

EXERCISE

GENERAL TERMS

1. **Federation** : Two sets of government – Central and State.
2. **MLA** : Member of Legislative Assembly
3. **Legislation** : Process of making laws
4. **Chief minister** : Head of the council of ministers in a state.

Q.1 STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. The term period of legislative assembly is 2 years.
2. A governor is appointed for eight years.
3. Chief minister allocates portfolios to all his/her ministers of council.
4. A governor may change the death penalty into life imprisonment or may pardon the so called culprit.
5. The speaker presides over the meetings of the legislative assembly.

Q.2 FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The term period of Vidhan Sabha is
2. The Presides over the Vidhan Parishad.
3. When a state has only one house, it is called legislature.
4. Two levels of government is called
5. A member of Vidhan Sabha should not be less than years of age.

Q.3 CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The term period of Vidhan Sabha is -
(A) 20 years (B) 10 years
(C) 5 years
2. The discretionary powers are enjoyed by –
(A) Governor (B) Chief Minister
(C) Mayor
3. A money bill is originated in –
(A) Vidhan Sabha

(B) Vidhan Parishad

(C) Parliament

4. The head of a state is –

(A) Governor (B) Chief Minister

(C) President

5. The number of Union Territories in India is –

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 7

(D) 6

6. The decisions of the executive are executed by the –

(A) Minister

(B) Chief Minister

(C) Secretary

(D) Governor

7. The tenure of a governor is –

(A) 6 yrs

(B) 5yrs

(C) 9yrs

(D) 4 yrs

8. Minimum age of the member of a legislative council is –

(A) 21 yrs

(B) 25 yrs

(C) 30 yrs

(D) 35 yrs

9. The Governor of a state is –

(A) Elected by the members of the legislative assembly

(B) Elected by the people of the state

(C) Appointed by the President of India

(D) Appointed by the Prime Minister of India

10. The Constitution of India says that the strength of a Legislative assembly can –

(A) Any number

(B) Not more than 500 and not less than 60

- (C) Should be same as that of Rajya Sabha
(D) Between 300 and 500
11. Which among the following union territories has become a state recently ?
(A) Goa
(B) Chandigarh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Delhi
12. Members of the legislative Assembly are elected by –
(A) The people
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The President
(D) The Chief Minister
13. During the President's rule in a state, who practically runs the Government of the state ?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor with the help of advisors
(C) The Caretaker Government
(D) the Central Government
14. The number of states in India is –
(A) 28 (B) 26
(C) 22 (D) 30
3. How is a bill passed in Legislative Assembly ?
4. What is the discretionary power of the Governor ?
5. What are the functions of Chief Minister ?
6. Explain various levels of government.
7. Explain the meaning of ruling party and opposition party
8. Explain the functions of the Governor.
9. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Minister.
10. Explain the purpose of a press conference. What are its uses for getting information.

Q.4 DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS

1. Vidhan Parishad
2. Council of Ministers
3. Legislation
4. Federal system of Government.
5. Discretionary power.

Q.5 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. How is the Vidhan Sabha formed ?
2. What is the financial power of the legislative assembly ?

