**Chapter 19**

 **Our State Government**

1. The student should collect and write down the name of state he stays in. Then note down the name of the chief minister and the number of members in the legislative assembly of the state.
2. Browse the internet and collect information about number of union territories in India and name the head of each of the union territory.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. Each state has its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which is run on the lines of the Central Government.
5. The Union Territory is administered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through a lieutenant Governor or the Chief Commissioner.
6. The number of members of Assembly depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
7. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the meetings of the Assembly and conducts its business.
8. The Legislative Council (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) is a permanent House which cannot be dissolved.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed by the President of India for five year.
10. The Governor can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the punishment awarded to a criminal under the state rules.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ executes laws and decisions made by the Legislative Assembly as well as the Union Government.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The Chief Minister of the State is appointed by the
14. President b) Governor c) Prime Minister d) Council of Minister
15. The real executive powers in the state is with the
16. Governor b) Council of Minister c) Chief Minister d) none of the above
17. Only Union Territory that has an elected Assembly and Council of Ministers headed by Chief Minister as well as a Lieutenant Governor.
18. Chandigarh b) Puducherry c) Delhi d) Daman and Diu
19. Which of the following state does not have two houses?
20. Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar c) Jharkhand d) Maharashtra
21. The minimum number of members in a Legislative Council is
22. 30 b) 40 c) 20 d) 50
23. State whether given statement are true/false
24. The areas directly administered by the Union Government are called Union Territories.
25. The Governor that is Rajyapal is appointed by the Prime Minister for five years.
26. State legislature makes laws for state on the subjects mentioned in the state list and Concurrent list.
27. The minimum age to be a member of the Legislative assembly is 30 years.
28. Like Lok Sabha, the Legislative Assembly has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker.
29. Why has India been divided into 29 States and 7 Union Territories?
30. What is the basis of division of power between the State and Central government?
31. Differentiate between Unicameral and bicameral legislature.
32. Name 3 states that have 2 houses.
33. On what does the number of members of Legislative Assembly depends? And what should be minimum age to be member of assembly?
34. How is Legislative Assembly similar to Lok Sabha?
35. Why is the Legislative Council known as the permanent house?
36. How is the Legislative Assembly different from the legislative Council?
37. List the function of the State Legislature.
38. Who appoints the Governor and under whose name is the State administration carried on?
39. What are the powers of the Governor of State?
40. The Governor has discretionary power, explain.
41. Who is the real executive and acts as link between the governor and his council of ministers?
42. What are the functions of the Council of Ministers?
43. Why is it said that even though Delhi is a union territory it enjoys special status?
44. How are Union territories administered?
45. Complete the flow chart

 Central Government

 Panchayats

1. On a outline political map of India, mark the following
2. Any state having Unicameral legislature
3. Union territory with special status
4. A union territory with administrator
5. A union territory with Lieutenant Governor

 **Chapter 20**

 **Media—The mainstay of Democracy**

1. List the various sources of mass media used by you to get latest information about the world.
2. Name the print media that is used by common man.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to various means of communication that help in communicating to large number of people at the same time.
5. German printer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is credited with the invention of first printing machine with a type of mould.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a great impact on the public perception and opinion.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network has improved the connectivity in rural, mountainous and urban areas.
8. Media helps us to think on \_\_\_\_\_\_ level, beyond the narrow boundaries of our country.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_channels and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are owned or supported by big business houses.
10. In a democratic country like India, media plays an important role in creating aware and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizen.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make the rural, illiterate masses aware of the latest happenings in their region or the country on the whole.
2. Multiple choice questions
3. The Right to Information Act was passed in the year
4. 2001 b) 2003 c) 2005 d) 2004
5. What is responsible for rapid speed with which there is change in the role and importance of media?
6. Globalisation b) privatisation c) increasing us of communication satellite d) all of the above.
7. Which right has enabled the people to access the information that is under the control of a public authority?
8. Freedom of Press b) Right to education c) Right to Information d) none of the above
9. The first printed\_\_\_\_\_ came out in the mid-fifteenth century.
10. Bhagvad Gita b) Bible c) Quran d) Vedas
11. The paper was invented by
12. Indian b) Egyptians c) Chinese d) Romans
13. State whether given statements are true or false
14. Radio, Television, cinema, newspaper magazine and internet are all means of communication.
15. Chinese were responsible for the first printing of Bible.
16. The communication technology has successfully ended narrowcasting and gone across international boundaries to create a global culture.
17. Only one person the newsreader is involved in the telecasting of the news.
18. Media is the main source of information, interviews, speeches and panel discussions make viewers aware of opinions of different political parties, eminent personalities from various fields and aspiration of general public.
19. What is mass media?
20. Where can we see impact of technology in Media?
21. How has the print media changed with invention of paper and printing machine?
22. Who brought out the first Bible?
23. How the computer today controls the printing?
24. Why is television a very important electronic media?
25. How has cable and satellite network increased the connectivity of some areas?
26. Technology and media are interdependent, explain.
27. Why money plays important role in Media?
28. Media is a powerful tool in the hand of rich, explain.
29. How does media play important role in Indian democracy?
30. How does Media help people to form opinion about government?
31. What do television and newspaper reporter do?
32. How the print media help in building opinion?
33. The television and radio makes the rural and illiterate aware, how?
34. Indian cinema has played role in creating awareness about various fields, explain with example.
35. What has led to increase in number of channels? And what do these channels do?
36. What is gagging? How the constitution safe guarded the freedom of press?
37. The Indian media is free but has certain limitation, what does this mean?
38. What is Right to information and why was this passed?
39. ‘A democracy without a free media is a car without wheels’, justify.
40. On a outline political map of India, mark the following
41. Country that invented paper
42. Country that invented first printing machine
43. Country where facebook was invented
44. The city that houses the Bollywood