

Chapter- 3

Understanding Government

THE MEANING OF GOVERNMENT

THE NEED FOR GOVERNMENT

- Administration
- Security
- Economics
- Social security
- Environmental security

VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

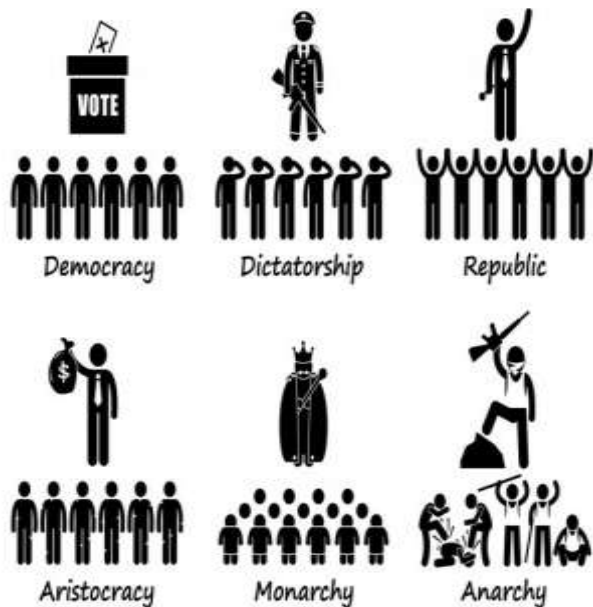
- Monarchy
- Dictatorship
- Democracy

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

- Collective decision-making and participation
- Universal adult franchise

CASE STUDY: THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

CASE STUDY: THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT



The Purpose of Government

To organize society for common action so that the needs of every individual can be met

- ☑ **Economic needs**
food, shelter, employment, trade
- ☑ **Social Needs**
health care, welfare, education
- ☑ **Legal Needs**
law and order, national defense



THE MEANING OF GOVERNMENT

- The word government comes from the Latin word gubernare, which means to steer a ship, to guide, or to rule.
- In every society there is a person, or a group of people, whose commands the rest of the community has to obey. This body is called the government of the country.
- A government has the power to settle disputes & protect the interests of the people.



CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

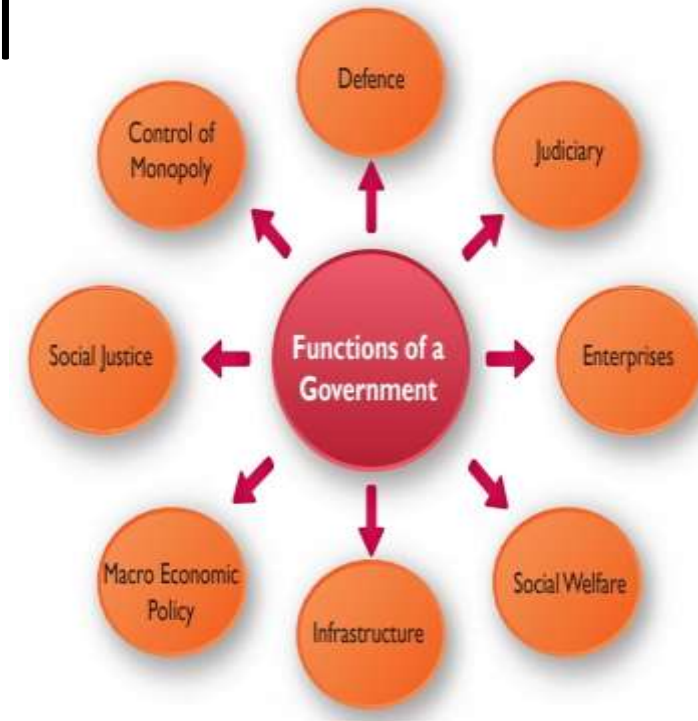
THE NEED FOR GOVERNMENT

- Can a society run without a government? Without government, our lives would be full of chaos and confusion. This would lead to fights, quarrels, conflicts etc.
- A government's basic functions are **providing leadership**
- **maintaining law & order**
- **providing public services**
- **providing national security**
- **providing economic security & providing economic assistance.**
- **Environmental security**



