

**Grade VI**

**Lesson 3. What is Government?**

**Objective Type Questions**

**I. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Towns are looked by  
a. state government    b. national government    c. local government    d. none of these
2. National policies are made by  
a. national government    b. state government    c. local government    d. none of these
3. Libya is an example of  
a. democratic    b. authoritarian    c. both of these    d. none of these
4. Woman in Britain got right to vote in  
a. 1925    b. 1927    c. 1928    d. none of these
5. Monarchy exists in  
a. UAE    b. Britain    c. both of these    d. none of these

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. c
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**II. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The government also works at local level. Here local level means  
a. Village    b. Town    c. Locality    d. All of these
2. The court can intervene if  
a. Any law passed by the government is not followed  
b. Anyone does not study well.  
c. A child tells a lie  
d. Both (a) and (b)
3. American women got the right to vote in the year  
a. 1928    b. 1925    c. 1920    d. 1919
4. The term suffrage means  
a. Right to vote  
b. Right to go anywhere in the country  
c. Right to livelihood.  
d. None of the above



5. The tow type of government mentioned in the chapter are:  
a. Democracy                      b. Monarchy                      c. Dictatorship                      d. (a) and (b)

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. d
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### III . Multiple Choice Questions

1. What do governments do for their people?  
a. Build the roads and schools                      b. Supply the electricity  
c. Take action on social issues                      d. All of these.
2. Which agency of the government does the job of protecting the boundaries of the county and maintaining peaceful relations with other countries?  
a. Gram Panchayat                      b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
c. Ministry of Defence                      d. Both (b) and (c)
3. What is an important part of the government?  
a. Courts                      b. Private organizations                      c. Public schools                      d. Parliment
4. At which level does a government work?  
a. Local level                      b. State level                      c. National level                      d. All of these
5. Which of the following is the capital of India?  
a. Mumbai                      b. Agrea                      c. New delhi                      d. Aurangabad
6. On which level does Indian Government take decision to maintain peaceful relation with U.S.S.R?  
a. Local level                      b. State level                      c. Central level                      d. None of these
7. What does the Government make for everyone to follow?  
a. Laws                      b. Decisions                      c. Relations                      d. None of these
8. Any person who is caught driving without licence can be?  
a. jailed                      b. fined a large sum of money                      c. both a and b                      d. none of them
9. Which type of Government is chosen by the people?  
a. Democratic Government                      b. Dictatorship  
c. Monarchy Government                      d. None of these
10. What is a Monarchy Government?  
a. Chosen by the people                      b. Ruled by the King or Queen  
c. Both (a) and (b)                      d. None of these
11. In which type of government do the kings or queens not have to explain their action or decision they take?  
a. Democracy                      b. Monarchy                      c. Both (a) and (b)                      d. None of these

12. To whom did the government not allow to participate in election in olden time?  
 a. Educated persons b. Poor person c. Adults d. All of these
13. When was only a small minority allowed to vote?  
 a. After Independence b. Before Independence  
 c. Ten years before d. Twenty years before
14. When was journal "Young India" started publishing?  
 a. 1931 b. 1941 c. 1951 d. 1961

1. d	2. d	3. d	4. d	5. c
6. c	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. a	

### I. Fill in the blanks

- Government in a country functions at \_\_\_\_\_ levels.
- Laws are made by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of authoritarianism.
- Great Britain has \_\_\_\_\_ form of government.
- Japan has \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- Provinces are looked by \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Several	2. Government	3. Sudan	4. Parliamentary	5. democratic	6. State government
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### II. Fill in the blanks

- The government works at different levels at the local level, at the level of the state and at the \_\_\_\_\_ level.
- In a \_\_\_\_\_, the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
- Woman in the UK got the right to vote in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are also part of the government.

1. national	2. democracy	3. 1928	4. vote	5. Courts
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**I. Match the following**

1. Democracy	a. India
2. Vote	b. Constitutional Monarchy
3. Britain	c. UAF
4. Cabinet	d. Abraham Lincoln

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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**II. Match the following**

1. Power vested in one man	a. Voting right
2. Government of people	b. Supreme Court
3. It protects rights of unorganized workers	c. Monarchy
4. Highest court of judgement	d. Democracy
5. Women's suffrage movement	e. Government

1. c	2. d	3. e	4. b	5. a
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**I. True or False**

1. Women did not have right to vote in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. America is a dictatorship form of government.
3. Women had to wage a long struggle for getting right to vote.
4. Bhutan is an absolute monarchy.
5. Pakistan only has a democratic government.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False
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## II. True or False

1. Kings and queens get their power from the people they rule.
2. There was a time when government did not allow women and the poor to participate in elections.
3. It was Gandhiji who demanded that all adults have the right to vote.
4. Men without property have no right to vote in the country like USA.
5. In India, everyone who is eighteen or above eighteen enjoys the right to vote.

1. False

2. True

3. True

4. False

5. True

### Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Name two essential features of a democratic government.**

The two essential features of a democratic government are:

- (i) People have power to elect their leaders.
- (ii) Universal Adult Franchise (UAF). All the adult citizens of the country have the right to participate in elections.

2. **What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?**

The suffrage movement was women's struggle to get their voting rights. This movement secured voting rights for women in US, UK, etc.

3. **What are the two types of government?**

The two types of government are democratic and authoritarian.

4. **What are the various levels of government?**

The various levels of government are national, state and local.

