

# **Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School**

## **Ch-1 Democracy (Civics)**

### **Subject – Social Science**

### **Class –VII Assignment**

**Q.1 What is Democracy? Explain the two types of Democracies.**

A. Democracy is a form of the government in which the ruling power is vested in the hands of the people and government is answerable to the people.

#### **Types of the Democracy—**

- (i) **Direct Democracy**-This is the oldest and real form of the Government. It is possible where population is very small ,people directly participate in political affairs.
- (ii) **Indirect Democracy**- Indirect Democracy is also known as representative Democracy. In this type of democracy people elect their representatives who are responsible to the people.

**Q2. Explain the recent phase of the expansion of Democracy.**

#### **A. Expansion of Democracy—**

**1P.Recent Phase—**New waves of the Democracy swept across Europe in 1970 and late 1980s. When representative governments were instituted in the most of the European ,Latin American ,Arabs and African states respectively in 1900s and 2000s.

2. The disintegration of Soviet Union also led to communist countries to adopt Democracy.

3. After 1990s both Bangladesh and Pakistan made a transition from army rule to democracy.

**Q3. What is Universal Adult Franchise? Name any two countries which have adopted Universal Adult Franchise?**

- A. Under this system all adults in the country of eighteen years of age and above have right to vote irrespective of their caste ,creed, religion ,gender, wealth, colour of the skin etc. have right to vote.

Two countries which have adopted it are—India and U.S.A.

**Q4. Explain any four features of Democratic countries.**

A. Features or need of the Democracy---

1. **Government is based on the will of the People**—In democracy rulers make the policies as per the needs or will of the people.
2. **Welfare of the all**—Democratic government look after the interest of all the caste and provides equal opportunities to all for their developments.
3. **Responsible Components**— In Democratic government Universal adult Franchise remain responsible before the people .The dictator is not answerable to the people.
4. **Possibility of good laws**—In a Democratic government the representatives have direct relations with the people so they properly understand and represent their problems and interest.
5. In case rulers of Democratic government not work accordingly people can replace them in next elections.

**Q5. Democracy improves the quality of decision- making . Explain.**

A. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.

2. A Democratic decisions always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. So they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decisions .

3. As most of the decisions are taken by discussion ,it reduces the chances of irresponsible decisions.

4. if the decision taken is not according to the wishes of people they can protest against that decision .

5 . Hence decisions taken are good and are for the welfare of all.

**Q6. Describe briefly about the origin of Democracy .**

- A. The seeds of representative Democracy were originally sown in Roman Republic.
- 2. Democratic principles and elements are also found in Mahajanpadas, Sanghas,, and Ganas in India
- 3. The word Democracy was invented by Athenians in around 508 B.C.

**Q7. Define the term Oligarchy, Dictatorship and Republic .**

- A. **1.Oligarchy**-It is a government by a small group of a powerful people.
- 2. Dictatorship**—A form of Government in which all powers are vested in the hands of a single person.
- 3. Republic**—A form of Government in which the head of the state is elected.

**Q8.How Democracy is better than the other form of the government?**

- A. **1.**In Democracy also there is possibility of mistakes but in Democracy mistakes can be corrected .
- 2.** Either the rulers have to change the decisions or the rulers can be changed.
- 3.** This is not possible in Non-Democratic Government.

**Q9. How Democracy enhances the dignity of the citizens?**

- A.1.** Democracy is based on the principle of political equality. So all the citizens, whether rich or poor ,educated or uneducated have the same status
- 2. People are not subjects of a ruler ,they are the rulers themselves.
- 3. 3. In non –Democratic countries people can get injured while protesting against the rulers.

# **Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School**

## **Subject –Social Science**

### **Ch –2 The State Government (Civics)**

#### **Class –VII Assignment**

##### **Q.1 Explain any four powers and functions of Legislative Assembly.**

**A.1. Legislative Powers**--The Legislative Assembly can make laws on the subjects grouped in the state and Concurrent list .But in Concurrent list Central government has more powers than Legislative Assembly.

**2. Financial Powers** –The Legislative Assembly controls the finances of the state . It approves the annual budget ,can impose ,reduce or abolish the taxes.

