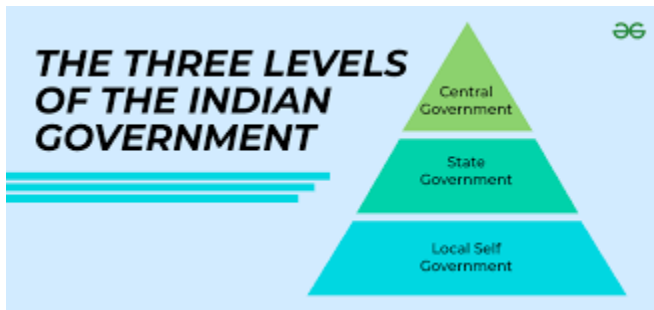




## Chapter 22

## Government

**Government:** Government is “the organization that is the governing authority of a political unit”, “the ruling power in political society” and a governing body functions and exercises authority”.



### Levels of Government:

India is a representative democracy where people are eligible to vote, elect representatives and participate in the decisions making the process. The government works at different levels: national, state and local level.

**1.National Level:** It refers to the area of the government which is concerned with national issues such as taxation, defense, international relations and trade.

#### NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

President      prime Minister      Union Ministers

**2.State Level:** Each of the State Governments has its own police force, education system and road laws.



## STATE REPRESENTATIVES

**3.Local Level:** The local governments are known as Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats in urban areas.



### Types of Government:

Governments can be classified into several types. Some of the most common types of governments are a democracy, monarchy, etc.

**Democracy:** It is a form of government run by elected representatives who hold the decision making power. The word 'democracy' originates from the Greek words 'demos' and 'kratia', meaning "rule of the people." It can be classified into direct and indirect democracy.

**Monarchy:** A monarchy refers to the rule by a king or queen. Sometimes, a king is called an "emperor". It is a government with a hereditary head of the state. It can be classified into two types, i.e., absolute and constitutional monarchy.

Comparison Between Democracy And Monarchy

Monarchy	Democracy
	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.</li><li>• Final decision-making power remains with the monarch.</li><li>• kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People give power to the government.</li><li>• People do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them.</li><li>• Once elected, these persons form the government.</li><li>• In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people</li></ul>

### Dictatorship

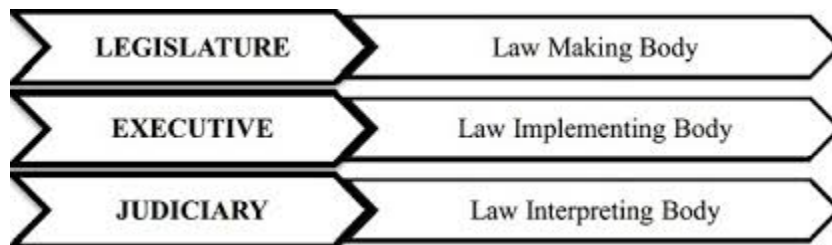
A dictatorship is a form of government where a single individual or group of people wield power without any limitations to constitutional authority.

**Representative Democracy:** The type of democracy in which the citizens delegate authority to their elected representatives.

**Women's Suffrage:** A Movement started in the early 20th century vigorously for many years, demanding equality with men and the right to vote.

**Universal Adult Franchise:** The rule that allows all adults in the country, irrespective of caste, creed, gender, literacy, occupation, etc., to vote and take part in the elections, is the universal adult franchise.

### Organs of government.



### Why do we need a government?

1. Maintenance of law and order
2. defence of the country
3. Resolution of socio economic country
4. health services and infrastructure
5. Provision of education facilities for the people.

### Necessity of election in a democratic country

Elections help the people in the selection of their representatives.

Elections are fundamental and a prerequisite for a democracy. It is through elections that people exercise their power to choose or change their leaders. The elected representatives act on behalf of the people, lead them, and make laws for them.

- People will choose who is going to shape the government and make important decisions.
- It forces political workers to act for the people's well-being.
- Elections help the people in the selection of their representatives.

