

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI

## Struggles for Equality Class 7 Extra Questions Social Science Civics Chapter 9

NCERT Extra Questions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 9 Struggles for Equality

Prelude

Question 1.

What does the Indian Constitution recognise? What does it state?

Answer:

- The Indian constitution recognises all Indians as equal before the law.
- It states that no person can be discriminated against because of his religion, sex, caste or whether he is rich or poor.
- All adults in India have the equal right to vote during elections.
- This 'power over the ballot box' has been used by people to elect or replace their representatives.

Question 2.

Why does the feeling of equality that the ballot box provides not extend to the most people's lives?

Answer:

The feeling of equality that the ballot box provides does not extend to most people's lives. The following reasons are responsible for this:

- The increasing privatisation of health services and the neglect of government hospitals have made it difficult for most poor people like Kanta, Hakim Sheikh and Aman to get good quality healthcare.
- A small juice seller does not have the resources to compete with all of the major companies who sell branded drinks through expensive advertising.
- Farmers like Swapna do not have sufficient resources to grow cotton and so have to take a loan from the traders to grow their crops. This forces them to sell their cotton at a lower price.
- Melani like the millions of domestic workers across the country, is forced to endure the insults and hardships of working as a domestic help because she has no resources to set up something on her own.

Question 3.

State the main reasons why people do not have equality.

Answer:

- Poverty.
- Lack of resources.
- Discrimination on the basis of religion, caste and sex.
- Lack of dignity and respect for certain communities.

Question 4.

Are people discriminated on the basis of religion, caste or gender?

Answer:

Sometimes religion, caste or gender leads to inequality. The Ansaris had the resources to pay the rent but were not able to find apartment on rent. People were reluctant due to their religion.

- Om Prakash Valmiki had to sweep the the school yard because he was Dalit
- Women's work is considered less valuable than men's work.
- All these discriminations were social, cultural or gender based Most of the times poverty, lack of dignity or respect for certain communities comes together. It becomes difficult to identify where one ends and other begins.
- Dalit, Adivasi or Muslim girls drop out of schools. This is the combined effect of lack of resources, poverty or social discrimination.