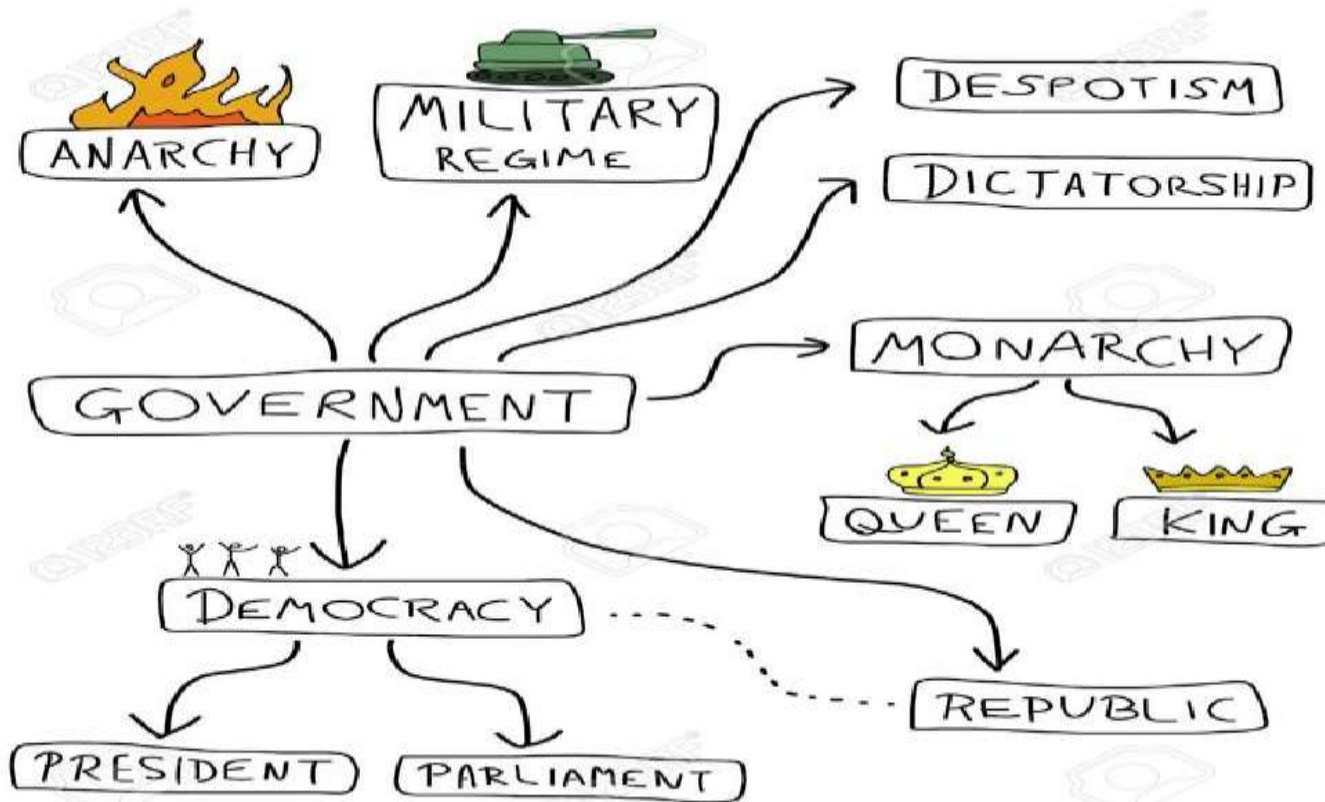
FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Making Laws :- The government decides how the people of the country should live in a society. They make rules and regulations that people of the country have to follow.
- Maintaining Law and Order:- The government has the power to settle disputes. The govt. has courts and police to ensure that people follow the laws that are laid down .



