

CLASS-6

Topic

SUB-CIVICS

Key Elements of A

L.No. - 04

Democratic Government

Q (1)

How would Maya's life be different in South Africa today?

Ans →

Maya would get equal status in society. She would get the equal voting right. She would use language of her choice. She would get a school where children from all classes, rich or poor, high or low, black or white study together.

Q (2)

What were the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?

Ans →

The various ways are:-

- (i) Through voting in elections people elect leaders of their choice.
- (ii) People participate and take interest in the working of the government.
- (iii) People stage charanas, hold rallies, strikes, and signature campaigns.
- (iv) They express their view.

Q. (3) Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?

Ans → Government maintains law and order. It consists of the representatives of all classes from all parts of the country. The government represents the country. All the disputes are solved by the government. A system without a government may face crisis and lawlessness.

Q. (4) What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?

Ans → The government makes laws and enforces them to abolish all sorts of discrimination. It makes provisions to provide equal facilities to all classes of people.

Q. (5) Read through the chapter and discuss some of the key ideas of a democratic government. Make a list. For example, all people are equal.

Ans → The key ideas of a democratic government are —

- (i) All people are equal before law.
- (ii) Abolition of discrimination.
- (iii) Abolition of untouchability.
- (iv) Equal status to all religions.
- (v) Equal opportunities for all the citizens.
- (vi) Justice to all.

## MCB

Q1 (i) Hector and his classmates wanted to learn their own language. What was their language?

Ans → Zulu

(ii) The leader of the African National Congress was ———

Ans → Nelson Mandela.

(iii) In India, the government is elected for the period of ———.

Ans → Five years.

(iv) The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are ———.

Ans → Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

(v) South Africa became a democratic country in the year ———.

Ans → 1994

## FACTS

- In South Africa, there live black people, whites and Indians.
- Blacks and colored people were not considered to be equal to whites.
- The African National Congress led the struggle against apartheid.
- Through voting in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
- Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts.

Q: ① What do you mean by apartheid?

Ans → Apartheid means separation of people on the basis of race.

Q ② Who was Hector? What did he want?

Ans. Hector was a non-white. He wanted to learn his own language Zulu.

Q ③ Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.

Ans → The African National Congress.

Q ④ What is the role of police when there is a chance of violence?

Ans → The police maintains law and order. The police try their best to ensure that violence does not take place.

Q ⑤ How did Dr. Ambedkar and many others like his view equality and justice?

Ans → They thought that justice can only be achieved when people are treated equally.

