

UNIT: 1 EQUALITY

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: Social (Civics)

I. Choose the correct answer

- Which one of the following does not come under Equality?
 - Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
 - Right to contest in the election.
 - All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
 - Showing inequality between rich and poor.**
- Which one of the following comes under political Equality?
 - Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.**
 - Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
 - All are equal before the law.
 - Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.
- In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____
 - 21
 - 18**
 - 25
 - 31
- Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____
 - Natural inequality
 - Manmade inequality**
 - Economic inequality
 - Gender inequality
- In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year
 - 1981
 - 1971**
 - 1991
 - 1961

II. Fill in the blanks

- Civil equality implies equality of all before Low.

2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article 14 to 18
3. Right to contest in the election is a Political Right.
4. Equality means, absent of Social privileges.

III. Give short answer

1. What is Equality?

Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristics, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

All human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without any limitations.

Women were not given equal rights and they were considered as weak as compared to men and they were placed in a secondary position to men. They should be treated equally.

3. What is civil Equality?

Civil Equality:

Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens. There should not be any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed.

Equal rights should be available to all the persons and nobody should be denied enjoyment of any rights.

IV. Answer in detail

1 Write about the importance of Equality.

- ❖ Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.
- ❖ The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.
- ❖ The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

2. What is political Equality?

- ❖ Political includes
 - Right to vote
 - Right to hold public Office
 - Right to criticize the government
- ❖ Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life. In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained 18 years of age without any discriminations.

- ❖ Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election in India. Right to criticize the government is also very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations.
- ❖ The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles from 14-18.

- Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.
- Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
- Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to Public employment.
- Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability.
- Article 18 – abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.