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VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT



DEMOCRACY

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT



COMMUNISM



SOCIALISM



OLIGARCHY



ARISTOCRACY



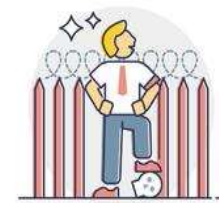
MONARCHY



THEOCRACY



COLONIALISM



TOTALITARIANISM



MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

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Forms of Government



Form of Government	Description of Governmental Form
totalitarianism	total governmental control
authoritarianism	micromanagement of citizens via government structure; military control, tyranny
monarchy	rule of one; undivided rule; typically hereditary rule; backed by oligarchical power
oligarchy	rule of few (well-connected, socially, financially, physically powerful); elites rule
republic	indirect rule of citizens through representatives; rule of law; limited government
direct democracy	rule of citizens; simple majority rule; no restraint on majority
anarchy	no order/control; no government structure; power vacuum

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HOME ASSIGNMENT

Q1:- What is a government?

Q2:-What are the different functions of the government?

Q3:- Who provides basic facilities like water, electricity and public transport?

Q4:- What are the levels of the government?

Q5:-What are the various forms of government?

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MONARCHY

- In a monarchy, the king or the queen is the head of the government.
- All power rests with the monarch, and he or she has the final say in running the country.
- The position of the monarch is hereditary, i.e., the position passes from the king or queen to one of their children.
- **Brunei, Eswatini, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Vatican City etc.**

The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy

Monarchy:

THERE ARE 2 TYPES:

- **Absolute-** king or queen has complete power over the nation-state
 - Does not have to follow any rules or laws at ALL
 - All taxes go to king or queen
- **Constitutional-** king or queen is bound by the law; constitution
 - Do not have power over nation-state
 - Figurehead only
 - No real authority
 - Have to follow the rules and laws



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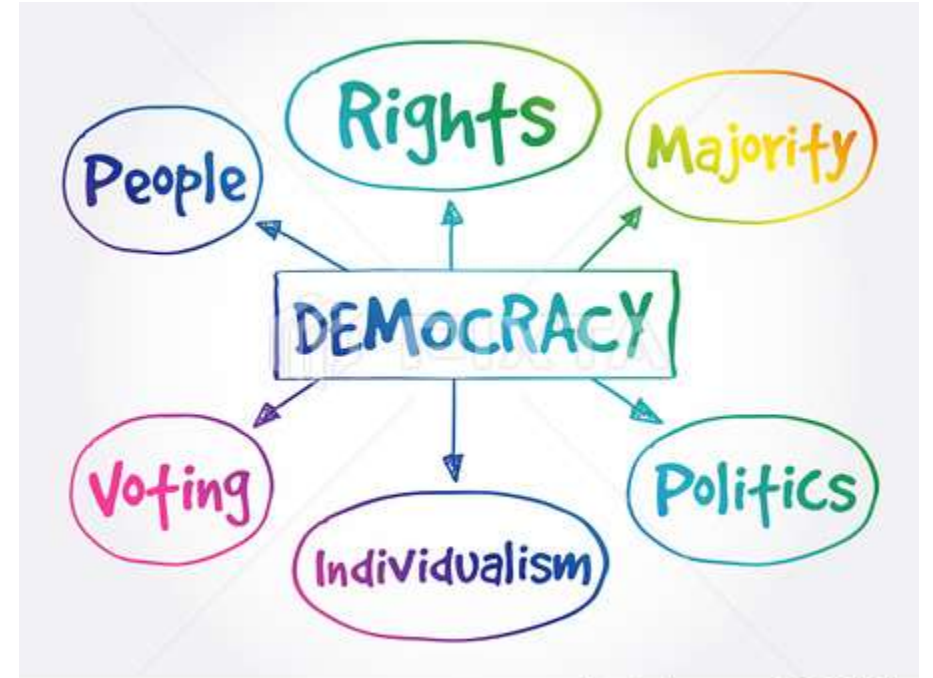
DICTATORSHIP

- A dictatorship is a form of government where a person or small group of people rule the country without the collective approval of the people.
- The common people have no say in such a government.
- All power lies with the ruling group or the dictator, who can rule as long as they are able to hold on to power.
- People have no freedom of expression under this system of governance.
- EX: Burundi, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and North Korea are contemporary examples of countries run by a dictator.



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DEMOCRACY



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DEMOCRACY



Democracy is the government of the people, by
the people, for the people.

