4. How Our States are Governed

Worksheet 1

	swer the following questions: What is the difference between bicameral and unicameral legislatures?
2.	Who are the presiding officers of the Legislative Council?
3.	What are the legislative powers of a Legislative Assembly?
4.	What happens if a no confidence motion is passed against a Council of Ministers?
5.	If a State is under President's rule, what powers does a Governor have?
6.	To whom are ministers answerable in a State?
7.	What are the main powers of a Chief Minister?

	he government has two levels in India, the nd is called a	<u> </u>	and the	
2. U	lttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have a		legislature.	
	he members of the Vidhan Parishad are e teachers and	-	members of the $_$	
	very state is divided intoy the people.	from which		are elected
5. Th	here are two types of bills:	Bill and	Bi	II.
	here are three categories of ministers and mi		ministers; r	ninisters of
	he main function of the ministers is to olicies laid down by the			ding to the
8. Th	he heads the	Service	es in a State.	

Answers to Worksheet I

- A. 1. In a bicameral legislature, there are two houses and in a unicameral system, there is only one house of legislature.
 - 2. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are the presiding officers in a Legislative Council.
 - 3. The Legislative powers of the Legislative Assembly deal with the subjects of administration in the State and Concurrent Lists.
 - 4. If the members of the Legislative Assembly pass a no confidence motion against the Council of Ministers, the entire ministry is forced to resign.
 - 5. When a State is under President's rule, the Governor sometimes has to take independent decisions; these are called his/her discretionary powers.
 - 6. Ministers are answerable both individually and collectively to the Chief Minister and to the Governor of the State.
 - 7. The main powers of the Chief Minister are to determine the policies; supervise the State administration; allocate portfolios to ministers; and coordinate the work of the ministries.
 - 8. The Advocate General is an official who gives advice to the Executive regarding legal matters and performs other legal functions assigned by the Governor.
- B. 1. Centre; States; federation 2. bicameral 3. Vidhan Sabha; secondary school; graduates

- 4. constituencies; representatives 5. Money; non-money 6. Cabinet; State; Deputy
- 7. departments; Council; Ministers 8. Chief Secretary; Civil

Worksheet 2

A Find the words that are used in government in the following grid:

С	Н	I	Ε	F	М	Ι	Ν	I	S	Т	Ε	R	Κ	W
Α	G	М	D	Е	S	В	М	Q	С	Z	Υ	S	J	Α
В	U	R	S	D	Т	Z	S	F	G	S	L	Н	С	K
I	Н	٧	K	Е	Α	L	W	Т	В	G	М	Z	М	Χ
N	I	R	٧	R	F	0	В	Ν	Е	Т	D	Т	Χ	М
Е	Н	R	G	Α	L	I	G	Т	Κ	Q	٧	J	I	Υ
Т	U	G	F	Ш	Ε	G	Ι	S	L	Α	Т	U	R	Ε
М	Α	J	0	R	Ι	Т	Υ	Р	0	Α	J	D	٧	Χ
I	0	L	Η	Р	J	R	М	Ε	С	S	Ν	I	Т	Ε
N	U	S	D	>	Н	Χ	Z	Α	L	В	Т	С	L	С
I	Т	L	S	Р	D	J	Ι	K	Р	Υ	Z	I	М	U
S	K	F	Ι	Ν	Α	Ν	C	Ε	В	Ν	С	Α	L	Т
Т	R	L	S	Υ	F	W	Z	R	Р	Q	U	L	Н	I
Е	Υ	Р	Р	R	K	Ν	0	Т	٧	D	Υ	W	Р	V
R	0	Ν	С	I	V	I	L	S	E	R	V	I	С	Е

Answers to Worksheet 2

A. The words are highlighted in the grid below.

С	Η	I	Е	F	М	I	Ν	I	S	Т	Е	R	K	W
Α	G	М	D	Е	S	В	М	Q	С	Z	Υ	S	J	Α
В	U	R	S	D	Т	Z	S	F	G	S	L	Н	С	Κ
I	Н	٧	Κ	Е	Α	L	W	Т	В	G	М	Z	М	Х
N	Ι	R	٧	R	F	0	В	Ν	Е	Т	D	Т	Χ	М
Е	Η	R	G	Α	Ш	Ι	G	Т	K	Q	٧	J	Ι	Υ
Т	J	G	F	L	Е	G	Ι	S	Ш	Α	Т	J	R	Е
М	Α	J	0	R	I	Т	Υ	Р	0	Α	J	D	٧	Χ
I	0	Ш	Η	Р	J	R	М	Е	C	S	Ν	I	Т	Ε
Ν	J	S	D	٧	Η	Χ	Z	Α	L	В	Т	С	L	С
I	Т	Ш	S	Р	D	\supset	Ι	K	Р	Υ	Ζ	I	М	U
S	K	F	I	Ν	Α	Ν	С	Е	В	Ν	С	Α	L	Т
Т	R	L	S	Υ	F	W	Z	R	Р	Q	U	L	Н	I
Е	Υ	Р	Р	R	K	Ν	0	Т	٧	D	Υ	W	Р	٧
R	0	N	С	I	V	I	L	S	Е	R	V	I	С	Е