

**Q1. Use the terms constituency and represent to explain who an MLA is and how is the person elected?**

*Answer: Since a constituency is a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representatives, an MLA is the elected representative of the people of a particular constituency. Constituency is the area represented by a particular MLA.*

*A geographic area with suitable size of population is made a constituency. It can be a parliamentary constituency or a constituency of state assembly. People elect their representatives in order to elect MLAs or MPs. So, it can be said that an MLA or an MP represents a particular constituency.*

**Q2. How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.**

*Answer: All MLAs may not become ministers. It is the prerogative of the Chief Minister to appoint a minister in his/her cabinet. The Chief Minister (who is elected by the MLAs of the ruling party) selects other people as ministers.*

**Q3. Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?**

*Answer: Since a democracy works on a participative basis, the members can ask questions and debate on the decisions of the ministers. The Legislative Assembly represents the people of the state. In other words, it represents the voice of people through their representatives. So, each major decision needs to be debated in order to give it people's assent. That is why, decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly.*

***Q4. What was the problem in Patalpuram? What discussion/ action was taken by the following? Fill in the table.***

*Answer: In Patalpuram there was shortage of drinking water and the condition of the district hospital was pathetic. It was overflowing with patients suffering from diarrhoea.*

- Public Meeting: demand for bringing the health situation in control.*
- Legislative Assembly: supply of water tankers and ORS packets and clearing up of garbage.*
- Press Conference: instructing collectors and the chief medical officers to take urgent measures. Supply of drinking water to every village through tanker trucks and also steps to clear the garbage.*
- Chief Minister: visit to the families who have lost their near and dear ones due to illness, compensation to the families. Asking a high level committee to look into sanitation needs, and public works minister to take care of water supply to the region.*

***Q5. What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?***

*Answer: The job of legislature is to make laws. So, when MLAs are working in the Assembly they are either making a new law or changing an existing law. Execution of various welfare programs and implementation of laws is the work of the executive. The executive is assisted by bureaucracy in this task. We can say that assisting the elected government for welfare programs and implementation of laws is the task of various government departments. The making of laws is done by the legislature i.e. MLAs. Implementation of these laws is done by the government departments.*

# State Government

Class 7th

Sub Civics

## Extra Questions

### Fill in the blanks

1. MLA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives.
3. Majority is also called a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. All MLAs (from the ruling party/opposition) meet and discuss things in the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Each state is divided into different areas or \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (1) Member of Legislative Assembly, (2) Constituency, (3) Simple Majority, (4) Legislative Assembly, (5) Constituencies

### Match Columns

Column I	Column II
(i) Chief Minister	(a) Head of State
(ii) Discussion of Issues	(b) Legislature
(iii) MLAs	(c) Press Conference
(iv) Governor	(d) Executive

**Answer:** (i) - d, (ii) - c, (iii) - b, (iv) - a

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The word government in common usage refers to
  - a. Government departments
  - b. Various ministers heading the government departments
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above

**Answer:** (c) Both a and b

# *State Government*

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**2. *The overall head of the government in a state is the***

- a. Prime Minister*
- b. Governor*
- c. Chief Minister*
- d. President*

***Answer: (c) Chief Minister***

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ *appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers***

- a. President*
- b. Former Chief Minister*
- c. Prime Minister*
- d. Governor*

***Answer: (d) Governor***

**4. *The Chief Minister is a part of the \_\_\_\_\_***

- a. Legislature*
- b. Executive*
- c. Judiciary*
- d. none of the above*

***Answer: (b) Executive***

## ***Short Answer Questions:***

***1. What is opposition?***

***Answer: Opposition refers to the elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party. Opposition plays the role of questioning the government decisions and actions. Opposition also raises new issues for consideration in the Assembly. It is said that a strong opposition is necessary for a healthy democracy. A strong opposition prevents autocracy creeping in the government.***

## **2. How is the cabinet formed?**

**Answer:** The chief minister is elected by the MLAs of the ruling party. The chief minister then selects other people as ministers. The Chief Minister and all other ministers compose the cabinet. The Governor of the state appoints the chief ministers and other ministers after the elections. The chief ministers and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices. Some MLAs have dual responsibilities: as an MLA and also as a minister.

## **3. What is a constituency?**

**Answer:** Every state is divided into a number of areas or constituencies. A particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives is called a constituency. This could, for example, be a panchayat ward or an area that chooses an MLA.

## **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

### **1. Give examples of constituency.**

**Answer:** A panchayat ward or an area that chooses an MLA.

### **2. Define majority.**

**Answer:** This is a situation where more than half the members of a group support a decision or idea.

### **3. What is Legislature?**

**Answer:** All MLAs who gather together in the legislative assembly are called the Legislature.

### **4. Some MLAs have dual responsibilities. What are they?**

**Answer:** Responsibility as an MLA and also as a minister.

### **5. Name some government departments.**

**Answer:** Public works, education, health and agriculture departments

## **Long Answer Type Questions:**

### **1. Describe the working of the government.**

**Answer:** The people in power like the chief minister have to take steps for solving problems of drinking water, sanitation etc. They do so through various departments.

The government can also decide to make new laws for the state for example regarding sanitation and health facilities. For instance, it may make it compulsory for the municipal corporation to ensure that there are adequate toilets in each area. The act of making new laws is made in the legislative assembly of each state. The implementation of these laws is done by the various government departments.

### **2. Who is an MLA?**

**Answer:** Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. They represent people. Each state in India has a legislative assembly. Each state is divided into different areas called constituencies. From each constituency the people elect one representative who then becomes an MLA. These MLAs belong to different parties. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has majority is called the ruling party. All other parties are called the opposition. The chief minister is elected by the MLAs of the ruling party. The chief minister then selects other people as ministers. Some MLAs have dual responsibilities: as an MLA and also as a minister.