(Abraham Lincoln)

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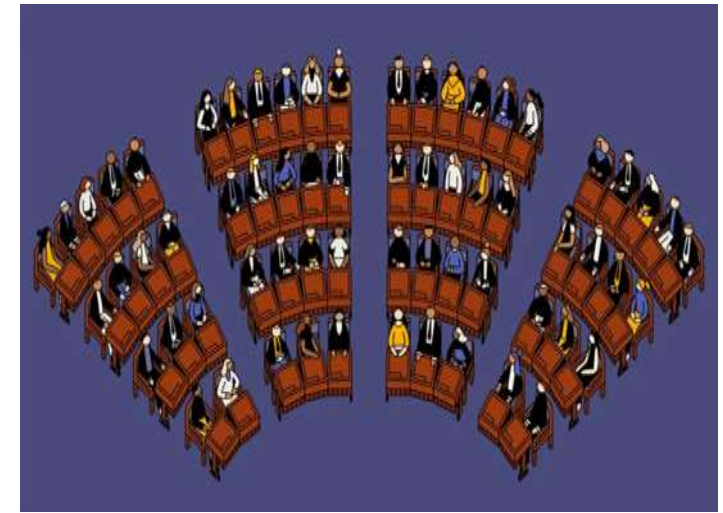
- Democracy is government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.
- The government, which consists of the elected representatives of the people, has the collective approval of the people to rule the country.
- The government is answerable to the people who have elected them to power.

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FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

COLLECTIVE DECISION-MAKING AND PARTICIPATION

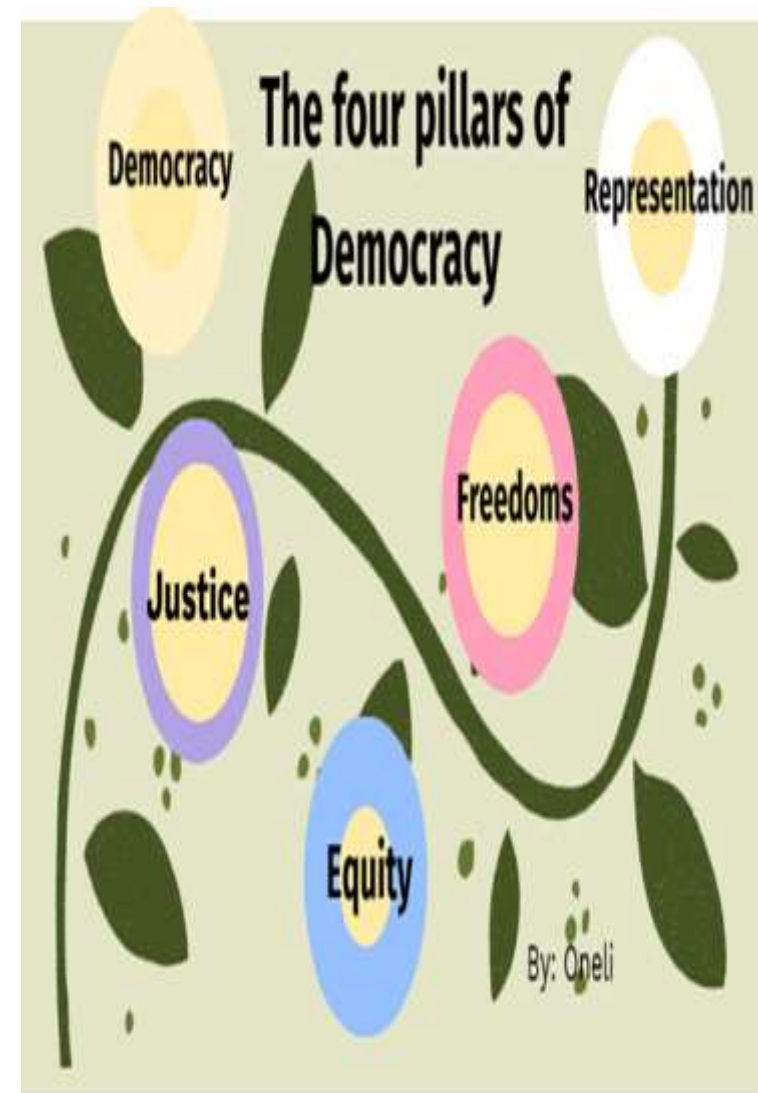
- In a democracy the decisions are taken by the elected representatives of the people.
- Any decision the government takes has to involve all groups in the state.
- All the members of a country should participate in the decision making process of the government.
- Decisions have to be made collectively by all sections of society.
- A government which includes representatives from every group of society is called a representative democracy.