**3. Constitutional powers** –The Legislative Assembly along with the Legislative council takes part in the amendment process of the constitution.

**4. Electoral Powers** –Legislative Assembly takes part in the election of the President, It elects 1/3 members of the Legislative Council, It elects the members of Rajya Sabha,Its members also elects the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Assembly .

##### **Q2 Mention any four qualifications of the Governor .**

A. 1 . He must be a Citizen of India.

2. He must not be below 35 years of the age.

3. He must not be a member of either of the Union or State Legislature.

4. He must not hold any office of profit under the state or central Government.

##### **Q3. Explain any four Legislature powers of the Governor.**

###### **A. Legislature Powers—**

1. **To address the Legislature**---- He addresses the State Legislature in very first session.

2. **To nominate MLA/MLC** --The governor may nominate one member from Anglo-Indian community in State assembly and 1/6<sup>th</sup> members to the state Legislative Councils.

3. **To give assents to the bills**— After the passing the bill in legislature bill goes for Governor's assent He may give assent .may reserve the bill for the consideration of President ,may return for reconsideration.

4. **To dissolve the state assembly**--- Governor may dissolve the State Assembly On the advice of the council of ministers. .if the government loses confidence vote in assembly.

Q4. Chief minister is the most important official in the State . Explain

A. Important Position of the Chief minister in the State—

1. He occupies the same position in the state as Prime Minister occupies in the centre.
2. He plays significant role in the formation of the ministries.
3. He also distributes portfolios among the ministers or reshuffles the portfolios.
4. He can get any minister dismissed.
5. His resignation is considered as the resignation of the whole ministry.

In fact he act as a pivot around which whole council of ministers and administration of the state revolves.

Q5. Explain the major functions of district administration.

- A.
1. District administration maintains law and order in the district and give punishment to those who disobey the Government.
  2. It collects the various taxes levied by the Government.
  3. It keeps land records and deals with the disputes of land records.
  4. It implements and evaluate the development plans in the districts.

5. It evaluates the performance of Panchayati Raj system and Urban Local bodies..

Q6. What is the difference between Nominal Executive and real executive.

- A. 1. Nominal Executive—(i) In this type of Executive Political power holders exercises the formal powers to implements the will of the state.  
(ii) Governor is the example of nominal executive in the state .  
(iii) President is the example of real executive at the Central level of Government.
- B. 2. Real Executive-- In this type of Executive Political power holders exercises the actual powers to implements the will of the state.  
(ii) Chief Minister is the example of real executive in the state .  
(iii) Prime Minister is the example of real executive at the Centre.

Q7. Describe about different categories of the Ministers.

- A. 1 Cabinet Ministers—They are important and senior most ministers and holds the independent charge of important portfolios Their number is normally small.
2. Ministers of the State—They sometimes holds the independent charge of the departments. They are invited to attend the meetings of the cabinet when it is required.
3. Deputy Ministers --- They do not holds the independent charge of any department but are attached with the cabinet ministers. work is assigned to them by the Incharge of their department .
4. Parliament Secretaries--- They are appointed by the chief Minister and are responsible to him. They do not hold the charge any of the department

Q8. Define the Following Terms---1. Majority. 2. Opposition. 3. Anglo Indian Community.

- A. Majority—A political party whose MLAs have won the more than half of the number of constituencies in a state is said to be Majority.
2. Opposition--- The political party having majority is termed as ruling party and all other members are called opposition.

3. Anglo- Indian is the person is of the mixed parentage of British and Indian

Q9.(1) Bi-Cameral Legislature—(i)It is a type of legislature which is divided into two separate assemblies or chambers.

(ii) This type of legislature is found in following States of India—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh .

(2). Uni-Cameral Legislature—(i)It is a type of legislature which is having single chamber of Legislature

(ii) In most of States of India this type of legislature is found..

Q10.What are the necessary qualifications for the election of the candidates of Legislative Assembly?

A. 1.he must be the citizen of India

2.He must be above age of 25.

3.He should not hold any office of profit under the union or state government.

4.He should not to be an insane or insolvent person.

5.He should not have been convicted of any offence.

6.He must fulfil all other qualification as laid by an act of the parliament.