

From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments

A. Tick the correct option:

1. (b) Raksha, Palana and Yogakshema
2. (c) People
3. (c) Making laws
4. (c) Abraham Lincoln

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Government | 3. democratic |
| 2. monarchy | 4. dictator |

C. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A government is a group of people who make decisions and manage the affairs of a country.
2. A king or queen.
3. India has a democratic government,
4. The people of India (citizens).

D. Short Answer Type Questions

Ans 1. The main purpose of a government is to maintain law and order, protect people, provide essential services and ensure the well-being of the citizens.

Ans 2.

- In a democracy, leaders are elected by the people and power lies with the citizens.
- In a monarchy, a king or queen rules, usually by birth, and people have little or no say.

Ans 3.

- Legislature: Makes laws
- Executive: Implements laws
- Judiciary: Interprets laws and settles disputes

Ans 4.

- Upper House (Rajya Sabha): Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and members are indirectly elected i.e. by state legislatures. It represents the states.
- Lower House (Lok Sabha): Lok Sabha is a temporary body and the members are directly elected by the people. It represents the citizens.

E. Long Answer Type Questions

Ans 1.

- Monarchy: Ruled by a king or queen, power usually inherited. Example: United Kingdom (constitutional monarchy), Saudi Arabia (absolute monarchy).
- Democracy: Government where people elect their leaders. Example: India, USA.
- Dictatorship: One person holds absolute power and rules without public consent. Example: North Korea.
- Theocracy: Government run by religious leaders. Example: Iran.
- Democracy is considered most participatory, while monarchy and dictatorship limits people's role.

Ans 2. The government has three organs: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

- Legislature: Makes laws for the country (Parliament)

- Executive: Implements and enforces the laws (President, Prime Minister, Ministers).
- Judiciary: Interprets the laws, ensures justice, solves disputes (Courts).
- These organs work independently but together ensures smooth governance.

Ans 3. Key features of a democratic government are:

- Democracy is based on free and fair elections.
- It ensures equality and protects citizen's rights.
- The rule of law applies equally.
- Government is accountable to the people.
- It is considered the best form because it gives people power, ensures justice, and promotes fairness.

Ans 4. Separation of power means dividing government power among legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

- Legislature makes laws, executive enforces them, Judiciary interprets them.
- Each organ works independently.
- It creates a system of checks and balances.
- This system prevents misuse of power and protects democracy.