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I NAME THE FOLLOWING.

- a. The languages which were spoken by Blacks and Whites in South Africa.
- b. A group of people who led the struggle against apartheid.
- c. A well-known leader of African National Congress._____
- d. The language which Hector and his school students wanted to learn._____
- e. The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are.

_____ and _____ .

II FILL IN THE BLANKS.

a. South African people were divided into ______, _____, _____
and _______.

b. Nonwhites were not allowed to _____.

- c. The key idea of a democratic government is its commitment to_____ and
- d. The______ is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.
- e. In India, elections are held once in _____years.
- f. South Africa became a _____ country in 1994.
- g. _____too can become a source of conflict between states.
- h. Through ______ in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
- i. Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to
- j. In our society, there is a general tendency to value and care for the

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	child more than thechild.	
	k. The earlier practice of is now abolished by Article	
	17 of the constitution of India.	
III	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 POINTS.	
1.	What laws were imposed on the different races in South Africa?	2
2.	What is Apartheid?	2
3.	Why is voting important in a democracy?	2
4.	State the different ways through which people can participate in the process of government.	2
5.	What role is played by the police in a country?	2
IV	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 3 POINTS.	
6.	How can rivers become a source of conflict in a country?	3
v	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 4 POINTS.	
7.	How is the power of the government checked through elections?	4

8. Why do conflicts occur in a country? What do these lead to?

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