



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
MIDDLE SECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ON EQUALITY  
WORKSHEET NO - 2**



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS/SEC: VII \_\_\_ ROLL NO:\_\_\_ DATE:\_\_\_ / \_\_\_/20\_\_\_

S.NO

**I FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. a. \_\_\_\_\_ is the key feature of democracy.
2. b. When people are treated unequally, their \_\_\_\_\_ is violated.
3. c. The Indian \_\_\_\_\_ recognises every person as equal.
4. d. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in India that protect every person's right to be
5. treated equally.
6. e. It is only when people begin to believe that every person deserves to be
7. treated with dignity , \_\_\_\_\_ can be established in a democratic society.
8. f. Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian constitution prohibit discrimination on grounds of
9. religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth.
- 10.g. Midday meal programme has helped increase the enrolment and attendance of \_\_\_\_\_ children in school.

**II NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

1. a. The idea of Universal adult franchise is based on this principle. \_\_\_\_\_
2. b. One of the most common inequalities seen in India. \_\_\_\_\_
3. c. The corner stone of Indian democracy and we are represented in it through
4. our elected representative. \_\_\_\_\_
5. d. Book written by Om Prakash Valmiki, which talks about his experiences of
6. growing up as a Dalit boy. \_\_\_\_\_
7. e. The first Indian state to start midday meal scheme. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.

**III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 POINTS:**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise? How can you say that it is based on the idea of equality?                  | <b>2</b> |
| 2. Mention two ways in which the government has tried to implement the principle of equality guaranteed in the constitution. | <b>2</b> |
| 3. Write a note on mid-day meal scheme.  | <b>2</b> |

MARKS

**IV ANSWER IN THREE POINTS:**

4. What are the positive effects of the midday meal scheme?

3

**V ANSWER IN FOUR POINTS:**

5. State the provisions in the Constitution that recognizes the principles of equality.

4

**DR. B R AMBEDKAR**

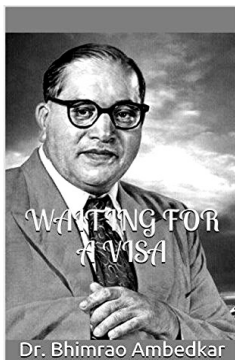


The importance of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar in Indian polity cannot be overstated. **Economist, educationist and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar fought all his life to remove discrimination, degradation and deprivation from the society**

The Mahad satyagraha of 1927 was one of the defining moments in Ambedkar's political thought and action. Held in the small town of Mahad in Maharashtra, this satyagraha was held three years prior to Gandhi's Dandi march. While salt was at the centre of Gandhi's campaign, drinking water was at the core of Ambedkar's crusade.

By leading a group of Dalits to drink water from Chavadar lake in Mahad, Ambedkar didn't just assert the right of Dalits to take water from public water sources, he sowed the seeds of Dalit emancipation.

In his famous quote, he said, **"We are not going to the Chavadar Tank to merely drink its water. We are going to the tank to assert that we too are human beings like others. It must be clear that this meeting has been called to set up the norm of equality."**



A 20-page autobiographical story written by Ambedkar in 1935-36 (after his return from America and Europe), **'Waiting for a Visa'** is a book that draws from his experiences with untouchability, starting from his childhood. The book is used as a textbook in the Columbia University.

