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Chapter – 9 | From the Rulers to the Ruled: Types of Government

QUIZ-01

1. Which responsibility ensures the welfare of people in ancient governance ideas described by Kauṭilya?
   A. Raksha B. Palana
   C. Yogakshema D. Samvidhan (C)

Explanation : Yogakshema refers to safeguarding the welfare of the people.

2. What is the main difficulty if every citizen directly takes part in all decision-making?
   A. Lack of voting rights
   B. Problems in decision-making and implementation
   C. Too many elections
   D. No representation (B)

Explanation : When everyone participates directly, reaching decisions and managing work smoothly becomes difficult.

3. Which function of government involves implementing the laws?
   A. Legislative B. Judicial
   C. Executive D. Electoral (C)

Explanation : The executive function administers and implements the rules of the country.

4. In a democracy, elected representatives mainly become part of which organ?
   A. Judiciary
   B. Executive
   C. Legislature
   D. Military (C)

Explanation : Representatives elected by citizens become part of the legislature.

5. What gives authority to a government in a theocracy?
   A. Elections
   B. Constitution
   C. Religious beliefs
   D. Military power (C)

Explanation : In a theocracy, authority comes from religion and religious institutions.

6. In a parliamentary democracy, ministers remain in power as long as they have confidence of:
   A. The judiciary
   B. The military
   C. The legislature
   D. The president (C)

Explanation : The council of ministers continues only while it has the confidence of the legislature.

7. What is the defining feature of a presidential democracy?
   A. Executive is part of legislature
   B. President depends on legislature's confidence
   C. Executive works independently of legislature
   D. No elections take place (C)

Explanation : In presidential systems, the executive functions separately from the legislature.

8. A republic differs from monarchy because:
   A. It follows religion
   B. The head of state is elected
   C. It has no laws
   D. Only rich people vote (B)

Explanation : In a republic, the head of state is elected rather than hereditary.

9. Which characteristic is common to all democracies?
   A. Rule by wealthy families
   B. Universal adult franchise
   C. Military control
   D. Hereditary leadership (B)

Explanation : Democracies ensure the right of adults to vote and choose representatives.

10. Why can citizens change the government in a democracy?
   A. Because the army allows it
   B. Because kings approve it
   C. Because elections occur at fixed intervals
   D. Because courts appoint leaders (C)

Explanation : Regular elections allow people to replace representatives if they are dissatisfied.

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