

**ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL**  
Adjacent Navniti Apartments  
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

**Session: 2025-2026**

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: CIVICS</b>	<b>CH-3</b>
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**STATE GOVERNMENT**

**A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. What is the tenure of a member of Vidhan Parishad? **Six Years**
2. Which of the following is not a Subordinate court? **High court**
3. Who is the constitutional head? **Governor**
4. The governor can be removed from his/her office by the \_\_\_\_ before the expiry of the term of office. **President**

**B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:**

1. After the assembly elections, the **Governor** invites the leader of the party that wins the majority of seats, to form the government.
2. The **Chief Minister** is the head of his Council of Ministers and presides over its meetings.
3. The high court is headed by **Chief Justice**.
4. The **President** of India appoints the governor.
5. The **State Legislature** makes laws for the states.

**C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'**

1. The Vidhan Parishad is the upper house of the assembly. **True**
2. The Provincial Court stands at the head of judiciary at the state level. **False**
3. The Governor is appointed by the Chief Minister of the state. **False**
4. The constitution of India has adopted a federal policy. **True**
5. The state legislature has full control over the finance of the state. **True**

**D. Short Answer Type Questions:**

1. **Write the difference between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.**

Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council
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The Legislative Assembly(Vidhan Sabha) is called the house of people or lower house of the assembly.	The Legislative Council(Vidhan Parishad) is the upper house of the assembly.
It is composed of representatives of people who are directly elected by the people of that state.	Members of Vidhan Parishad are indirectly elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), some by local bodies, some by high school teachers, graduates etc. Some members are nominated by the governor.

## 2. Describe briefly the powers of the Chief Minister. (any3)

Powers of the Chief Ministers are-

- The Chief Minister is the head of his/her Council of Ministers and presides over its meetings.
- The Chief Minister allocates departments or portfolios to the ministers. He/she can also remove them at will and at any time.
- The Chief Minister shoulders the responsibility for the government of his/her state.
- The chief minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly and the leader of the majority party.
- The Chief Minister with his cabinet/team of ministers carries out his/her functions.

## 3. What does the Chief Secretary of state do?

Chief Secretary who is the administrative head is the advisor to the Chief Minister on all matters from making policy, law and order to the administration. The Secretary and his/her department guides the other departments to run the state.

## 4. What does the judiciary at the state level consists of?

The judiciary at the state level consists of the High Court and Subordinate Courts like the District and Session Courts, the Provincial Courts and the Nyaya Panchayats.

## E. Long Answer Type Questions:

### 1. Write a note on Vidhan Sabha.

The Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is called the house of people. It is called so because it is composed of representatives of people who are directly elected by the people of that state.

Elections are held under the supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer who is appointed by the Election Commission. One who gets the maximum number of votes is declared elected. One candidate is elected from each constituency. This elected candidate becomes the member of the Vidhan Sabha and is called Member of the

Legislative Assembly or MLA. There is an upper and lower limit for the number of seats in Legislative Assembly. All the states do not have same number of MLAs. The number of MLAs is decided by the number of constituencies in the state, which in turn is decided by the population of the state. One representative from each constituency is elected to become an MLA.

**2. What are the functions of the State Legislature?**

The following are the functions of State Legislature-

- a) The state legislature makes laws for the state. It can make laws only on the subjects mentioned in the state list as mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- b) The Legislature makes the ministers accountable by putting questions to them. The lower house of the Legislature can dismiss the ministry by passing a no-confidence motion against it.
- c) It has full control over the finances of the state. It passes the annual budget, imposes and reduces taxes, accepts supplementary demands, etc. Without its approval, the State Government cannot spend money.

**3. Who is an MLA? What are the qualifications required for contesting elections for an MLA?**

The elected representative of people becomes the member of the Vidhan Sabha and is called Member of Legislative Assembly or MLA.

Qualifications required for contesting elections for an MLA are-

- a) The candidate must be the citizen of India.
- b) They should meet the age limit of 25 years.
- c) They should be of sound mind.
- d) They must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any state.

**4. Write about the functioning of the government at the state level.**

There are different departments that take care of the administration of the state. These are the healthcare department, education department, law and order department, electricity department and many more. Public Works Department looks after the roads, government buildings and plays an important role in giving permission to private builder. Water Works Department looks after the water supply throughout the state. All the responsibilities are taken care by the Chief Minister as the leader with the help of his/her team comprising of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The Chief Minister is the political head of the state and the Chief Secretary is the administrative head.