

Revision Notes

Class – 7 Social Science Political Science

Chapter 1 - On Equality

1. Equal voting rights

In a democratic country like India, all adults, regardless of their religious beliefs, education level, caste, rich or poor, can vote. This is called the universal adult franchise, and it is an important aspect of all democracies. The idea of universal suffrage for adults is based on the idea of equality.

2. Other types of equality

In addition to poverty, Indians also experience inequality based on the caste system.

3. Recognition of Dignity

When people are treated unequal, their dignity is violated. Dignity is a person's right to be valued and respected for himself and to be treated ethically.

4. Equality in Indian Democracy

The Constitution of India recognizes that all people are equal. This means that all people in the country, including men and women of all caste, religious, tribal, educational and economic backgrounds, are considered equal.

- The recognition of equality includes the following constitutional provisions:
 - ❖ All are equal before the law.
 - ❖ No one shall be discriminated against because of religion, race, caste, place of birth, or male or female.
 - ❖ Everyone can enter all public places.
 - ❖ The untouchables have been abandoned.

5. Government steps to achieve equality

The two ways in which the government has tried to achieve equality guaranteed by the constitution are:

- ❖ First pass the law
- ❖ Second pass a government plan or plan

One of the government steps includes a lunch plan.

6. Equality in other democracies

- ❖ In many democracies around the world, equality remains a key issue in community struggles.
- ❖ For example, in the United States of America, African Americans whose ancestors were slaves brought over from Africa continue to describe their lives today as fundamentally unequal. They are treated extremely unequally in the United States and have passed private laws on their right to equality.
- ❖ The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or national origin. He also stated that all schools will be open to

African American children and that they will no longer need to attend separate schools created specifically for them.