

Class -vii

Subject - s.st(civics)

Lesson - 3 state government

A. Answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. b. Vidhan Parishad , 2. b. Chief minister , 3. a. Governor , 4. a. State , 5. a. Governor

B. Match the following:

1. Upper house d. The legislative council of the state.

2. Ordinance. C. Orders issued by the governors under special circumstances.

3. Constituencies e. the areas into which states are divided for the purpose of election.

4. Governor. a. The nominal head of a state.

5. Union territories. b. A state ruled by the president through an appointed representatives.

C. Answer the questions in about 50 - 70 word.

C1. the governor can also report to the president that the state government is not functioning according to the constitution. On the basis of this report, the president can proclaim emergency in the state. This is called imposition after president's rule and during this period, the governor practically runs the state government.

C2. Ordinance:- on certain occasions when the state legislature is not in session, the governor can issue orders called ordinance.

Bill :- the proposal to make a law is called a bill, bill may be of two types: ordinary bills, and money bills.

C3. The organs of the state governments are executive, legislature and judiciary. Each of these organs performs certain functions as specified in the constitution the state executive consists of the governor and the council of ministers headed by the chief minister.

C4. The legislative council or Vidhan Parishad is the upper house of the state legislature. the members of this house are known as members of the legislative council (MLCs). Vidhan Parishad is a permanent house and can never be dissolved. Each member serves for a term of 6 years. One third of its members retire after every two years.

Members are also nominated by the governor. Some who are famous in the field of art, literature science and social service.

C5. The governor has some powers which he /she can use on his/her on in special situation. he/she need not act on the advice of the council of ministers to use these powers. These special powers are called discretionary power they are:

1. If no single party has a majority in the assembly, the governor can use his/her discretion in appointing the chief minister.

2. The governor can use his discretionary power to reserve any bill for the consideration of the president.

D. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

D1. Qualification for the members of state legislature

1. He / she must be a citizen of India.

2. The member of Vidhan sabha must not be less than 25 years of age.

3. Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any state.

4. Must not be of unsound mind or have been disqualified by law for being a criminal.

D2. Executive powers of the governor:

1. He appoints the chief minister who is the leader of the majority party.
2. he also appoints the other members of the council of ministers on the advice of the chief minister.
3. The governor also appoints the the advocate general and the chairman and members of the state public service commission.
4. he is consulted by the president in the appointment of judges to the High court.

D3. Vidhan Parishad k not have less than 40 members are more than one third of the membership of The Vidhan sabha. members of this house are elected by The Vidhan sabha members members of the local bodies secondary school teachers and graduates.

members are also nominated by the governor some who are famous in the field of art literature science or social service.

D4. the chief minister is the most important functionary of the state government as:

- 1 He/she is the head of the council of ministers and enjoy a special position.
 1. He/she is the leader of the party in majority in the legislative assembly.
 3. He/she has the power to select other ministers minister hold office at the pleasure of the chief minister.
 4. He/she allocates portfolio to ministers. He/she can also transfer a minister from one ministry to another.
 5. He/she is the chairman of the cabinet. The work of the different departments is coordinated by the chief minister.
- D5. I. the bill is introduced in either House of legislature the house and the title of the bill is read out in the first reading.
- II. the second reading is the most important stage in the passing of a bill the house can refer it to A select committee then a detailed discussion takes place.
- III. the third reading is a formality after which it goes to the other house where the same procedure is followed.
- IV. After a stipulated time the bill is considered to be passed by both houses.
- V. It is then sent to the governor for his assent. Money bill originate and is passed in the Vidhan sabha only.

History L3. The Delhi sultanate.

A. answer the question by choosing the most appropriate alternative from the given below.

1. Chalisa
2. He wanted to declare his superiority over other nobles and to keep them subservient.
3. To control the whole Empire from the centre.
4. Nasiruddin Mahmud.
5. Khazir Khan.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mamluk.
2. Tunkas
3. Sultan.

4. Jagiyah
5. Chief quazi
6. Miftuh ul fateh

C. Write true or false.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

D. Explain the following terms.

1. Copper coins called jitals.
2. Giver of lakhs Aibak was very kind to the poor.
3. Group of 40 nobles.
4. Description of each soldiers was recorded.
5. Branding of the horses.

E. Answer the question in about 50 to 70 words.

1. Qutubuddin aibak was the Turkish slave. Abbott founded the slave dynasty his successors were called mamluks means slave.
2. Alauddin Khilji brought changes in the army by introducing huliya where by a description of each soldier was recorded and the cavalry used a system called dagh where the horses were branded with royal insignia.
3. The two measure taken by gyasuddin balban to strengthen the Sultan word to have established an efficient spy system and to have restored law and order in the Ganga Yamuna doab that is land between two rivers by adopting a policy of blood and iron.
4. In the sultanate rule the king ruled with the help of ministers who were in charge of various departments. The Wazir was the head of the the Diwan I wizarat .hello doctor the income expenditure collection of revenue and overall financial matters.
5. The two causes of the downfall of Delhi sultanate are.
 - a. The iqta system an important measure introduced by the sultan's eventually decentralized the power of the king who had to depend entirely on the nobles for army can't agents.
 - b. The sultan's did not follow the law of primogeniture. where the eldest son succeeds his father at the ruler this led to tragic words of succession thus weakening The Empire.