5. **What is Universal Adult Franchise?**

Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) means that all adult citizen in a country are given right to vote without any discrimination on the basis of cast, colour, creed, religion, gender, place of birth, education, etc.

6. **What is democracy? Give two examples.**

Democracy is form of government where people are free to choose their representatives. Two examples are India and USA.

7. **What is Monarchy?**

In this system of government, powers are concentrated in the hands of a king or a queen. They do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.



**Give five points to support your view and share these with the class.**

If illiterate people are not given the right to vote, it would be a form of discrimination. This is because:

- (i) In a democracy all adults have the right to vote
- (ii) Under British rule, all people participated in the national movement.  
So even illiterate people should be given the right to vote.
- (iii) Wealth is no criteria for vote.
- (iv) For centuries poor and illiterate have been neglected; by getting the right to vote they can get their due representation.
- (v) Poor and illiterate should get an opportunity to participate in the governance of a country.

**3. Examine the need for government in a country.**

The government has a number of functions to perform. These functions outline the need for government. These may include:

- (i) To maintain law and order in the country.
- (ii) To make provision for services like roadways, electricity, waterways, railways, drinking water, health and sanitation.
- (iii) To defend the country against foreign aggression.
- (iv) To protect the unity and integrity of the country.

**4. What are the various levels of government?**

Government in any country functions at several levels. These may include government at local level, state level and at national level. The local level government is the government of the village or the town where you live. It looks after the problems of people at local level.

State level government means of provinces like U.P and Punjab. It looks only after the state level administration. The national level government looks after the entire country.

**5. How are laws the domain of a government?**

Laws are made by the government and as citizens of country; people have to abide by it. Along with the making of laws, government even has the power to enforce these laws. For example, law says that drunken driving is banned. If a person still drives after drinking he is likely to be penalized. Further, governments even maintain equality before law in society. If a person feels that he is being discriminated on ground of caste, creed, religion, gender, Place of birth, etc. He can move to the court. The courts have the power to issue the necessary orders to give justice to the aggrieved party.

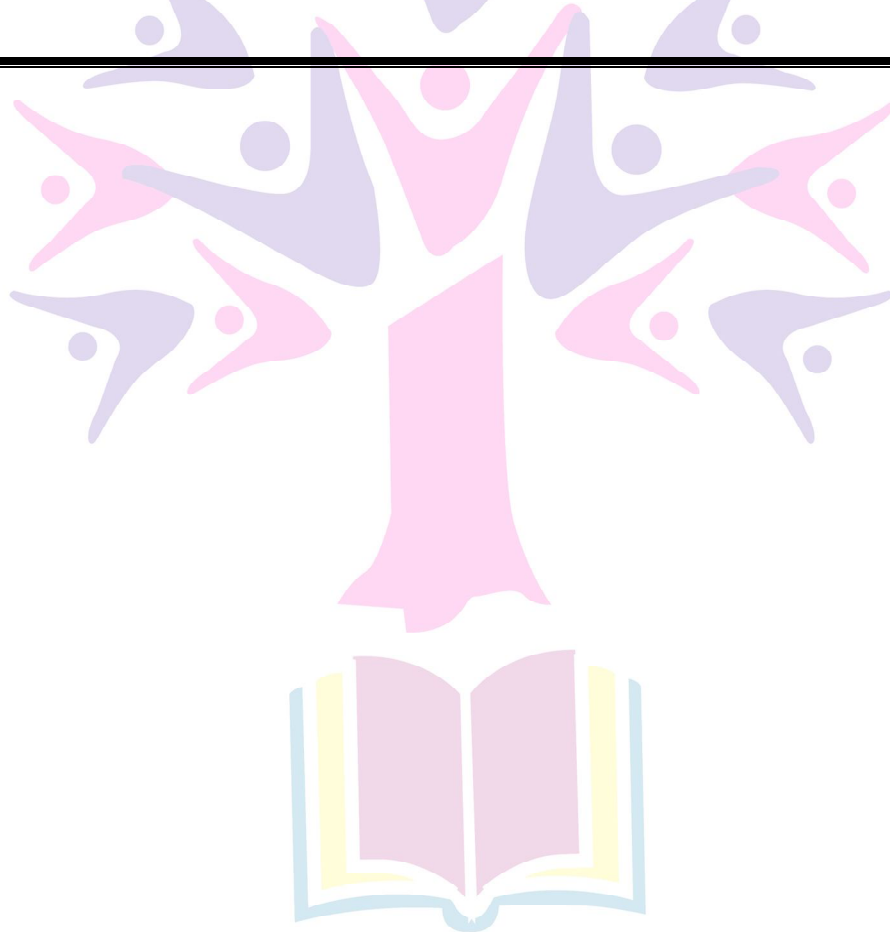
## 6. Examine the two types of government.

The laws are made by the government in a manner depending on the type of government in the country. These are various types of government prevailing in the world. These are as follows:

**(i) Democratic Government:** Democratic government is a system of government where people have a right to choose their representatives. Abraham Lincoln defines "democracy as a government by the people, for the people and of the people." America, India and Britain are some big democratic countries.

**(ii) Authoritarian:** The word 'authoritarian' means absolute obedience to the authority. Thus, an authoritarian government places restrictions on the activities of individuals and groups. Libya, Sudan and Myanmar are popular authoritarian governments.

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