



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Worksheet No:3	Topic: EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY	Year:2020-21

Fill in the blanks	
1	India is a <u>democratic</u> country
2	<u>Equality</u> is a key feature of democracy.
3	One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the <u>caste system</u> .
4	' <u>Dalit</u> ' means broken.
5	The <u>Indian Constitution</u> recognizes every person as equal.
6	Define: Universal adult franchise: This is a very important aspect of democratic societies. It means that all adult (those who are 18 and above) citizens have the right to vote irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds. Dignity: This refers to thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect. Constitution: This is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow. Civil Rights Movement: A movement that began in USA in 1950s in which African-American people demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.
7	On what basis were the Ansaris treated unequally? Answer. The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis of religion.
8	How did B.R. Ambedkar view self-respect? Answer: B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect as the most vital factor in life, without which man was cipher.
9	Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples. Answer: Two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country are—inequalities based on the caste system and that based on the religion. Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequally because he was a dalit. In school, his headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground. The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis differences of religion. They were looking to rent an apartment in the city. They were about to take an apartment at the first sight. But the moment the land lady knew their names she declined to rent the house.
10	Write a note on equality in Indian democracy. Answer: The Indian constitution recognizes all persons as equals. This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognized as equal. Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognized. While earlier no law existed to protect

people from discrimination and ill treatment now there are several that work to see that people are treated with dignity.

What are the provisions made in the constitution for the recognition of equality?

Answer: The provisions made in the constitution for the recognition of equality are as follow:

(a) Every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person, from the President of India to a domestic worker like Kanta, has to obey the same laws.

(b) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste, race place of birth or whether they are male or female.

(c) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.

(d) Untouchability has been abolished.

11