

CIVICS

Chapter 3: What is Government?



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. The highest court of judgment is:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Courts
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 2. Who demanded that all adults whether they being rich or poor, educated or illiterate have the right to vote?

- (a) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi

Question 3. The local level relates to the:

- (a) Village, town or locality
- (b) State
- (c) Country

Question 4. Who makes the laws for the whole country?

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Local Government

Question 5. When did American women get the right to vote?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1931

Question 6. A mark is put on the finger to make sure that a person casts only _____

- (a) Three vote
- (b) One vote
- (c) No vote
- (d) Two vote

Question 7. What does the Government make for everyone to follow

- (a) Law
- (b) Rules



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(c) Decisions

(d) Relations

Question 8. Which of the following is not the way people express their views and government understand what actions they should take

(a) Rallies

(b) No vote

(c) Strikes

(d) Dharnas

Question 9. Democracy is a form of government chosen by the

(a) Minister

(b) People

(c) King

(d) President

Question 10. On which level does Indian government take decision to maintain peaceful relations with U.S.S.R

(a) Micro

(b) Central

(c) State

(d) Local

Question 11. Zimbabwe attain independence from whom?

(a) From White majority rule

(b) From White minority rule

(c) From Americans

(d) From British rule

Question 12. American women got the right to vote in_____.

(a) 1919

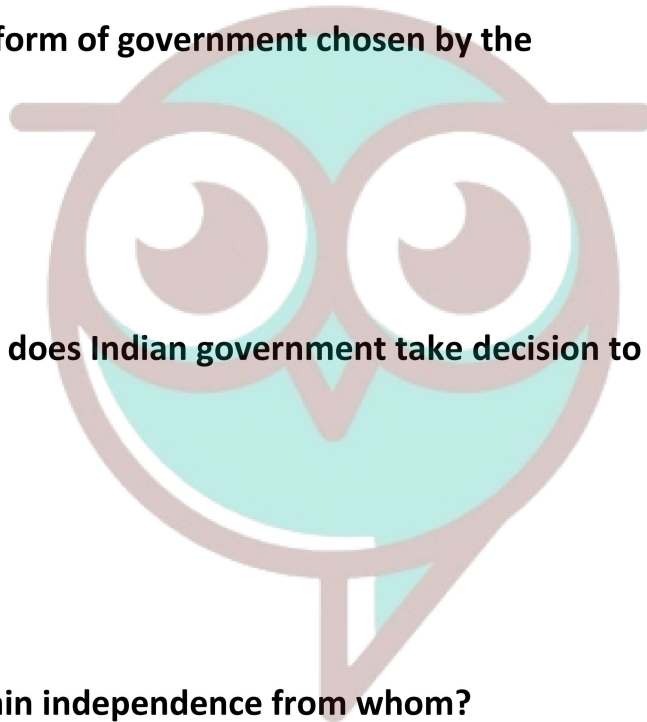
(b) 1920

(c) 1921

(d) 1922

Question 13. At which level does the government work?

(a) Internal and External



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(b) Micro and Macro

(c) Small and Big

(d) Local, state and national

Question 14. The citizens of the country have the right to approach the _____ if they feel there is violation of any law by an individual or by the government

(a) Lawyer

(b) Parliament

(c) Hospital

(d) Court

Question 15. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam in

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Odisha

(c) Karnataka

(d) Kerala

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. The government works at different levels: at the _____ level, at the level of the _____ and at the _____ level.
2. American women got the right to vote in _____.
3. In India, before Independence, only a small _____ was allowed to vote.
4. The suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. In Monarchy, kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
2. Women in the UK got to vote on the same terms as men some years later, in 1938.
3. Courts are also part of the government.
4. In their earliest forms governments allowed only women who owned property and were educated, to vote.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. How many level of government are there in our country?
2. What was Gandhiji's demand?
3. What happens if someone commits a crime?

4. What is universal adult franchise?
5. Write some examples of institutions that are part of the government.
6. What are the different levels of government?
7. What was the unfair practice according to Gandhiji?
8. According to Gandhiji's Young India, who should be given the right to vote?
9. Which type of government would you prefer to have in the place you live in? Why?
10. Why government needs to control resources and protect the territory of a country?

➤ Short Questions :

1. When a person can approach the court?
2. What do you mean by representative democracy?
3. Why do you think the government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?
4. Do you think it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them? Give two reasons for your answer.
5. "There was a time when governments did not allow women and the poor to participate in elections". Comment.

