

**CLASS 7<sup>th</sup>**  
**CIVICS CHATER- 1, WORKSHEET**

- A 1. Governor is the head of the state.
2. Rosa Parks was an African- American civil rights activist.
3. Democracy is a form of government which people elect their own representatives.
4. The author of Jhoothan a Dalit's life is Om Prakash Valmiki.
5. Franchise means that all citizens of a country have the right to vote.
6. Democratic Government gives maximum freedom to its people.
7. In every 5 years once we have elections in India.

- B.1. Poverty
2. Mahar caste
3. Om Prakash Valmiki
4. 18 years

C 1. This is important in a democracy so as to preserve the true nature of a democratic society where everyone's dignity is respected.

2. Religious discrimination involves treating a person unfavorably because of his or her religious beliefs.

3. The main object of MDM is to address the issues of hunger and education in school by serving hot cooked meal.

4. The constitution recognizes every person equal before the law which means that law is supreme and all people are equal.

5. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as "government of the people, by the people, for the people".

6. Dalit is a name for the people belonging to the lowest caste in India.

7. This statement means that girl's education since very early times has been neglected in India. For example female child is considered as a liability and property of others so they are trained for household work only.

8. The party which wins the majority of seats in the election is known as ruling party. The opposition is formed by a party that does not have the support of majority of seats in election.

D. 1. Rosa Parks Bus incident marked the beginning of American Civil Rights Movements. The outcomes of this movement were:

- It banned discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.
- All schools were opened to African-American children also.

2. Two programmes which promote equality in India are:

- a. Midday Meal Scheme:-It involves the provision for free lunch on working days for all children in primary and upper primary classes.
- b. Equal Opportunities in private schools:- Under this opportunity government made it mandatory for private school to reserve a minimum number for the children belonging to the economically backward group.

3. The main provisions given under article 15 are:

- a. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth.
- b. It permits the state to make special provisions for women and children.
- c. It permits the special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes and STs and SCs.
- d. It permits that all citizens of the country can visit to all public places and use all public properties.

4. The main significance of the right to equality is that it abolishes untouchability and gives equal rights to all and it generates liberty of expression, speech and education etc.

6. A coalition government is the one in which two or more parties cooperate to form an alliance. This occurs when no party gets a clear majority of votes in the election.