

1. => "Assignment for class 7th"
subject: Civics

=> Topic: "Institutional Representation of Democracy"

=> Exercises:

A Choose the right options:

1. equality
2. 18 years and above
3. manifesto
4. single party system
5. UPA

B Fill up the blanks:

1. adult
2. state
3. voters identification card
4. United states
5. electronic voting machine

C Give reasons:

1. Because they represent the political party's policies and programmes for the country and on the basis of this the people cast their vote.
2. To elect their representatives for governance.

3. The states are divided into divisions called constituencies depending upon the size and population of the state so that people elect one representative from each constituency who then becomes an MP.
4. Because time is needed for arrangement of actual polling.
5. For verification.
6. In order to avoid bogus voting or double voting.

D. Short answer - questions:

1. Universal Adult Franchise is the basic principle of democracy that gives all adult citizens the right to vote irrespective of caste, class, colour, religion or sex.
2. A constituency is the area from which a representative fights the election. People elect the representative from each constituency who then becomes an MP.
3. A coalition government is a governing body formed by multiple parties that must compromise on principles.
4. Currently it is 18 years. Earlier, the age of voting was 21 years. After the 61st Amendment Act of 1989, this age was lowered to 18 years.

long answer questions:

1. In the single party system, only one political party is legally allowed to hold effective power. The single party system is thus usually equated with dictatorships and tyranny as there is no other party to challenge its decisions.

Two party system is where only two parties dominate as in the United States and is the ideal one as it is widely known to form a stable government as it holds the balance of power in a parliamentary system.

In multi-party system more than two political parties that are represented. It may lead to chaos.

2. National Parties: Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Samajwadi Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist).

Regional Parties: Telegu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, Akali Dal in Punjab, Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK) in Tamil Nadu.

3. A coalition government is a governing body formed by multiple parties that must compromise on principles. In a coalition party system the principles of many political parties are taken into consideration and so a larger majority of people and their needs are covered. However, due to compromise on principles, a coalition government is at risk of failing if a party or parties leave the government.

Topic: Functioning of State Government

A: Choose the correct option:

1. West Bengal
2. Legislative Council
3. ordinance
4. Governor

B: Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 25 | 5. president |
| 2. 500 | 6. coalition |
| 3. $\frac{1}{6}$ th | 7. legislative Assembly |
| 4. act | 8. majority |

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Legislative Assembly | Lower House |
| 2. Vidhan Parishad | Permanent House |
| 3. Bill | Act |
| 4. Governor | Issue an ordinance |
| 5. Chief Minister | Takes the oath of office |

Q Short answer questions:

1. The Government comprises three levels, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.
2. A bicameral legislature is a government assembly with two chambers or houses. Some states in India have bicameral legislature i.e. they have two houses - the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).
3. The main function of the state legislature is legislation that is, making and passing laws.

4. MLA - Member of Legislative Assembly;
MLC - Member of Legislative Council.

5. Five years.

6. The Speaker presides over the House and conducts the proceedings, maintains order in the House, puts forward the bills and casts his or her vote during a tie.

7. Constituency is the division of the areas of a state from which one representative is elected by the people.

E Long answer questions:

1. The legislature of the states is described as State Legislature. The legislative bodies in a state are the Legislative Assembly or the Vidhan Sabha, and the Legislative Council or the Vidhan Parishad. The Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha has MLAs or Members of Legislative Assembly who are directly elected by the people of the state. Some states have the Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad created on the request of the Vidhan Sabha. Some members of the Legislative Council are nominated, while some are elected.

2. The size of the Vidhan Parishad is based on the total strength of the Vidhan Sabha. This is called proportional representation. According to the Indian Constitution, the total strength in the Vidhan Parishad cannot exceed

one-third of the total number of members in the Vidhan Sabha and in no case can it be less than 40 members. However, Jammu and Kashmir has 36 members.

3. Chief Minister is the leader of the party that has won the majority of seats in elections or is the chosen leader of the group of parties that have formed a coalition. He or she is the elected head of the government of the state. The Governor appoints him or her as the Chief Minister and the swearing in is done before the Governor.

4. Bills are of two types: Money bills and ordinary bills.

Money bills deal with financial matters. The Vidhan Sabha considers the bill. All the MLAs, from both ruling party and opposition, discuss the bill. Then they put it to vote. Next it is sent to the Vidhan Parishad. Amendments are made if required during discussions in both the Houses. Once the bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent to the Governor for approval. The Governor can pass the bill or send it back for reconsideration. Once the Governor passes the bill, it becomes an Act and the law is made.

Flow Chart of "State Government: Legislature"

Nation

↓
States

↓
Two houses

↓
Vidhan Sabha

↓
Vidhan Parishad

↓
• Most important house in each state

↓
• Not in each state

• Lower house / Legislative Assembly

• Upper house / Legislative Council

• Directly elected by people

• Indirectly elected

• Members - MLAs

• Members - MLAs

↓
Members of the Legislative Assembly

↓
Members of the Legislative Council

• Members: Maximum 500 and Minimum 40

• 1/3 members retire every 2 years.

• 5 years (No retirement)

• 2 years (retirement, cannot extend term)

• Can extend term

• Presiding officer: Chairman

• Presiding officer: speaker

• Deputy Chairman

• Deputy speaker

• Deputy speaker

• states having only L.A.

↓
Unicameral

↓
states having both houses

↓
Bicameral