

C. Answer the Following Question in 10 -20 words:

Q1. What do you understand by apartheid?

Answer: It was ***the name given*** to the ***system of racial discrimination*** that was ***practised in South Africa***. The blacks were not given the same rights as the white and were often ill-treated. The blacks were forced to do menial work while all the good opportunities were given to the white population.

Q2. Name three elements of a democratic government?

Answer: Three elements of democratic government are ***people's participation***, the ***resolution of conflict*** and ***equality*** and ***justice***.

Q3. Name three methods that people use to criticize the government.

Answer: The three methods that people use to criticize the government are:

- 1) ***Direct protest*** like take out ***rallies, dharma's, strikes*** and also ***organise signature campaigns***
- 2) Using ***media and news papers***
- 3) People ***participate into social movements*** that seek to challenge the government and its functioning.

Q4. What laws prohibits the practice of untouchability:

Answer: The government ***enforced, Untouchability Offenses ACT 1955***, to ***prohibit*** the practice of '***untouchability***' and made it punishable offence.

D. Answer the following questions In 50 -70 words:

Q1. How did the Apartheid Movement affect the white and black population of South Africa?

Answer: The words '***Apartheid***' means '***separateness***' in the ***Afrikaans language***. ***Before 1994, South Africa government which consist of white people, don't allowed black people to live with white people in the same neighbourhood and even prohibited black people to use common facilities.***

An **anti-apartheid** was started by **Nelson Mandela** and his party in **1960s**, finally in **1994** they succeed to **form democratic government in South Africa** and **apartheid was discontinued**.

Q2. List the ways in which people participate in a democratic government.

Answer: The people participate in a democratic government in two ways:

Before election by **casting their votes**

After election people can show **disagreement** regarding **government policies and decisions** by using any of these methods below:

- **Direct protest** like take out **rallies, dharna's, strikes** and also **organise signature campaigns**
- Using **media and news papers**
- People **participate into social movements** that seek to challenge the government and its functioning.

E. Answer the following questions in 80 -100 words:

Q1. Make a comparison between apartheid and untouchability.

Answer:

Apartheid	Untouchability
<p>(1) It was the name given to the system of racial discrimination that was practised in South Africa.</p> <p>(2) The blacks were not given the same rights as the white and were often ill-treated.</p> <p>(3) The blacks were forced to do menial work while all the good opportunities were given to the white population. Black and white lived in separate areas.</p> <p>(4) Apartheid ended in 1994 because of the efforts of Nelson Mandela.</p>	<p>(1) It is the practise of discriminating against people on the basis of their caste.</p> <p>(2) The lower castes were known as the untouchables and were prohibited from mixing with the upper castes.</p> <p>(3) They lived in separate areas, had different drinking wells and were forced to do menial work.</p> <p>(4) B. R. Ambedkar along with M. Gandhi fought for equal rights of the lower castes and succeeded in making untouchability a punishable offence.</p>

Q2. Do you think equality and justice are interrelated? Why?

Answer: If people are not treated equally in a democracy, they can seek justice from the government.

The constitution of India has made **provisions** to **provide equality and justice** to **all**. For example, **banning the practice of Untouchability**. **Before** banning untouchability, **certain group of individuals** were treated as **untouchables** and **were not allowed to mix with other sections of society**. They **could not go to temple to offer prayers, could not drink from the same well** as others and were **denied right to education**.

Women's earlier were **not allowed to vote** but **constitution allowed them to cast their vote** and participate in the governance of the country. **Government by commissioning women** in all **three services** of defence is further strengthening the equality and justice for women.

F. Think and Answer:

Q. Why do you think elections are required after a fixed period of years in every democracy?

Answer: Importance of Elections are an essential aspect of democracy. **Elections** are held after a **fixed period of time** to ensure the **smooth functioning** of the **democratic process**.

Accountability: By holding elections after a fixed period, **people** have the power **to remove elected representatives if** they are **not satisfied** with their **performance**.

Transparency: Elections ensure transparency in the democratic process. This ensures that the **people have trust in the democratic process** and that they have a **say in the governance of their country**.

Representation: Elections ensure that **all sections of society** are **represented** in the **government**. This ensures that all sections of society are represented in the government, and the **government is responsive** to the **needs and aspirations** of **all sections of society**.

Stability: Elections **provide stability to the government**. By holding elections after a fixed period, the government can **plan and implement policies** without **the fear of being removed** from **power prematurely**. This ensures that the **government** can work **towards long-term goals** without worrying about **short-term political considerations**.

