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From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Governments

Section A: Fill in the blanks.

- _____ ancient Indian text provides guidance on the duties of rulers
- The _____ is the branch of government responsible for enforcing laws.
- In a _____ monarchy, the king's power is limited by a constitution or laws.
- India follows a _____ form of democracy.
- The Indian Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the _____.
- A _____ ensures that laws are followed and justice is delivered.
- In a _____ democracy, the President is elected by the people and functions independently.
- _____ is a system of government where the king or queen has complete control.
- The right to vote for all adults is known as _____ adult franchise.
- In an oligarchy, power is held by a _____ group of people.

Section B: Match the following.

A	B	Ans.
a. India	i. Presidential Democracy	a. _____
b. Saudi Arabia	ii. Theocracy	b. _____
c. Iran	iii. Constitutional Monarchy	c. _____
d. USA	iv. Parliamentary Democracy	d. _____
e. UK	v. Absolute Monarchy	e. _____

Section C: Choose the correct option and tick (✓) the right answer.

- Who described democracy as "government of the people, by the people, for the people"?

a. Mahatma Gandhi	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. B.R. Ambedkar	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Abraham Lincoln	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Aristotle	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which country is known for its strict dictatorship and lack of democratic elections?

a. India	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. North Korea	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which leader ruled Germany during World War II and led a fascist regime?

a. Hitler	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Mussolini	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Stalin	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Idi Amin	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. In Iran, who holds the highest political and religious authority?
- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Parliament | <input type="text"/> | b. Military | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Citizens | <input type="text"/> | d. Islamic clerics | <input type="text"/> |
5. Which country is governed through free and fair elections by its people?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. Saudi Arabia | <input type="text"/> | b. India | <input type="text"/> |
| c. North Korea | <input type="text"/> | d. Vatican City | <input type="text"/> |
6. What is the role of the executive in a government?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Implement laws | <input type="text"/> | b. Interpret laws | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Make laws | <input type="text"/> | d. Elect judges | <input type="text"/> |
7. What does it mean when a country is sovereign?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Ruler's power is foreign | <input type="text"/> |
| b. Power is divided | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Power is independent and supreme | <input type="text"/> |
| d. Military rule | <input type="text"/> |
8. Which ancient Indian republic had elected leaders?
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Magadha | <input type="text"/> | b. Kalinga | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Maurya | <input type="text"/> | d. Vajji (Vṛjji) | <input type="text"/> |
9. In India, how often are general elections held for the Lok Sabha?
- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| a. 5 years | <input type="text"/> | b. 10 years | <input type="text"/> |
| c. 6 years | <input type="text"/> | d. 12 years | <input type="text"/> |
10. Which king was praised in the historical writings of Kalhaṇa for his sense of justice?
- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a. Ashoka | <input type="text"/> | b. Chandrāpīḍa | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Bimbisara | <input type="text"/> | d. Harsha | <input type="text"/> |
11. Which country became a democracy in 2008?
- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| a. Nepal | <input type="text"/> | b. India | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Kenya | <input type="text"/> | d. Brazil | <input type="text"/> |
12. In which year did women in Switzerland gain the right to vote?
- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| a. 1950 | <input type="text"/> | b. 1971 | <input type="text"/> |
| c. 1965 | <input type="text"/> | d. 1980 | <input type="text"/> |

Section D: Write T for True and F for False in the box.

- All governments have the same parts and systems.
- In some regions of Greece, all people had the right to vote.
- The Lok Sabha is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

4. Most democracies have a constitution that outlines how the government works.
5. The judiciary in India is independent.
6. In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch has real executive power.
7. In a democracy, people choose representatives to govern them.
8. All governments across the world are formed through democratic elections.
9. In a representative democracy, citizens directly make decisions about laws and policies.
10. Theocracy is based on religious laws and leaders.

Section E: One Word Answer.

1. A person who is chosen to act or speak on behalf of someone else or a group: _____
2. A large painting made directly on a wall or ceiling: _____
3. A term is used to describe a government that is answerable to the people who elect it: _____
4. The Lower House of the Indian Parliament called: _____
5. The Upper House of the Indian Parliament called: _____
6. Name of the Tamil Nadu village where Chola-period inscriptions about elections were found: _____
7. A person who is legally owned by someone else and has no personal freedom: _____
8. A major problem in democracies that involves misuse of power: _____
9. A government ruled by a king or queen is called a: _____
10. A person who has supreme power or authority: _____

Section F: Answer the following questions.

1. What is democracy?

Ans. _____

2. What are the three main functions of a government?

Ans. _____

3. Why is direct democracy difficult to implement in large countries?

Ans. _____

4. What is the purpose of the judiciary in a democracy?

Ans. _____

5. What is a legislative function?

Ans. _____

6. What is a republic?

Ans. _____

7. What is the main difference between an absolute and a constitutional monarchy?

Ans. _____

8. Define the term dictatorship with an example.

Ans. _____

9. What is rajadharma and how was it significant in Indian monarchies?

Ans. _____

10. What ensures that a democratic government works for the people?

Ans. _____

Section G: Long Answer Questions.

