

Example : "Fair-skinned people are superior to dark-skinned people".

2. Discrimination means to make a distinction between people on the basis of class, race, religion, gender, age, etc., without regard to individual merit. Diversity and inequality are two sources of discrimination.
3. The lowest castes, were called untouchables. They were not allowed to draw water from public wells or to enter temples, schools, etc.
4. The caste system affects the social discrimination based on the diversity of occupation. Under this system, people doing different kinds of work were placed in different castes.

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Our Government ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. We need for a government to ensure that people cooperate with each other.
2. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- B. 1. Right to express their views, Right to criticize the government
2. Legislature, Executive

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. (iii); 2. (i); 3. (iii);
- B. 1. Central government; 2. Monarchy; 3. Emmeline Pankhurst; 4. Election
- C. 1. ✓; 2. ✓; 3. ✗; 4. ✗; 5. ✓;
- D. 1. Suffragette; 2. Legislature; 3. Representative democracy; 4. Judiciary; 5. Union government
- E. 1. Government is an important element of the state. Government is needed to ensure that people cooperate with each other.
2. Central government, state government and local self government are the main types of government.
3. The legislature makes law.
4. When all adult people, regardless of their caste, religion and economic condition, are given the right to vote, is known as universal adult franchise.
- F. 1. We have government of India at three levels. The central government, the state government, and local self-government are three levels.
2. People do not directly rule in a country with a democratic government. Some people are the representatives of the people, and so, they take decision on behalf of the people. This pattern of rule is known as representative democracy.
3. The important organs of government are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

The Legislature : The law making body of the government is known as legislature.

The Executive : The executives is that organ of the government which implements laws.