





## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Civics</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 3</b>	<b>Topic: Equality in Indian Democracy (On Equality)</b>	<b>Year: 2024-25</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
1	The Indian Constitution recognises every person as _____. <b>Equal.</b>
2	_____ was a programme introduced in all the government elementary schools to provide cooked lunch to the children. <b>Midday meal scheme.</b>
3	According to Universal Adult Franchise, every adult has _____. <b>One Vote.</b>
4	Indian Constitution was drafted by _____. <b>Dr B R Ambedkar.</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Observe the pictures and answer the following questions: -</b>
5	 <p>a. Name the lady shown in the picture above. <b>She is Rosa Parks, African American.</b></p> <p>b. Why did she refuse to get up from the seat in the bus? <b>She refused to get up from the seat in the bus as she was tired from a long day at work.</b></p> <p>c. What is The Civil Rights Act? <b>The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.</b></p>
6	 <p>a. Identify the image shown above. <b>Dr B.R. Ambedkar</b></p> <p>b. How did he view self-respect? <b>Dr B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect as the most vital factor in life, without which man is cipher.</b></p>
<b>III</b>	<b>Read the passage given below and answer the questions: -</b> Teachers reported that earlier children would often go home for lunch and then not return to school but now with the midday meal being provided in school, their attendance has improved. Their mothers, who earlier had to interrupt their work to feed their children at home during the day, now no longer need to do so. The midday meal programme has also helped reduce caste prejudices because children of all castes in the school eat this meal together, and in quite a few places, Dalit

	<p>women have been employed to cook the meal. The midday meal programme also helps reduce the hunger of poor students who often come to school and cannot concentrate because their stomachs are empty.</p> <p>a. How did the midday meal help to reduce caste prejudices in the school among the children?  <b>The midday meal helped to reduce caste prejudices in the school among the children as the children of all castes will sit and eat the meal together.</b></p> <p>b. What is the reason behind the increase in the attendance in school, after the introduction of the scheme?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Earlier children would often go home for lunch and then not return to school but now with the midday meal being provided in school, their attendance has improved.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Their mothers, who earlier had to interrupt their work to feed their children at home during the day, now no longer need to do so.</b></li> </ul>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer in one or two sentences:-</b>
7	<p>What are the two ways in which the government tries to implement the equality that guaranteed in the constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Through laws</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Through government programmes or schemes to help unprivileged groups.</b></li> </ul>
8	<p>Who have been employed to cook the food under midday meal scheme?  <b>Dalit women have been employed for this purpose.</b></p>
9	<p>What was the condition of the African-Americans in the United States of America prior to 1950s?  <b>Prior to 1950's, the African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in USA and denied equality.</b></p>
10	<p>Which was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme?  <b>Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme of midday meal.</b></p>
11	<p>What do you mean by 'dignity'?  <b>Dignity refers to the thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.</b></p>
<b>V.</b>	<b>Answer in brief:-</b>
12	<p>Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The Indian constitution recognizes all persons as equals.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognized as equal.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognized.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>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.</b></li> </ul>
13	<p>Who are the Dalits?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>The term Dalit means 'broken'.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Dalit is a term that the so-called lower castes use to address themselves.</b></li> <li>✓ <b>By using this word Dalits, lower castes were always discriminated.</b></li> </ul>
14	<p>What are the major provisions put forth by the Indian Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Every person is equal before the law.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, race, caste, place of birth or whether they are female or male.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Untouchability has been abolished.</b></li> </ul>