

Grade VI

Lesson 4. Key Elements of Democratic Government

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. South Africa is located in the continent of
a. Asia b. Africa c. Latin America d. none of these
2. Majority of South African population is
a. White b. Brown c. black d. none of these
3. In India elections are held after
a. 6 years b. 5 years c. 4 years d. none of these
4. Kaveri dispute is between Tamil Nadu and
a. Kerala b. Karnataka c. both of these d. none of these
5. The fight of justice in India was led by
a. Ambedkar b. Lore Clive c. both of these d. none of these

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. b	5.a
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II. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The leader of the African National Congress was
a. Nelson Mandela b. Vinni Mandela c. Yasser Arafat d. Kofi Annan.
2. South Africa became a democratic country in the year
a. 1950 b. 1970 c. 1984 d. 1994
3. In India, the government is elected for the period of
a. Two years b. Three years c. Five years d. Six years
4. The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are
a. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu b. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
c. Kerala and Tamil Nadu d. Odisha and Kolkata
5. Which of the following dams is used for irrigation in Karnataka?
a. Hirakud dam b. Tehri dam c. Bhakra dam d. Krishna Sagar dam

1. a	2. d	3. c	4. a	5. d
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III. Multiple Choice Questions

- Who was shocked after hearing the story of earlier South Africa?
a. Maya Naidoo b. Maya's mother c. Hector d. None of these
- What does Apartheid mean?
a. Allowed b. Separation c. Not allowed d. All of these
- How were people of South Africa divided before independence?
a. White people b. Black people c. Coloured races d. All of these
- What was the state of ambulances for black people in South Africa?
a. Fully equipped b. Not equipped c. Both a and b d. None of these
- What is the official language of South Africa?
a. Zulu b. Hindi c. Sanskrit d. English
- When was Hector killed by the police bullets?
a. On 30 April 1966 b. On 30 April 1976 c. On 30 April 1986 d. On 30 April 1996
- Who was the leader of African National Congress?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Nelson Mandela c. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Bill Clinton
- When did Africa become democratic country?
a. 1947 b. 1948 c. 1984 d. 1994
- For how many years does the Indian Government elect?
a. 5 years b. 7 years c. 10 years d. 15 years
- If a government wants to be in power than it has to be
a. reelected by the people b. can extend its period c. both a and b d. none of these
- If a country's people are alert and interested in how country is run, that country will be
a. stronger b. weaker c. remain same d. none of these
- Which issue can become a source of conflict between states?
a. Rivers b. Roads c. Transports d. None of these
- The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the water of river?
a. Yamuna b. Ganga c. Mahanadi d. Cauvery

I. Match the following

1. Unfair treatment	a. Dharna
2. White Settlers	b. Elections
3. Keep government under check	c. Apartheid
4. Protect	d. Girls

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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II. Match the following

1. Untouchability	a. Through voting
2. Equality and justice	b. Black
3. Afrikaans	c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Hector Pieterse	d. Whites
5. People elect leaders to represent them	e. Key elements of democracy

1. c	2. e	3. d	4. b	5. a
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I. True or False

1. Strike is a way of participation.
2. Africa is close to Antarctica.
3. Daughters in India have a right to equal inheritance in father's property.

1. True	2. False	3. True
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II. True or False

1. Non-whites could vote in South Africa before 1994.
2. It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country.

3. Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our Constitution.
4. Apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990.
5. In our society boys and girls are valued equally.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?**

We need the government to find solutions to several disputes and conflicts because it is trusted to adopt an impartial role and impart justice which is the prime duty of the government.

2. **What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?**

The government ensure that nobody is discriminated against and all are equal in the eye of the law. For this, the government has passed many laws for the upliftment of the poor and the down-trodden.

3. **Read through the chapter and discuss some of the key ideas of a democratic government. Make a list. For example, all people are equal.**

The key ideas of democratic government are: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom to elect democratic representatives, universal adult franchise, impartial justice and equality, etc.