➤ Long Questions :

1. What are the functions of government?
2. What do you understand by the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.
3. Write a short note on district administration.
4. Gandhiji strongly believed that every adult in India should be given the right to vote. However, a few people don't share his views. They feel that illiterate people, who are mainly poor, should not be given the right to vote. What do you think? Do you think this would be a form of discrimination? Give five points to support your view and share these with the class.
5. Differentiate between democracy and monarchy forms of government.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (a) Supreme Court
2. (c) Mahatma Gandhi
3. (a) Village, town or locality

4. (b) Central Government
5. (b) 1920
6. (b) One vote
7. (a) Law
8. (a) Rallies
9. (b) People
10. (b) Central
11. (b) From White minority rule
12. (b) 1920
13. (d) Local, state and national
14. (d) Court
15. (c) Karnataka

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. local, state and national
2. 1920
3. minority
4. women

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. The government works at three different levels.
2. Gandhiji demanded that all adults should have the right to vote.
3. If there is a dispute or if someone has committed a crime we find people in a court.
4. Universal adult franchise means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.
5. Some examples of institutions that are part of the government: The Supreme Court, The Indian Railways and Bharat Petroleum.
6. The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level.

7. In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to vote. This was the unfair practice according to Gandhiji.
8. According to Gandhiji's Young India, all adults should be given the right to vote.
9. We would prefer to have a democratic government because it is a government by the people, for the people and of the people.
10. Government needs to control resources and protect the territory of a country so that people can feel secure.

➤ Short Answer :

11. If a person feels that a particular law is not being followed, for example, that they were not hired for a job because of their religion or caste, he or she may approach the court and claim that the law is not being followed.
12. In representative democracy people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.
13. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws to maintain peace and order in the society. With help of laws government establishes equality and justice in the society.
14. Yes, it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them because people understand their issues in better way and can suggest better solutions to solve those issues.
15. In their earliest forms governments allowed only men who owned property and were educated, to vote. This meant that women, the poor, the property-less and the uneducated were not allowed to vote. The country was governed by the rules and regulations that these few men made.

Long Answer :

1. Functions of government:

- It takes decisions about where to build roads and schools, or how to reduce the price of onions when they get too expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity.
- It also takes action on many social issues.
- It runs postal and railway services.
- It protects the boundaries of the country and maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
- It ensures that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.
- It provides aid and assistance for the affected people in case of natural disasters

like the tsunami or an earthquake.

- The word government refers to a governing body that makes decisions and gets things done for the welfare of its citizens.

Five ways in which the government affects our daily life:

- It takes decisions such as where to build roads and schools, how to reduce the price of onions when they get too expensive etc.
- It takes action on many social issues.
- It runs postal and railway services.
- It is responsible for ensuring that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.
- In case of are natural disasters like the tsunami or an earthquake, government organises aid and assistance for the affected people.

3. District administration:

- States are divided into number of districts.
- Each district in India varies in size and population. At present, there are more than 500 districts in India.
- Districts are further sub-divided into Tehsils or Taluqs.
- Each district is looked after by a collector, the district collector is the important official who is heads the district revenue department and coordinates with the other departments like agriculture, irrigation, forestry, public work and public health.

- Denying poor and illiterate people from voting do not sound good. Yes, this is a form of discrimination.

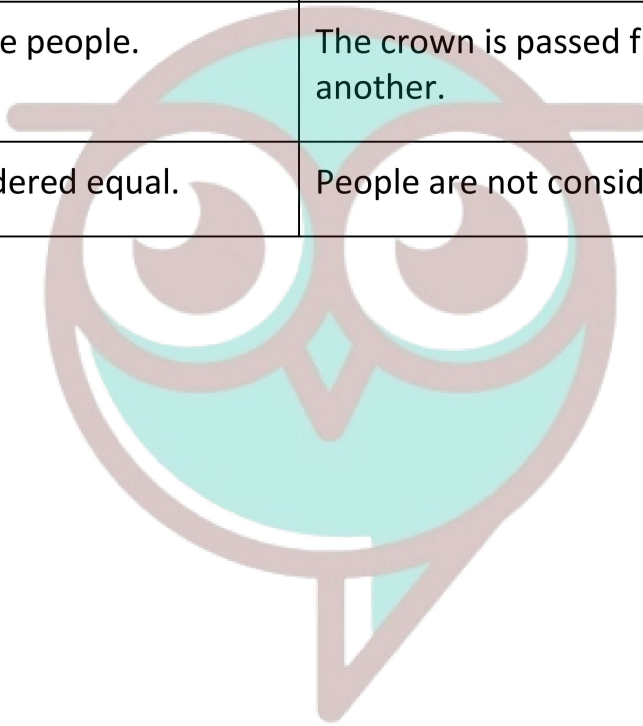
All adult should have right to vote because:

- People should not be discriminated on the basis of illiteracy and poverty.
- Illiterate and poor people are also the citizens of the country and hence should not be debarred from voting.
- All citizens are equal in the eyes of constitution.

5. Difference between democracy and monarchy forms of government:

Democracy	Monarchy

In a democracy it is the people who give the government this power. They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them.	The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.
In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.	In monarchy kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
It is elected by the people.	The crown is passed from one generation to another.
People are considered equal.	People are not considered equal.



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