

CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3: In CBSE Class 6 Civics Chapter 3 What is Government? students learn about the fundamental concept of government and its important role in society. It explains that a government is responsible for making laws, enforcing rules and managing resources to ensure the smooth running of a country. The chapter also covers the different types of governments, such as democracies and monarchies and highlights their key characteristics. For a detailed understanding, refer to the CBSE Notes Class 6 Civics Chapter 3 which simplifies these concepts and help in effective revision for exams.

CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3 What is Government? Overview

CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes for Chapter 3 What is Government? provide a detailed overview of the important concepts related to government. These notes are prepared by subject experts of Physics Wallah provide a detailed understanding of the role and functions of government in society.

By breaking down complex ideas into simple, easy-to-understand explanations, these notes help students grasp the foundational elements of political science, making them an invaluable resource for both learning and exam preparation.

CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3 What is Government? PDF

The PDF link of the CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes for Chapter 3 is available below.

Students can use this resource to review the material and enhance their understanding of the topic for exam preparation. Click the link below to download the PDF and access the notes.

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CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3 What is Government?

Here we have provided CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3 What is Government?-

Introduction

A government is important for managing and organizing various aspects of a country. It makes crucial decisions such as where to build infrastructure like roads and schools, how to manage economic issues like fluctuating prices of goods, and ways to increase essential services like

electricity. The government is responsible for addressing social issues, running postal and railway services, and ensuring national security.

It also plays a critical role in providing aid during emergencies or disasters. Essentially, the government creates and enforces rules to ensure that resources are managed properly, boundaries are protected, and public needs are met effectively. This structured approach helps maintain order and ensures that the country's resources are used efficiently.

Levels of Government

Governments operate on three distinct levels to manage the various responsibilities and functions effectively.

1. **Local Level:** This is the closest level of government to the people, managing affairs within specific areas such as towns, villages, or localities. It deals with community issues like maintaining local roads, schools, and public parks.
2. **State Level:** This level oversees broader concerns within individual states, such as Haryana or Assam. It handles state-specific issues like education policies, health services, and state infrastructure projects.
3. **National Level:** This level of government addresses matters affecting the entire country. It deals with national policies, defense, international relations, and large-scale economic management.

Laws and the Government

The Government is responsible for creating and enforcing laws that apply to everyone in the country. For example, driving a motor vehicle requires a license. If someone drives without one, they may face legal penalties such as fines or imprisonment. If a person believes that a law is not being followed, such as being denied a job due to their religion or caste, they can approach the court. The court can then issue orders to address the issue and ensure that the law is enforced correctly.

Types of Government

Governments operate in different ways depending on their structure. In a democracy, the power to make decisions and enforce laws is given by the people through elections. Citizens vote for representatives who then form the government.

This government must explain and justify its actions to the public. In contrast, a monarchy is led by a monarch, such as a king or queen, who holds the decision-making power. While the monarch may consult with advisors, the ultimate authority and responsibility for decisions rest solely with them. Unlike in a democracy, there is no requirement for the monarch to defend their actions to the people.

Democratic Governments

India's status as a democracy is the result of a long and arduous struggle by its people. Democracies around the world have similarly evolved through significant efforts to ensure that power rests with the people. In a democracy, citizens have the authority to elect their leaders, embodying the principle of "rule by the people." Rather than direct participation, democratic governments often function as representative democracies, where people elect representatives who then make decisions on their behalf.

A key feature of a democratic government is universal adult franchise, which means that all adult citizens have the right to vote. Historically, this was not always the case. In earlier forms of government, voting rights were restricted to property-owning, educated men, excluding women, the poor, and the uneducated. In India, before independence, only a small, privileged segment of the population had voting rights, leaving the majority disenfranchised.

Influential leaders like Gandhiji challenged this inequity, advocating for universal suffrage, which led to the establishment of universal adult franchise in India, ensuring that all adults have the right to vote and participate in the democratic process.

Votes for Women

Globally, the struggle for women's right to vote has been hard-won and often met with resistance. In both Europe and the USA, women had to fight persistently for political inclusion. This struggle, known as the women's suffrage movement, gained momentum particularly during World War I. With many men away at war, women stepped into roles traditionally held by men, demonstrating their capability and challenging longstanding stereotypes.

The suffragettes, a key group in this movement, pushed for the right to vote by employing dramatic and courageous tactics. They chained themselves to railings, staged public protests, and even went on hunger strikes, facing imprisonment and force-feeding. Their relentless efforts led to significant milestones: American women secured the right to vote in 1920, while women in the UK achieved the same rights in 1928, marking crucial victories in the fight for gender equality.

Important Questions for CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3 What is Government?

Here are the important questions and answers of Chapter 3 for Class 6 students:

Q.1. What is a "Government"? Explain its working.

Ans: A government is a group of people who make important decisions for everyone in a country. They help keep people safe, make sure laws are followed, and keep the country peaceful. They also help people during emergencies, like natural disasters, and make sure people can live healthy lives. The government's job is to make things better for everyone and handle problems that come up.

Q.2. Why does a government make rules for its citizens?

Ans: The government makes rules to help everyone live safely and fairly. Rules stop people from misusing their power and help keep things organized. They make sure that everyone follows the same rules and that no one is treated unfairly. Rules help protect people's rights and keep the country secure. Following the law helps to ensure that everyone is treated equally.

Q.3. Name any two important features of Democracy.

Ans:

1. **People Rule:** In a democracy, the people have the power to make decisions by voting in elections. They choose leaders who then make choices for everyone.
2. **Universal Adult Franchise:** This means that every adult citizen has the right to vote, no matter their caste, color, or religion. Everyone over the age of 18 can vote in elections.

Q.4. Explain the suffrage movement and how did it occur?

Ans: The suffrage movement was a campaign to get women the right to vote. Women in Europe and the USA had to fight hard for this right. During World War I, many men were away fighting, so women worked in jobs that were usually done by men. This showed that women could handle important jobs too. Because of their efforts, women gained the right to vote in the USA in 1920 and in the UK in 1928.

Q.5. How do you take Gandhiji's idea of giving every community the right to vote? Was it a good demonstration?

Ans: Yes, Gandhiji's idea of giving everyone the right to vote was very fair and important. It is not right to stop people from voting based on their education or background. Everyone should have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of their social or economic status. Voting is a fundamental right for all citizens, and everyone deserves to have their voice heard.

Benefits of CBSE Class 6 Political Science Notes Chapter 3

- **Easy to Understand:** The notes break down complex ideas into simple language, helping you understand what a government is and how it works without confusion.
- **Structured Format:** The notes are organized into sections, making it easy to find specific topics and study them one at a time. This helps in better preparation and avoids last-minute cramming.
- **Time Efficiency:** By summarizing essential information, the notes save time during revision, allowing students to review and grasp concepts more quickly compared to studying from multiple sources.

- **Exam Readiness:** By covering all the important topics related to the chapter, the notes ensure you are well-prepared and confident for your exam.