

QUESTION BANK

Grade 7 –Politics

CHAPTER 3- How the state government works

A. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Every Indian State has its
_____Assembly.

Ans: legislative

(ii) Legislature is the gathering of all
_____in the _____.

Ans: MLAs, legislative assembly

(iii) Health, Railways, Education etc. are the
departments of the _____.

Ans: government

(iv) People of India choose their
_____.

Ans: MLAs

2. State True and False.

(i) Governor appoints the chief ministers and other ministers.

Ans: True

(ii) The Chief Minister and his ministers belong to the same office.

Ans: False

(iii) MLA's sit in the Parliament.

Ans: True

(iv) Some MLAs are appointed as ministers by the governor.

Ans: True

Choose the correct option.

(i) Members are elected by_____.

(a) People

(b) Citizens of India above 18 years old.

(c) Children

(d) Men

Ans: (b) Citizens of India above 18 years of old.

(ii) The job of governor is_____.

(a) To appoint Chief Minister

(b) To appoint ministers of the state

(c) A and b both

(d) None of the above

Ans: (a) and (b) both

5. Define the following.

(i) MLA

Ans: MLA is the member of Legislative Assembly.

(ii) MP

Ans: MP is the member of Parliament.

Short Answer Questions: (2 Marks)

6. How MLA's represent people?

Ans: As people elect Members of the Legislative Assembly. So, in turn, they represent people in the government.

7. How are the laws made for the whole country?

Ans: When the laws that are made and then passed by both houses of Parliament, then it is applied on the whole country.

8. What do you mean by Constituency?

Ans: The states in India are divided into several constituencies for the better functioning of the government.

9. Define the term majority.

Ans: The party is considered to be in majority when the MLAs of a political party win above the given mandate.

10. What is the opposition?

Ans: The MLA's or MP's who do not belong to the winning party are known by the term opposition.

Short Answer Questions: (3 Marks)

11. Who is an MLA? How can someone become an MLA?

Ans: MLA stands for the member of Legislative Assembly and they are chosen by the voting process. They represent their constituency in which they have fought the elections. For contesting the election of an MLA, an individual needs to fulfil the criteria fixed by the Constitution of India.

12. How is a government formed in a state?

Ans: In a general election if the representatives of the same party win the majority, then they form the government. The candidates of the losing party sit in opposition.

13. Who are the representatives who contest elections but do not form a government?

Ans: The candidates of the losing party who do not cross the majority mark in the election are known as opposition. Their role is to check the proper working of the government. They debate and discuss the work of the government which helps in the proper functioning of the government.

14. Who is a Chief Minister of the State?

Ans: The leader of the winning party is called Chief Minister of the State. The Chief Minister also represents one constituency and is chosen from among the representatives of the winning party. He acts like a coordinator between the Centre and the state.

15. What is the function of a Chief Minister in a State?

Ans: The head of the winning party is known as the Chief Minister. He keeps on checking the working of other ministers of his cabinet. Cabinet Ministers are appointed by him for different departments. The chosen minister is accountable for the work done in his ministry. The schemes of the government are then implemented by the bureaucrats.

Long Answer Questions: (5 Marks)

16. How is an MLA elected?

Ans: The voters of a constituency cast their votes in order to select their representatives. The winning candidate must get the highest number of votes from all his competitors. It is not mandatory that the winning candidate would be from the Winning party. In this way, the person elected becomes MLA and represents the people living in it.

17. How Ministers are chosen from the MLA's?

Ans: The Political party who has won more than half the constituencies in the state are known as the ruling parties. The MLAs of that party form the electoral majority in the State Legislature. The leader of the party is appointed as the Chief Minister, he then appoints the other ministers of

the state in consultation with the governor of the state. The selected MLAs as ministers are then given the portfolios.

18. What is the importance of Debate in the Legislative Assembly?

Ans: The decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other Ministers need approval from the legislative Assembly as these decisions play a very significant role in running the government. Democracy has permitted the other members of the house to ask questions, decide where the money should be spent and debate on the more important issues. It looks into the matter where particular decisions are in the interest of the people at large or not. The MLA's selected as ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislature for their decisions. This enhances the accountability, transparency and representativeness of the Cabinet.

19. What is the difference between MLA's and Bureaucrats?

Ans: MLA is the bridge between Assembly and the departments. The MLA who is a minister approves the work of the department. After the approval of the work, the department becomes solely

responsible for the proper completion and implementation. The planning and execution of the work is done according to the budget passed by the government. After the completion of the work, the Minister checks it. The other MLA's can also ask questions from the minister regarding the work.

20. What was the issue in Patalpuram village? What did the Chief Minister do about it?

Ans: The problem of Patalpuram village was the non-availability of clean drinking water. They opined that the inaction by the government has resulted in severe health issues. The MLAs took the issue to the health minister. They discussed the problems in the Assembly. The Chief Minister visited Patalpuram personally and promised compensation to the villagers. He also assured them of the necessary steps to be taken by the government.

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