

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

1. Write names of the various types of government that you have learnt in the chapter.

Ans. The various types of government that we have learnt in this chapter are democracy, monarchy, theocracy, dictatorship and oligarchy.

2. Which type of Government does India have? And why is it called that type?

Ans. India has a democratic government, specifically a parliamentary democracy. In a democracy, the people have the power to choose their leaders through elections. In India, citizens elect representatives to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (Upper House). The government is formed by the political party or coalition that has the most representatives in the Lok Sabha. It is called a democracy because the people have the right to vote and choose their leaders. India is also a republic because the head of state (the President) is elected, not a monarch.

3. You read that an independent judiciary is present in all types of democracies. State any three reasons why you think it is important for the judiciary to be independent.

Ans. An independent judiciary is very important in a democracy for the following reasons:

(i) Ensures Fairness: An independent judiciary can make decisions based on the law, not influenced by the government or any other external power. This ensures that all citizens are treated equally and fairly.

(ii) Protects Fundamental Rights: The judiciary helps protect the rights of citizens, like the right to free speech and equality before the law. If the judiciary were not independent, the government could violate these rights without anyone holding them accountable.

(iii) Checks and Balances: In a democracy, there is a system of checks and balances between the executive, legislature, and judiciary. An independent judiciary makes sure that the government's actions do not exceed its authority or violate the Constitution.

4. Do you think democratic government is better than other forms of government? Why?

Ans. Yes, a democratic government is better than other forms of government because:

(i) People's Participation: In a democracy, people have the power to choose their leaders through elections, making it a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

(ii) Fundamental Rights: Democracies protect the fundamental rights of citizens, like freedom of speech and equality before the law.

(iii) Equality and Freedom: Democracy ensures that all citizens are treated equally and have the freedom to express their opinions.

(iv) Independent Judiciary: An independent judiciary ensures that the laws are followed and citizens' rights are protected.

5. These are some practices in a few different countries. Can you match the practice with the type of government?

Practice in the country	Type of Government
All citizens are treated equally before law	Dictatorship
The government refers to the religious leader for each decision it takes.	Monarchy
After the queen's death, her son became the new king.	Democracy
The ruler is not bound to follow any Constitution. He makes all the decisions as per his choice.	Theocracy

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6. Below is a list of countries. Find out the types of government these countries have:

Country	Type of Government
Bhutan	
Nepal	
Bangladesh	
South Africa	
Brazil	

Ans.

Country	Type of Government
Bhutan	Democratic constitutional monarchy
Nepal	Federal parliamentary republic
Bangladesh	Parliamentary representative democratic republic
South Africa	Parliamentary republic
Brazil	Federal presidential representative democratic republic

7. What are possible hurdles in a democracy in achieving its values and ideals? How can they be overcome?

Ans. Democracies often face challenges in realizing their core values such as equality, freedom, and justice. Some common hurdles include:

(i) **Corruption:** Undermines public trust and the effective functioning of democratic institutions.

(ii) Political Instability: Frequent changes in leadership or government can disrupt policy continuity and governance.

(iii) Inequality: Economic and social disparities can prevent equal participation and access to opportunities.

(iv) Weak Institutions: Lack of strong, independent institutions can lead to abuses of power and erosion of democratic norms.

Overcoming these hurdles involves:

(i) Strengthening institutions through reforms and accountability measures.

(ii) Promoting civic education and engagement to foster an informed electorate.

(iii) Implementing policies that address economic and social inequalities.

(iv) Encouraging transparency and combating corruption through legal frameworks and oversight bodies.

8. Democracy is different from monarchy and dictatorship. Explain.

Ans. Democracy is different from monarchy and dictatorship in the following ways:

(i) Democracy: In a democracy, the people have the power to choose their leaders through elections. The government is formed by elected representatives, and decisions are made based on the will of the people. In a democracy, citizens enjoy fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, equality, and participation in decision-making.

(ii) Monarchy: In a monarchy, the government is ruled by a king or queen, and the position is usually passed down through generations. Monarchs have a lot of power, and in some cases, they may make all the decisions. There can be two types of monarchies: absolute (where the monarch has total power) or constitutional (where the monarch's power is limited by a constitution or laws).

(iii) Dictatorship: In a dictatorship, one person or a small group of people hold all the power. The ruler has complete control over the government and makes decisions without the consent of the people. The rights of the people are often restricted, and there is no freedom of speech or participation in decision making.