

SS7CG7 The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia.

a. Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People’s Republic China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

Essential Question: How do the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People’s Republic China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan compare and contrast distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms?

| Country | Type of Government  | Leadership   | Citizen’s Rights  | Personal Freedom   |
|---------|---|--|---|--|
| India   | Republic (Representative Democracy) with a Parliamentary System | Dual System executive: President (elected indirectly by the people through an electoral college) and Prime Minister (elected by the majority party in the House of the People) | The Lower House of Parliament (House of the People) elected by popular vote                                     | Freedom of the press, speech and religion  |
| China   | Communist (Oligarchy)   | President and Premier who are also heads of the Communist Party  | People vote, but they are no choices all candidates selected by the Communist Party                             | No freedom of speech or press: strictly controlled by the government. Limited freedom of religion. |
| Japan   | Constitutional Monarchy (Democracy with a parliamentary system) | Emperor (figurehead) Prime Minister is the actual head of government   | People elected the 2 chambers of the National Diet: 1. House of Representatives and 2. the House of Councillors | Japanese Constitution gives the people the right of speech, press, and religion.                   |

