

4. Democratic is the form of government in our country.
 5. A revival or 'rebirth' of cultural awareness and learning that took place during the 14th and 15th centuries.
- E. 1. Midday meal is a scheme that the Indian government runs to promote social equality. Students of all castes take the meal together, and often Dalit women are employed to cook the meal.
2. Democracy stands for the following principles :
 - (a) People are powerful. They elect their government, control it, and remove it from power.
 - (b) Elections are held at periodic intervals.
 - (c) More than one political party contests elections.
 - (d) Equality is the basis of democracy.
 3. All Indian citizens are socially equal before the state this means that the state cannot stop any citizen from doing a government job, studying in a government institutions.
 4. Social inequalities is also in other democratic countries. There is still some discrimination against African- Americans in the USA. The discrimination based on race, colour, religion or national origin is also take place in democratic countries across the world.

Remaining
of chapter
20

21

S.S.T
class-7

How Our States are Governed. ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. The upper house is called the Vidhan Parishad.
2. Governor is legislature at the state level.
3. The members of the Vidhan Parishad are known as MLC.
- B. 1. Members of the Legislative Assembly
2. Members of the Parliament.
3. Members of the Legislative Council.

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. (ii); 2. (ii); 3. (ii); 4. (i)
- B. 1. Second; 2. Vidhan Parishad; 3. Five; 4. Prime Minister;
- C. 1. Unicameral; 2. Speaker; 3. Vidhan Parishad; 4. Vidhan Sabha; 5. Law
- D. 1. A bicameral state legislature in India consist of two houses.
2. Yes, Vidhan Sabha have a fixed term.
3. The members elected to the Vidhan Sabha by the people who form the government
4. A proposal to pass a new law or to change an existing one is called a bill.
5. The speaker presides over the Vidhan Sabha. Deputy speaker presides in his absence.
- E. 1. If no political party is able to win a majority of seats in the Vidhan Sabha after