F. Answer the questions in about 80 to 100 words.

1. the transfer of capital from Delhi to daulatabad which was in the Deccan was a bad decision as it became difficult to control North India from down south. The Northwest frontiers could not be protected from the mongols. hence within 5 months the capital was shifted back to Delhi causing a lot of hardship as it was summer.
2. Firoz Tughlaq was a cousin of Muhammad bin Tughlaq who was nominated as king by the nobles and the ulemas. he was not a strong and brave ruler and tried to pacify the ulemas by adopting populist policies. he undertook various measures for the well-being of the

common people like constructing canal is to facilitate agriculture he also constructed various saraia and madarsa.

3. The sultanate Empire was divided into provinces called iqtas. Under the charge of Mufti or Walis. The iqtas were subdivided into shiqs which were placed under shiqdars. The iqta system was the most important administration and agrarian measure introduced by the Delhi sultanate. It gradually became hereditary. big directors were held by those in charge of higher departments while the smaller iqtas were holder were individual soldiers with no administrative responsibilities. The Delhi Sultan imposed various taxes upon the peasants those were Kharaj,ghari, and charai.the rate of revenue was high present sometimes give as much is half of the total produce In tax.
4. the first battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 between Babur the ruler of Kabul and Ibrahim Lodhi. The sultanate Empire had become weak due to various reasons and was off an attack by mangols.hence the governor of Punjab invited Babur the ruler of Kabul to invade India and oustthe Lodhi from the sultanate.
5. Many rulers like nasiruddin Mahmud and Firoz Tughlaq were weak. He had corrupt an opportunist nobles who manuplated them and made them un popular. This led to the formation of various groups aur cliches among the nobles which divided their loyalty towards the Sultan. Infighting amongst these Nobel led to the downfall of the Empire.

Geography lesson 3: volcanoes and earthquakes.

A. answer the question by choosing the most appropriate alternative from the given below.

1. From a crack or fissure in the volcano
2. Circum Pacific belt
3. Seismic waves
4. Over 8
5. Richter scale

B. Write true or false.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mid continental. | Indonesia. |
| 2. Mount Kilimanjaro. | Extinct volcano in Tanzania. |
| 3. Creter. | Panel like vent of volcano. |
| 4. Kimberly. | Lava plateau in South Africa. |
| 5. Lava. | Molten Rock flowing on earth. |

D. Answer the question in about 50 to 70 words.

1. The place of origin of the earthquake is known as focus.the point directly above the focus on the earth surface is called the epicenter of the earthquake. From the focus the vibration

or seismic waves spread out in all direction.

2. The causes of earthquake are one tectonic plate sliding over and pass another plate along the line of the fault. The other is volcanic eruptions the movement of molten Rock below or onto the Earth's surface.
3. The agents of gradation are running water, moving ice, wind, sea waves and underground water. They act slowly to change the major and minor land features by erosion, transportation and deposition of rocks. Forming fine soil deposits. They create out the irregularities created on the earth wearing down the highlands and depositing the materials in the lowlands.
4. The different materials thrown out during volcanic eruptions are hot molten Rock, cinder along with volcanic Ash and rock bombs, steam and gas.
5. The work of a river would form features like waterfalls, gorges, V shaped valleys, river valleys, river terraces, floodplains, meanders, oxbow lakes and deltas.

E. Answer the question in about 80 to 100 words

1. Earth is never still or quiet. There are constant changes seen on its surface. Some changes are sudden and their impact is visible. The earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are caused by the internal forces that bring about changes on the earth surface. They add materials to the land masses either by folding of rocks strata or by sinking the land to displace it horizontally or vertically.

External forces act on earth surface to show definite through very slow changes. The chisel scrape and shape the various highlands and lowlands to bring about changes over a period of thousand or millions of years.

both internal and external forces work together to bring about a graded surface of the earth. Gradation means levelling the land surface. It consists of two processes aggradation or filling up and rising of the lowlands and degradation or levelling down or wearing down of highlands.

2. There are today over 500 active volcanoes in thousand of dormant and extinct ones. Most volcanoes are located at the edge of plate boundaries although some may be also on the plates in the interior at the centre of most oceans as mid oceanic ridges. Some volcanoes which are found in Hawaii, Iceland and Yellowstone National park erupt magma from deep in the mantle. They are far from plate boundaries and are called Hotspots.

the greatest concentration in the circum Pacific region popularly called the Pacific ring of fire it includes 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. None of the edges of the continents bordering Atlantic Ocean are volcanic. Third belt runs along the northern edge of the Mediterranean sea includes historical volcanoes like Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna in Italy. It runs through Himalayas to Indian ocean Islands and mid Atlantic ridge.

3. There are three types of volcanoes active, dormant and extinct volcanoes

Active-these volcanoes are referred to as like volcanoes that is up in the presents for example Barren Island of India.

Dormant-they are called the sleeping volcanoes and have not erupted for a long time for example Mount KEA in Hawaii

Extinct-these are dead volcanoes and have not erupted in historic Times for example Mount Kenya in Africa.

4. Mercalli intensity scale is based on observation of earthquake damage on activities and actions of human. It has intensity values of 1 to 12. Richter scale express the magnitude of an earthquake

5. Horizontal movements can cause compression by pushing and tension by stretching. swachh movement can result in folding or faulting in the earth's crust. Fold mountains have upfolds and downfolds . These interna create mountains and valleys. The Himalayas in India the rockies in North America the Andes in South America and Alps in Europe are examples of how fold mountains formed by compressional forces acting on sedimentary rocks. They have steep slopes and deep valleys. When land has parallel cracks and parts of it sinks rift valleys and block mountains are formed.

