

# CLASS NOTES

Class: VII

Topic: History Ch. 1. Tracing changes through thousand years.

Subject: Social Science

**Q.1. Who was considered a “foreigner” in the past?**

**Ans:**

The term foreigner was used to refer to any stranger who arrived for some work for a short time and was not a part of that society.

**Q.4. List some of the technological changes associated with this period.**

**Ans:**

Some of the technological changes are:

- Use of Persian wheel in irrigation.
- Use of spinning wheel in weaving.
- Use of firearms in combats (battles).

**Q.5. What were some of the major religious developments during this period?**

**Ans:** some of the major religious developments were:-

- People started worship of new deities.
- Rulers helped in construction of temples.
- Importance of Brahmins, the priest class grows.
- Brahmins and Emperor used Sanskrit language.
- Merchants and migrants brought holy Quran with them.

**Q.6. In what ways has the meanings of the term ‘Hindustan’ changed over the centuries?**

**Ans:**

- In 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, Minhaj-i-Siraj used the ‘Hindustan’ for the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganges and Yamuna.
- In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Amir Khusrau used this term in his poems.
- In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Babur used the term to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.
- Today the term Hindustan did not carry the political and national meanings as we use it.

**Q.7. How were the affairs of Jatis regulated?**

**Ans:**

- Jatis were grouped as per their backgrounds and occupations which their family carried on.
- Jatis or sub caste varied according to the power influence and resources controlled by their members.
- Jati panchayats were responsible for enforcing rules and regulations for them.

**Q.8. What does the term pan-regional mean?**

**Ans:**

- By 700 A.D many regions possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics.
- Pan-regional means spanning diverse regions and empire comprises of the area of many smaller region or kingdoms.
- Pan regional empire developed in different dynasties for examples Khaljis, Tughlugs etc.





# CLASS NOTES

Class: VII

Topic: On Equality  
Questions & Answers

Subject: Social and Political Life - II

## NCERT SOLUTION

Answer the following questions:[To be written in copy]

**Q1. In a democracy why is Universal Adult Franchise important ?**

Ans1. In a democracy, the Universal Adult Franchise is important because of the following reasons:

1. It is based on the idea of equality.
2. It means that all the adult citizens, i.e. those who are 18 years and above, have the right to vote irrespective of their socioeconomic backgrounds.
3. It does not discriminate people on the basis of social or economic backgrounds.

**Q2. Re-read the box on Article 15 and state two ways in which this Article addresses inequality?**

Ans2. The two ways are

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to
  - a. Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment
  - b. The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public recreation maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

