

Grade VII

Lesson 3. How the State Government works

CIVICS

I Multiple choice questions

1. What is the member elected to state assembly called exam idea
a) MLA b) MP c) PM d) None of these
2. Who forms the government in a state?
a) Opposition party b) Majority party
c) Any political party d) None of these
3. Constituency is a unit of the
a) State b) Union territory c) Country d) None of these
4. Who is the head of the state?
a) Governor b) CM c) MLA d) None of these
5. Who has the real authority in the state?
a) CM b) Governor c) Assembly d) None of these
6. Which media can be chosen to express the opinion of people?
a) TV b) Magazines c) Both of these d) None of these

1. a

2. b

3. a

4. a

5. a

6. c

II Multiple choice questions

1. The full form of MLA is member of :
a) Law Authority b) Legal Arm
c) Legislative Assembly d) Legislative Arm
2. Who becomes the chief minister?
a) Leader of the winning party b) Leader of the Loosing party
c) Prime Minister of the country d) President of the country
3. How many constitutions are there in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 52 b) 68 c) 43 d) 67

4. What name is given to the elected representatives who are not members of ruling party?

- a) Opposition b) Constituency c) Majority d) Press conference

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. a
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III Multiple choice questions

1. Some MLAs have dual responsibilities. It means

- a) One as an MLA and the other as a citizen of India
 b) One as an MLA and the other as a minister
 c) One as an MLA and the other as a human being
 d) None of the above

2. Law for the entire country is made in the

- a) Legislative assembly b) Rajya Sabha
 c) Parliament d) Both a and c

3. ORS packets are given those who are suffering from

- a) Tuberculosis b) High fever c) Malaria d) Diarrhoea

1) b	2) c	3) d
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IV Multiple choice questions

1. MLAs are elected by

- a) the people b) Member of Parliament
 c) selected representatives d) all of these

2. Who is the head of a legislative assembly

- a) Minister b) MLA c) Chief Minister d) All of these

3. Who is responsible for medical services?

- a) Transport Minister b) Police Inspector
 c) Education Minister d) Health Minister

4. Wall paper project involves

- a) Stories b) Poems c) Case studies d) All of these

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. c
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I Fill in the blanks

1. Himachal Pradesh has _____ assembly constituencies.
2. _____ elect the leader of their ruling party.
3. Assembly is a place to _____.
4. Government organises _____ to reach people.
5. _____ is responsible for development in an urban area.

1. 68	2. MLAs	3. debate	4. Press conference	5. Municipal Corporation
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II Fill in the blanks

1. MLAs are _____ by the people.
2. The political party that has the majority is called the _____ party.
3. From each _____ the people elect one representative who then becomes an MLA.
4. Every _____ of India has a Legislative Assembly.
5. Laws for the entire country are made in the _____.

1. elected	2. ruling	3. constituency	4. state	5. parliament
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III Fill in the blanks

1. It is the Governor of the state who appoints the _____ and other ministers.
2. All the MLAs who gather together in the Legislative assembly are called _____.
3. A wallpaper is an interesting activity through which _____ can be done on particular topics of interest.
4. Every state in India is divided into different _____.

5. The ruling party members form the _____ and some members are appointed as _____.

1. Chief Minister	2. Legislature	3. research	4. constituencies	5. government, ministers

IV Fill in the blanks

1. Diarrhoea spreads through contaminated _____.
2. Laws for the states are made in the _____.
3. MLAs are elected by the _____ of the states.

1. Water	2. Legislative assembly	3. Constituencies
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I Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. States of India	a) MLA
2. Agriculture	b) Media
3. Press	c) Department
4. Elected representative	d) 28

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
a. Head of a Legislative Assembly	i) Health Minister
2. Medical services	ii) divided into Constituencies
3. Laws of the states	iii) water - borne
4. State	iv) Chief Minister
5. Diarrhoea	v) Legislative Assembly

a) (iv)	b) (i)	c) (v)	d) (ii)	e) (iii)
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III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i. Opposition	a) It takes important decisions.
ii. Press conference	b) A debate is held here on current issues.
iii. Ruling party	c) It keeps a check on the ruling party.
iv. Legislative Assembly	d) MLA is responsible for its welfare
v. Constituency	e) A gathering of media persons

i. c	ii. e	iii. a	iv. b	v. d
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IV Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Head of the state	a) Ruling party
2. Head of the government	b) Governor
3. Party with majority	c) Opposition
4. party in minority	d) Chief Minister

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
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I True or False

1. District government hospitals overflow with patients.
2. Rally is a method of protest against faulty government policies
3. The leader of opposition becomes the Chief Minister
4. MLAs have dual responsibility.
5. Opinions are expressed only in the legislative assembly.

