

A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary.

1. The group of people with the authority to govern a country or state; a particular ministry in office.”
2. The system by which a state or community is governed. 3. The action or manner of controlling or regulating a state, organization, or people.”

For Example:- House of Parliament in India, When Americans hear the word ‘government’ they usually think of the **Capitol Building** in Washington D.C. Britons, on the other hand, think of the **Houses of Parliament** in London

## **Types of government:-**

- **Monarchy**  
a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right; the monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a sovereign - such as a king, queen or prince - with constitutionally limited authority. Example:- Saudi Arabia & Yemen.
- **Oligarchy-**  
It is form of government in which a small group of people hold all the power. For Example: Ancient Rome & South Africa when it was rule only by the whites.
- **Theocracy**  
a form of government in which a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, the Deity's laws are interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority . For example Iran & Vatican City.
- **Dictatorship**  
a form of government in which a ruler or small clique wield absolute power (not restricted by a constitution or laws). For Example Germany & Pakistan

- **Democracy**  
a form of government in which a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, the Deity's laws are interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority. **For Example India& USA.**

**Knowing about Totalitarian and Democratic Government.**

**Totalitarian - a government that seeks to subordinate the individual to the state by controlling not only all political and economic matters, but also the attitudes, values and beliefs of its population. For Example: - China & North Korea.**

**Democratic Government:-** India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic in which the President of India is the head of state and the Prime Minister of India is the head of government. Direct democracy is a model of democracy in which citizens have the power to decide directly on policy and politicians are responsible for implementing those policy decisions. **For Example:- Power lies in the hands of assembly of people and they frame the laws for themselves(Switzerland ).**

Indirect democracy is a model of democracy in which no one group dominates politics and organized groups compete with each other to influence policy. For Example:- **People elect representative(election) who would govern on their behalf.( India, the USA, Canada and the UK)**

Some countries are republics, where the head of the govt. Is a elected president or prime minister. .( **India, the USA, Canada and the UK**)

Some countries are constitutional monarchies where king and queens is head of the state but elected parliament has all power. For example:- Sweden, and Japan

## **Knowing about the history of democracy.**

### **Athenian democracy: 5th century BC**

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In the 5th century BC Athens pioneers an experiment in direct democracy, as opposed to the representative democracy of modern societies. It is copied by her Greek allies and colonies at the time, but it has rarely been attempted anywhere else since (Switzerland in the 13th century is one example).

Democracy of this kind has two preconditions. The community must be small enough for citizens to be capable of attending debates and voting on issues. And its economy must give these citizens enough leisure to engage in politics; in the ancient world this means that there must be slaves to do most of the work. Both circumstances prevail in Athens.

Democracy is achieved in several stages, through reforms linked with Solon in 594, with the Cleisthenes in 508, and with Pericles in 462.

### **Elements of democracy: from the 3rd century BC**

In various societies, during the long gap between Athenian and modern democracy, the people

acquire some elements of democratic power without achieving the ultimate control implicit in the ballot box.

The Roman republic is a good example. Early in the 5th century the citizens of Rome, by a programme of passive disobedience, win the right to elect their own officials - the tribunes. Two centuries later, in 287 BC, the decisions of the people's assembly are technically given the status of law. But in this oligarchic society, the votes of the people are mainly important as an expression of the power of their elected tribunes - who themselves become key figures within the oligarchy.

The votes of the Roman people, or plebs, are registered not individually but as the decision of a tribe. Every Roman citizen is a member of a tribe (he is allotted to one, if not a citizen by birth). By the 3rd century BC the number of tribes grows to thirty-five, as more are added to enrol an urban population of new citizens.

When an assembly is called, any citizen may attend. The area of the assembly is divided by ropes into a section for each tribe, and a walkway leads from each section to the presiding magistrate's platform. The tribes have their own officials to count the votes.

Until 139 BC citizens vote orally, giving their answer to a teller. Thereafter they mark a tablet and place it in an urn, constituting a secret ballot. When each tribe's returns have been counted, the result is taken to the magistrate as a single vote.

It is the beginning of the kind of voting system needed in any democracy larger than an ancient Greek city (similar methods are now used for elections in many representative democracies).

But the change from republic to empire, in the 1st century BC, brings a temporary end to such developments. Roman citizens are subsequently appeased with bread and

Forced upon King John by rebel barons in 1215, Magna Carta has been hailed as the greatest constitutional document of all time and a keystone of English liberty, law and democracy. Its principles have served as an inspiration for democratic institutions around the world and it has become a global symbol of human rights

and freedom from oppression. The magna carta included **Writ of habeas corpus**. Where a person has right to appeal if he/she is imprisoned without just cause.

