

UNIT: 1 STATE GOVERNMENT

CLASS: VII

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the minimum age for becoming a member of the State Legislative Council?
a. 18 years b. 21 years c. 25 years **d. 30 years**
2. How many states does India have?
a. 26 b. 27 c. 28 **d. 29**
3. The word State government refers to
a. Government departments in the states b. Legislative Assembly
c. both a and b d. none of the above
4. The overall head of the government in the state is the _____.
a. President **b. Prime Minister** c. Governor d. Chief Minister
5. Who appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers?
a. President b. Prime Minister **c. Governor** d. Election Commissioner
6. Who becomes the Chief Minister?
a. Leader of the Majority party b. Leader of the opposition party
c. Both d. None
7. What are the three branches of the state government?
a. Mayor governor, MLA b. Panchayat, municipality, corporation
c. Village, City, State **d. Legislative, executive and judiciary**

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Governor is appointed by the President of India.
2. The leader of the majority party is appointed as The Chief Minister in the state assembly.
3. The High Court is the highest judicial organ of the state.
4. MLA stands for Member of Legislative Assembly.
5. Electoral Constituencies is a particular area form where all the voters living there choose their representatives.
6. The elected representatives who are not the member of ruling party are called Opposition Party

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. MLAs | - | Legislative Assembly |
| 2. Governor | - | Head of the state |
| 3. Chief Minister | - | leader of the Majority party |
| 4. Union territories | - | 7 |
| 5. Fort St. George | - | Secretariat |

IV. Consider the following statements: Tick the appropriate answer

1. Which of the following statement is/are not correct?

To become a governor, one

- a. should be the citizen of India
 - b. should have completed 25 years of age
 - c. should have sound mind
 - d. should not hold any office of profit.
- i. a&b ii. c&d iii. A iv. b

2. Consider the following statements and state true or false.

a. MLAs are together responsible for the working of the government. True

b. All the MLAs of other political party who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition. True

c. MLAs are not the representatives of people. False

3. Find out the correct meaning of bicameral legislature.

a. It means that there are cameras in the legislature.

b. It means that the legislature has men and women members.

c. It means that there are two houses like upper house and lower house.

d. It means that the governor is the leader over the members of the legislature.

4. **Assertion:** India has a federal system of government.

Reason: According to our constitution the power is divided between central and state governments.

a. A is correct and R explains A

b. A is correct and R does not explain A

c. A is correct and R is wrong

d. Both are wrong

V. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What are the qualifications to become the Governor of a state?

A person to be eligible to the post of Governor should be:

- A citizen of India.
- Should have completed 35 years of age.
- Should have sound mind and should not hold any public office of Profit.

2. Who are called oppositions?

All the MLAs of other political parties who do not belong to the ruling party are called opposition party.

3. Write a note on Lok Adalat.

- Lok Adalat (people's court) also have been established by the Government of India to settle dispute through conciliation and compromise.
- Lok adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

4. What is a constituency?

- Political parties nominate their candidates to each constituency. All the people residing in that constituency who has completed 18 years of age cast their vote.

5. Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers?

- The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The council of Minister is collectively responsible to legislative assembly of the state.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Describe the powers of the Governor.

- The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.
- Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
- All the administration is carried on in his name. He is the chancellor of Government universities in the state.

All bills become law only after his assent. He appoints important officials of the state government such as advocate General, Chairman and

members of State Public Service Commission, State Election Commissioner, Vice chancellors of state universities etc.

2. Who is an MLA?

- The term MLA stands for a Member of Legislative Assembly.
- The member of the Parliament is called MP whereas the member of the Legislative Assembly is called MLA. Both the Central and State Governments work according to our constitution.
- He / She is elected through a general election and represents a particular constituency.
- It is not necessary for one to be a member of a political party to become a MLA.
- He / She can contest the election as an independent candidate also.

3. What is the role of Chief Minister and other Council of Ministers at the state level?

- The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state administration.
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the State Legislature.
- All the ministers work as a team under the Chief Minister.
- The Chief Minister formulates programmes and policies for the welfare of the people of the state.
- The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state