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Figure 1: Advantages of Citizen Participation in Government Decision-Making

	Advantages to Citizen Participants	Advantages to Government
Decision Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Education (learn from and inform government representatives) * Persuade and enlighten government * Gain skills for activist citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Education (learn from and inform citizens) * Persuade citizens; build trust and allay anxiety or hostility * Build strategic alliances * Gain legitimacy of decisions
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Break gridlock; achieve outcomes * Gain some control over policy process * Better policy and implementation decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Break gridlock; achieve outcomes * Avoid litigation costs * Better policy and implementation decisions



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UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

News time



What are elections ?



What is Government ?



Vote



What is universal adult franchise



India is a democratic country



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UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

- In most of the early democracies all men and women were not allowed to vote. Over the time , the common people demanded the right to vote.
- Franchise means the right to vote.
- When this right is available to all adults, it is called Universal Adult Franchise.
- In our country this right is enjoyed by every person(**irrespective of their caste, color, religion, gender, or status**)who is a citizen of India and not less than 18 years of age.

UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE



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HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Q6:- Define Dictatorship, Monarchy and Democracy.
- Q7:- Who takes decision in the monarchy?
- Q8:- What is monarchy? How is it different from democracy?
- Q9:- List two features of democracy. Explain any one.
- Q10:- What do you mean by representative democracy?

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CASE STUDY: THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

It was thought that women were not capable of taking sensible decisions. Women were supposed to stay at home and take care of the family. Men claimed that women who took part in politics would destroy the peace of the house by arguing.

These are stereotypes which were used to oppress women for a long time. The Suffragette Movement was the name given to the struggle taken up by women demanding the right to vote. It gets its name from the word suffrage, which means 'to vote'. This movement was started in 1848 in the USA.

Feminist suffrage parade, New York City, 1912 The fight for suffrage for women soon spread to several countries of Europe, America and Australia. In 1902 Australia, and in 1920 the USA, allowed women to vote for the first time.

In Britain, where the movement gathered strength towards the end of the 19th century, educated women over the age of 30 were allowed to vote in 1918.

In India, universal adult franchise was adopted at the time of independence, so women have had the right to vote from the first general election in 1952. All citizens over the age of 18 can vote.



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CASE STUDY: THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

- In white-ruled South Africa, between the years 1948 and 1994, non-white people were not allowed to live in areas occupied by white people. They had separate schools and separate public facilities.
- They were denied basic human rights and political rights. They were treated as outsiders in their own land by the whites. This policy of discrimination against the blacks by the whites of South Africa came to be called apartheid.
- **Apartheid means 'apartness' in Afrikaans language. (Locate South Africa in an atlas.)** The Anti-Apartheid Movement was launched by the blacks of South Africa to fight against this discrimination. This movement was led by Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress. Mandela was sent to prison for 27 years by the South African government for leading the Anti-Apartheid Movement. The blacks finally got their freedom and the right to form their own government in 1994.
- The blacks of South Africa voted freely for the first time in the elections of 1994. The election was won by Nelson Mandela. He formed the first mixed-race government of South Africa, where the blacks and the whites had equal rights under the law.
- These two movements—the Suffragette Movement and the Anti-Apartheid Movement—were important events which helped in spreading the principle of universal adult franchise and upholding the principles of democracy.



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HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Q12:- What is Suffrage movement?
- Q13:- What is Apartheid ?
- Q14:-Who was Nelson Mandela? How many years did he spent in the prison?
- Q15:-When did the blacks of South Africa got freedom?
- Q16:- Name two important movements which helped in spreading the principles of democracy.

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