4. **What are the various methods of participation in a democracy?**

The various ways of participation in a democracy are election, dharna, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.

5. **What are the various forms of mass media?**

The various forms of mass media are TV, newspaper, magazines, etc.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Where is South Africa? What was its composition?

The continent of South Africa is very close to the Asian subcontinent. In the far south is located the country of South Africa. For over nearly six decades in the later part of 20th century, the country was in the news for the practice of apartheid or racial discrimination. There were several other races apart from the African who lived there. It included Indians and other Europeans who came here as traders, workers and settlers.

2. What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?

There are many ways in which people participate in the process of government. The most common method is to elect their representatives through voting, through general and regular elections. Apart from these, people can also keep a check on the running of the government through dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns and other forms of protests.

3. What role does media play in a democracy?

Mass media like TV, newspapers, magazines and other agencies also play a major role in highlighting public issues and moulding public opinion.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What were the problems faced by people of South Africa? How did apartheid come to an end in South Africa?

- i. In South Africa, the majority population is of blacks.
- ii. But the best land in the country was reserved for the white people, and the non-whites had to live on the worst available land.
- iii. Blacks were not allowed to vote, neither allowed to use the same hospitals, same schools, same beaches or same restaurants.
- iv. Nelson Mandela who led the struggle or movement under African National Congress, fought against apartheid.
- v. Finally they succeeded and in 1994 South Africa became a democratic country.

2. How is electoral participation necessary for a democracy?

- i. For a successful democracy, participation takes place through voting in elections.
- ii. People elect their representatives for a fixed term.
- iii. In India, this term is for 5 years.
- iv. General elections are a vital method of keeping a check on the government and upholding the virtues of exercising its power.

3. What are other ways of participation in a democracy?

- i. In addition to elections, there are several other methods by which people can exercise control over the government.
- ii. They can take an active part or keen interest in the working of or criticizing the government when required.
- iii. Dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns and other forms of protests are used by people to put forward their views to make the government aware of steps to be taken for public welfare.

4. How does election and social movement make democracy strong?

India is the world's largest democracy. People are allowed freedom to vote, freedom of speech and freedom of assembling peacefully. All adult citizens cast their secret ballot on the basis of the principle of UAF. Freedom of assembly allows people to organize collectively into a social movement. Through these movements, people take active interest in how the country is run and are often united in their struggle for their rights. Social movements like the movement for a Lokpal Bill (2011) in India make democracy strong and flawless

5. Why do conflicts take place? Why and how are they resolved?

In any country problems may result in conflicts. There may arise a situation when two people or two groups feel that they are not being treated fairly or are being treated fairly are being discriminated on grounds of culture, region, religion, economic background, cast, race, etc. The government role in resolving conflicts. In a common style, it is the governments's and brings about a compromise on the issue. Conflicts exist in every society and need to be solved amicably to maintain amity in society.

6. How are equality and justice two pillars of democracy?

Equality and Justice are two different sides of the same coin and are inseparable in a democracy. Proper justice can be delivered only if all are treated equally. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, the pioneer of Indian Dalits or untouchables. Women were treated as inferior and they were denied father's property. Laws were made to abolish untouchability which is now a punishable

offence. Likewise, the Hindu Marriage Act provides equal inheritance right to daughters in their father's property.

Special provisions may also have to be made for the underprivileged, minorities, weaker sections, justice and equality without which democracy would remain meaningless and directionless.

7. How have rivers emerged as a source of conflict in recent times?

i. The water flowing between two states or countries can lead to a conflict.

ii. For example, a river begins from state 'A' flows through 'E' and culminates in state 'C' States fight over sharing of water flowing in these rivers.

iii. In India, two states, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been logged in a conflict over sharing of water of Kaveri River for over past 30 years.

iv. It led to creation of a tribunal to see sharing of river water.



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