1 True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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II True or False

1. The independent can also stand in the elections.
2. Some MLAs have dual responsibility as an MLA and as a Minister.
3. People can express their opinion through media or even in Legislative Assembly through representatives.
4. MLA s are elected by the President.
5. Gathering of media persons is called Legislative Assembly.

1 True	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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III True or False

- i. Diarrhoea spread due to the walking in the polluted air.
- ii. The Chief Minister is sole person who is responsible for the smooth running of the government.
- iii. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the people.
- iv. The MLAs who stand for elections belong to the different political parties.
- v. In a democracy, people can express their view through TV channels only

i. False	ii. False	iii. True	iv. True	v. False
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Very Short Answer Questions

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

An MLA is responsible for the welfare of his people. He raises issues in the Assembly so that a solution to the problem facing the masses can be taken. Government departments make and implement the solution.

2. What is a constituency?

It is a particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representative. For example, a panchayat ward or an area chooses an MLA.

3. What is a majority in legislature?

It is a situation where more than half the members in a group support a government or an idea. This is also called simple majority.

4. What is an opposition?

This refers to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning the government decisions and actions as well as raise new issues for the consideration of the assembly.

5. What is a Press Conference?

It is a gathering of journalists from the media who are invited to hear about and ask questions on a particular issue and are then expected to report on this to the larger public.

6. Who is an MLA?

MLA or Member of Legislative Assembly is the elected representative of an area in a state.

7. Name the two houses found in a state.

The two houses found in a state are legislative assembly or lower house and legislative council or upper house.

8. What is a coalition government?

When no single party gets a majority and two or more parties join to form a government, it is called a coalition government.

9. What is a political party?

A political party is a group of people who come together on a common platform with some common objectives to achieve power.

10. Examine the role of the Governor

The Governor is the nominal head of the state. All decisions are taken in his name. He appoints the Chief Minister and the council of ministers on his advice.

11. How is the government formed in a state?

The leader of majority party in the assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister of the state by the Governor and on his advice other ministers are appointed who head the various departments

12. Where do debates take place?

Debates take place in the legislative assembly where MLAs speak about their area's problems and get the government response on how to solve the problem.

13. What is the role of the chief minister?

The Chief Minister is the chief executive of a state. He is the chief spokesman, chief decision - maker and chief strategy maker of the state.

Short Answer Questions

1. Why should decisions taken by Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly ? (NCERT)

The decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers should be debated in the Legislative Assembly because of the following reasons

i) It helps the MLA to voice his opinion and ask questions related to problems or make recommendations about what should be done by the government to implement fair policies for the people and the state.

ii) Bad decisions can be averted.

2. How do MLAs have dual responsibilities?

The chief Minister and other ministers run various government departments. They have separate offices. A legislative assembly is a place where all the MLAs whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things. Hence MLAs have dual responsibilities, one as an MLA and the other as a minister.

3. Give any three functions of a legislative assembly.

- i) To discuss and deliberate on important issues concerning the state.
- ii) To pass money and non- money bills.
- iii) To ask questions and to move motions like no-confidence bill adjournment motion, census motion etc.

Long Answer Questions

1. Use the terms 'constituency' and 'represent' to explain who an MLA is and how is the person elected.

An MLA is an elected representative of an area. He represents one political party. For this:

- i) The state is divided into several constituencies
- ii) The elections are held in each constituency
- iii) All the adults about 18 years of age of vote.
- iv) The person who gets the maximum votes is elected. From each constituency, people elect one representative who then becomes an MLA.

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

Patalpuram was facing the problem of shortage of water and sanitation which had caused diarrhoea in the city.

Public Meeting	Public meeting helps to raise voice to bring about sanitation in the area and control diarrhoea.
Legislative Assembly	The discussion was on adverse conditions in the hospital, shortage of water and good doctors in Patalpuram
Press Conferences	The health minister announced measures taken by the government to check diarrhoea and provide safe drinking water.
Chief Ministers	Chief Minister told the residents of Patalpuram that the due compensation would be given to the relatives of the dead.

3. How did some MLAs become minister? Explain

- i) After the elections, the party which obtains majority in an assembly is called the ruling party.
- ii) Its member elects their leader who becomes the Chief Minister. The governor then appoints the Chief Minister.
- iii) The Chief Minister selects some other members as ministers from his party or supporters.
- iv) The Governor appoints them as ministers.

4. How does the working of the government take place?

- i) The government works through the chief minister and the minister.
- ii) These people further govern through various departments like public works department, the agriculture, the health department, the education department and so on.
- ii) They are answerable to the questions asked in the legislative assembly and convince people by giving examples of work done by them practically.
- iii) For the people, media both print and electronic, keep a coverage of what the ministers do.
- iv) The government also responds to people's queries through press conferences.

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