the struggle of Tawa Matsya Sangh ?**

**Ans)The Tawa Dam displaced many people around the reservoir. In 1994, the government auctioned the fishing rights in the Tawa reservoir to private contractors. So the local fishermen were driven away by the contractors who bought cheap Labour from outside. The fishermen were left high and dry, without any means of livelihood. So the displaced people decided to form an organization to fight for their rights. They formed the Tawa Matsya Sangh (TMS)**

**Q2. Write a short note on the provisions of equality in Indian democracy ?**

**Ans)Following provisions for equality have been made in Indian democracy.**

- 1. That all people are equal before the law. It means that every person be it the president or a common man, has to obey the same laws.**
- 2. No one can be discriminated against on the basis of his/her caste, religion, place of birth, property, gender etc.**
- 3. Every person is allowed free access to public places such as hotels, playgrounds, markets, public wells, roads, etc.**
- 4. Untouchability has been abolished.**