The Enlightenment emerged out of a European intellectual and scholarly movement known as Renaissance humanism. The Enlightenment included a range of ideas centered on the sovereignty of reason and the evidence of the senses as the primary sources of knowledge and advanced ideals such as liberty, progress, toleration, fraternity, constitutional government and separation of church and state

Bill of Rights. Bill of Rights, in the United States, the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which were adopted as a single unit on December 15, 1791, and which constitute a collection of mutually reinforcing guarantees of individual rights and of limitations on federal and state governments.



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Knowing about The key element of Democracy, Rule by the people, Justice & Equality.

**Rule by the people:-** By voting, citizens are participating in the democratic process. Citizens vote for leaders to represent them and their ideas, and the leaders support the citizens' interests. There are two special rights only for U.S. citizens: voting in federal elections and running for federal office.



**Justice & Equality:-** Union of India; "The Preamble and Article 38 of the Constitution of India, the supreme law, envisions social justice as its arch to ensure life to be meaningful and liveable with human dignity. Social justice, equality and dignity of person are cornerstones of social democracy.

THE BLIND FOLDED LADY REPRESENTS OF JUSTICE WHICH MEANS TO SHOW THAT JUSTICE IS IMPARTIAL. JUSTICE IS NOT SWAYED BY THE WEALTH OR



POWER OF PEOPLE. ONLY WHEN THE SCALE ARE PERFECTLY BALANCED CAN IT BE SAID THAT JUSTICE HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED.

Guarantee of basic human rights:- The Rights and Fundamental Rights are sections of the Constitution of India that provides people with their rights. These Fundamental Rights are considered as basic human rights of all citizens, irrespective of their gender, caste, religion or creed. etc. These sections are the vital elements of the constitution, which was developed between 1947 and 1949 by the Constitution of India.

There are six fundamental rights in India. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

### Right to Equality

Right to Equality ensures equal rights for all the citizens. The Right to Equality prohibits inequality on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race, or gender. It also ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and prevents the State from discriminating against anyone in matters of employment on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, place of residence or any of them.



### 2. Right to Freedom



Right to freedom provides us with various rights. These rights are freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly without arms, freedom of movement throughout the territory of our country, freedom of association, freedom to practice any profession, freedom to reside in any part of the country. However, these rights have their own restrictions.

### 3. Right against Exploitation



Right against Exploitation condemns human trafficking, child labor, forced labor making it an offense punishable by law, and also prohibit any act of compelling a person to work without



wages where he was legally entitled not to work or to receive remuneration for it. Unless it is for the public purpose, like community services or NGO work.

#### 4. Right to Freedom of Religion

Right to Freedom of Religion guarantees religious freedom and ensures secular states in India. The Constitution says that the States should treat all religions equally and impartially and that no state has an official religion. It also guarantees all people the freedom of conscience and the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice.

#### 5. Cultural and Educational Rights

Cultural and Educational Rights protects the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic minorities by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination. Educational rights ensure education for everyone irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, etc.



#### 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right to Constitutional Remedies ensures citizens to go to the supreme court of India to ask for enforcement or protection against violation of their fundamental rights. The Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to enforce the Fundamental Rights even against private bodies, and in case of any violation, award compensation as well to the affected individual.

**Rule Of Law:- according to this law all citizens are equal in the eyes of law. No one may be arrested or imprisoned, without adequate reason. Torture or ill-treatment of prisoners is forbidden. This is known as the rule of law.**

#### **Knowing about Separation of powers, The limits and requirements of Democracy.**

The three organs of the government which we know as the executive, the judiciary and legislature represent the people and their will in our country and are responsible for the smooth running of a democratic government in our society. The legislature is the law-making body, the executive is responsible for the enforcement of all such laws and the judiciary deals with the cases that arise from a breach of law. Thus they are all interlinked organs of the government and their roles and functions tend to overlap with each other, as it isn't possible to separate the three from each other completely.

## **What are the limits and requirements for democracy?**

**\*Unstable government:** Democracy always involves many political parties which contests elections with the opposition parties criticizing the ruling party. ...

**\*slow and inefficient govt.** : the most common demerit is that it is slow in its functioning. ...

**\*role of money in democracy:** money plays an imp. and money circulation should be monitor properly for economic development of country.