

Chapter - 3

How the state government works

Notes →

- * Constituency :- A particular area from which voters choose their representatives is called constituency.

* State legislature :-

Out of these seven states Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have both legislative assemblies (vidhan sabha) as well as legislative councils (vidhan Parishad) or they are bicameral, other 23 states are unicameral or have only legislative assembly.

* Legislative council :-

- * It is the upper house of the state legislature ML (Members of legislative council).

- * The constitution prescribes that the total number of members in vidhan parishad of a state should not exceed 1/3rd of the total number of members of vidhan sabha. There are some exception like Jammu and Kashmir.

- * Qualification required to be the member of legislative council :-

(i) The age of member should not be less than 30 years.

(ii) The member should be citizen of India.

(iii) The member should not hold any office of profit.

- * Tenure :- 6 years

* Legislative Assembly :-

* It is the lower house of the state legislature. MLA (Member of legislative Assembly).

- * All 29 states and 7 union territories have legislative assembly.

* The number of Vidhan sabha members can't be more than 500 and not less than

* Exception :-

Some small states have been allowed to have lesser members. Thus UP has only 40 members least in the assembly, UP has 403 members highest in the assembly.

* Qualification required to be the member of legislative Assembly :-

* The age of member should be 25 or above

* The member should be citizen of India.

* The member should not hold any office of profit.

* Tenure :- 5 years

Question / Shorters

Q.13 Use the term 'constituency' and 'represent' to explain who an MLA is and how is the person elected?

Ans: MLA is a member of legislative assembly who represents the people of a constituency. He is elected by the people.

Q.23 How did some MLAs become ministers? Explain.

Ans: The party which get majority becomes the ruling party. The MLAs belonging to this party choose their leaders as Chief Minister and Chief Minister choose their ministers.

Q-33

Why should decisions taken by Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in legislative assembly?

Ans: Because :-

1) In a democratic government participant is important in each and every section.

2)

Both ruling party and opposition party members are MLAs and representative of the people. So, whatever decisions are being taken for the people of state have to be approved by MLAs.

Q.43 What was the problems in Patalpuram?

Ans: Main problems in Patalpuram :-

- 1) Lack of proper sanitation and hygiene.
- 2) Scarcity of clean drinking water.
- 3) Not proper medical facilities.
- 4) Spread of diarrhoea.

2/3/08

What is the difference between the work of M.A. do in the assembly and work done by government departments?

The M.A.'s questions about the decisions taken by government departments while the ministers of the department answers the questions.

5/10/8