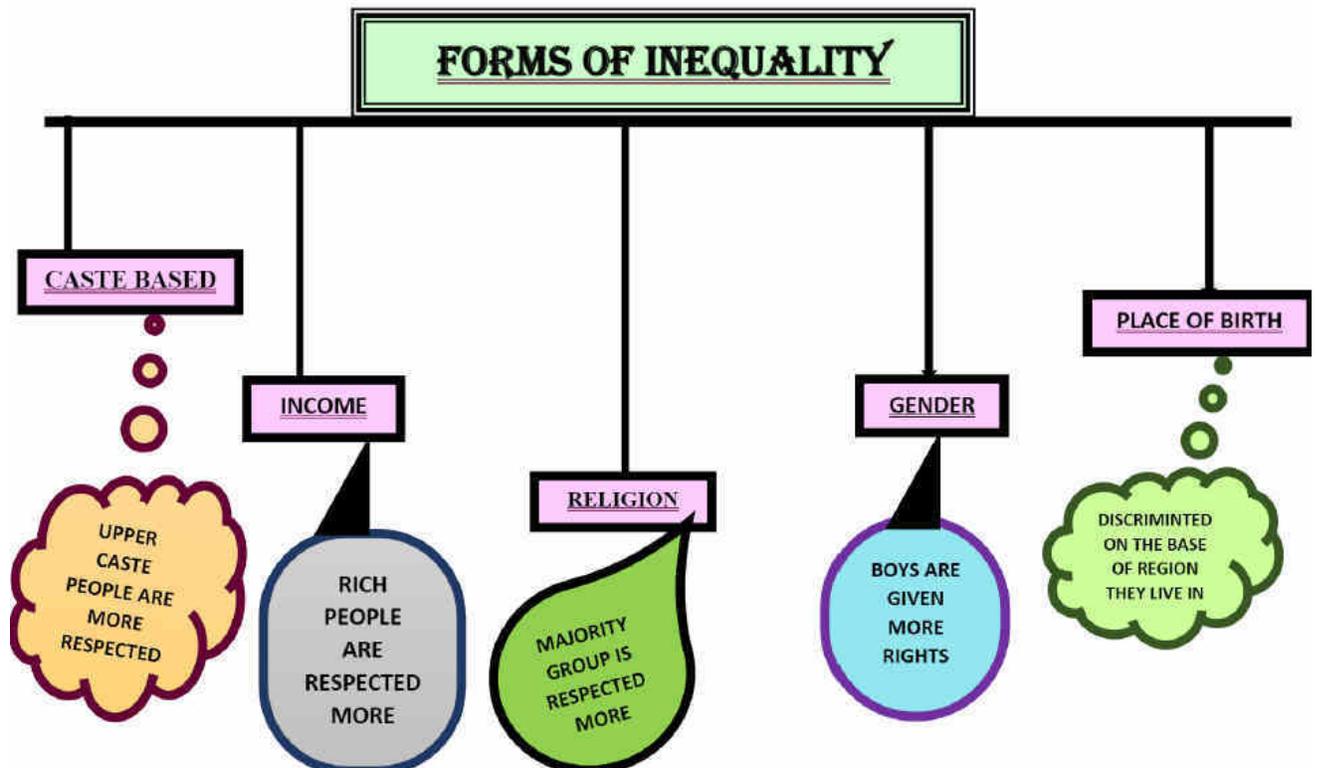
**Q3. In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Ansaris?**

Ans3. Omprakash Valmiki's experience was similar to that of Ansaris in the following ways:

1. The dignity of both the persons was violated.
2. Both of them had to suffer unequal treatment because they belonged to a different caste and religion.
3. Both of them were not given an equal opportunity.

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Q4. What do you understand by the term “all persons are equal before the law”? Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

Ans4. “All persons are equal before law” means that every person from the president of the country to a person like Kanta has to obey the same laws.

This is important in a democracy to preserve the true nature of a democratic society where everyone is given equal recognition and provided with equal opportunities.

#### Extra Questions:

Q1. Mention the provisions written in the constitution that gives recognition to equality.

Ans. a) Article -14 of the Indian constitution provide equality before law to every person.

b) Article -15 says no person can be discriminated on the basis of their religion, race , gender, caste, place of birth etc.

(c) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.

(d) Untouchability has been abolished.

**Q2. Write two ways in which the government has to implement equality.**

Ans2. The two ways are-

- i) By making laws
- ii) Through government programs and schemes to help disadvantaged communities.

**Q3. What is the mid-day meal program? List three benefits of the program?**

Ans3. It refers to the program introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked food.

Benefits:

- i) It has helped to increase the enrollment and attendance of poor children in the school.
- ii) It has reduced caste prejudices as children of upper and lower caste eat the meal together.
- iii) It has also helped to reduce the hunger of poor children.

**Q4. What is Joothan?**

Ans4. Joothan is an autobiography of a famous Dalit writer Omprakash Valmiki.

**Q5. Why people do not consider Dalit as equal, even though law says it ?**

Ans5. This is because of attitudes change very slowly. It is only when people begin to believe that no one is inferior, and that every person deserves to be treated with dignity, that present attitudes can change.

**Q6. What is known as the Civil Rights Movements?**

Ans6. A movement took place in USA in the late 1950s to push for equal rights for African-Americans. This movement later came to be known as Civil Rights Movements.

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