1. What are the key differences between various types of governments?

Ans. _____

2. How did the Vajji Mahajanapada's governance contribute to early democratic ideas?

Ans. _____

3. What was the nature of monarchy in regions outside India?

Ans. _____

4. What is an absolute monarchy, and how does it function?

Ans. _____

5. How is a constitutional monarchy different from an absolute monarchy?

Ans. _____

Section H:: Assertion and Reasoning.

Instructions: For each pair, choose the correct option:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): Democracy is based on the principle of equality.

Reason (R): Every citizen has equal access to healthcare and education in all democracies.

Ans. _____

2. Assertion (A): An independent judiciary is essential in a democracy.

Reason (R): The judiciary is responsible for electing the government.

Ans. _____

3. Assertion (A): In a dictatorship, citizens can change their leaders through elections.

Reason (R): Dictatorship offers complete political freedom.

Ans. _____

4. Assertion (A): India follows a parliamentary democracy.

Reason (R): The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers are part of the legislature.

Ans. _____

5. Assertion (A): Absolute monarchs are bound by their council's decisions.

Reason (R): In absolute monarchies, laws are made by elected representatives.

Ans. _____

Answer

Section A: Fill in the blanks

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Arthashastra | 5. Rajya Sabha | 9. universal |
| 2. executive | 6. judiciary | 10. small |
| 3. constitutional | 7. presidential | |
| 4. parliamentary | 8. Absolute monarchy | |

Section B: Match the following

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. a – iv | 2. b – v | 3. c – ii | 4. d – i | 5. e – iii |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|

Section C: MCQs

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. c. Abraham Lincoln | 6. a. Implement laws | 10. b. Chandrapīḍa |
| 2. b. North Korea | 7. c. Power is independent and supreme | 11. a. Nepal |
| 3. a. Hitler | 8. d. Vajji (Vṛjji) | 12. b. 1971 |
| 4. d. Islamic clerics | 9. a. 5 years | |
| 5. b. India | | |

Section D: True or False

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True |
| 6. False | 7. True | 8. False | 9. False | 10. True |

Section E: One Word Answer

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Representative | 5. Rajya Sabha | 9. Monarchy |
| 2. Mural | 6. Uttaramerur | 10. sovereign |
| 3. Accountable | 7. Slave | |
| 4. Lok Sabha | 8. Corruption | |

Section F: Short Answer Questions

- Democracy is a form of government where people elect their representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
- Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.
- Because it is difficult to gather opinions and votes from every citizen in a large population.
- To ensure that laws are followed and justice is provided fairly.
- Making laws and framing policies.
- A form of government where the head of state is elected and not a hereditary monarch.
- Absolute monarchy gives full power to the ruler; constitutional monarchy limits the ruler's power through laws.
- A dictatorship is where one person rules with complete power, like Hitler in Nazi Germany.
- Rajadharma means the moral duty of kings to rule justly and ensure the welfare of people.
- Free and fair elections, accountability, and citizen participation.

Section G: Long Answer Questions

- The key differences between various types of governments lie in how power is obtained, distributed, and exercised.
 - In a democracy, power lies with the people who elect their leaders.
 - In a monarchy, power is hereditary and lies with the king or queen.
 - In a dictatorship, one person holds absolute power without being elected.
 - An oligarchy is ruled by a small group of powerful people.
 - A theocracy is governed based on religious laws by religious leaders.
- The Vajji Mahajanapada practiced a form of republican governance where decisions were made collectively by a council.
 - Leaders were elected rather than inheriting power.
 - Decision-making was participatory, involving debates and consultations.

- Assemblies held regular meetings to discuss important matters.
This early example of collective governance contributed to the idea that people could have a voice in political decisions and inspired democratic values in later societies.
- 3. In many regions outside India, monarchies were absolute in nature.
 - Kings and queens had complete control over law-making, military, and judiciary.
 - They often claimed divine authority and were not answerable to the people.
 - There were no elected bodies, and the monarch's word was law.

However, some monarchies gradually became constitutional, where a constitution limited their power and an elected parliament handled governance. The shift reflected growing demand for public participation in governance.
- 4. An absolute monarchy is a form of government in which the monarch holds total power over the state and its people.
 - The monarch makes laws, enforces them, and decides punishments.
 - There is no separation of powers or checks and balances.
 - Citizens have little to no say in governance.
 - Monarchs often claim to rule by divine right and are not accountable to anyone.

Saudi Arabia is a modern example of an absolute monarchy.
- 5. In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch is a ceremonial head, while real power lies with an elected parliament.
 - The monarch must follow the laws of the land.
 - Citizens enjoy democratic rights and elect representatives.
 - Examples include the United Kingdom and Japan.

In contrast, in an absolute monarchy, the monarch has unrestricted power, and citizens have limited rights.

 - The ruler is not accountable to anyone.
 - There is little to no democratic participation.

Thus, the key difference is who holds the power and how decisions are made.

Section H: Assertion and Reasoning

1. C. A is true, but R is false.
2. C. A is true, but R is false.
3. D. A is false, but R is false.
4. A. Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
5. D. A is false, but R is true.