

## 8th Social Science Lesson 9 Questions in English - Civics

### 1. How the State Government Works?

1. Choose the correct statements below
  - A) There are 28 state Governments in India.
  - B) Every state has a government for its own administration.
  - C) The states have a common Judiciary
  - D) The states have a common Legislature
  - a) A only
  - b) A ,B,D
  - c) D only
  - d) B only
2. The state executive consists of
  - a) Governor, Council of ministers headed by Chief minister
  - b) Governor, Council of ministers
  - c) Chief minister, Council of ministers
  - d) Governor, Legislature
3. How many set of Governments are available in India?
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
4. Who is an integral part of State Legislature?
  - a) Judiciary
  - b) People
  - c) The Governor
  - d) The Prime Minister
5. Assertion (A): Governor is the constitutional head of a state in India.  
Reasoning(R): State Governor is appointed by the Council of Ministers.
  - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) A is True but R is False
  - d) Both A and R are False
6. Choose the incorrect statements given below regarding the office tenure of the Governor.
  - A. The Governor is appointed for a term of Five years.
  - B. After the expiry of his full term only the President can dismiss a State Governor.
  - C. The State Governor cannot resign on his own interest.
  - a) A only
  - b) A and B
  - c) C only
  - d) B and C
7. A State Governor
  - a) May be a citizen of India
  - b) Have Completed 30 years of age.
  - c) Cannot be a member of state legislature.
  - d) Can hold any office of profit.
8. A State Governor is the \_\_\_\_\_ Head of a State.
  - a) Legislative
  - b) Constitutional
  - c) People
  - d) Elected
9. To Whom the President of India seeks advice in appointing the State governor?
  - a) Union Cabinet
  - b) Supreme Court
  - c) High court
  - d) The Prime minister
10. Assertion (A): The Governor is the chief executive in a state.  
Reasoning (R): The Governor vests all the executive powers of the state.
  - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) A is True but R is False
  - d) Both A and R are False
11. Who appoints the Chief Minister and the Council of ministers of a state?

- a) The President of India  
 b) The Chief Justice  
 c) The Governor  
 d) The Prime Minister
12. Which type of emergency is suggested by the State Governor?  
 a) Article 356  
 b) Article 352  
 c) Article 360  
 d) Article 370
13. Assertion(A): The State Governor summons and prorogues the sessions of the state legislature.  
 Reasoning (R): The Governor can dissolve the Legislative assembly of a State.  
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is True but R is False  
 d) Both A and R are False
14. Choose the correct statements below.  
 A. The Governor can nominate two members from the Anglo-India community.  
 B. The State Governor may nominate 1/6 members of the Legislative council.  
 C. Money bills of the state legislative assembly are approved by the Governor.  
 a) A only  
 b) A and B  
 c) B only  
 d) B and C
15. The Governor of a state is compared to the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.  
 a) The Prime Minister  
 b) The Chief Justice  
 c) The President  
 d) The people
16. Who is responsible for the Central-State relationship?  
 a) The Prime minister  
 b) The President  
 c) The Chief Minister  
 d) The State Governor
17. Assertion (A): The Leader of the majority party in State legislature assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister of a State.  
 Reasoning (R): The Chief Minister is only a part of the State Council of Ministers.  
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is True but R is False  
 d) Both A and R are False
18. The office term of the Chief Minister of a state is  
 a) Four years  
 b) Five years  
 c) No fixed term  
 d) Till the support of the state people.
19. The resignation of the Chief Minister means  
 a) Resignation of Chief minister only  
 b) Resignation of Whole Legislative assembly  
 c) Resignation of the Whole Council of ministers of the state.  
 d) Resignation of the State Government
20. Who is the Chief administrator of the State?  
 a) The President  
 b) The Governor  
 c) The Chief Minister  
 d) The Chief Justice of High court
21. Who suggests the appointments of the Council of ministers?  
 a) The Governor  
 b) The Chief Minister  
 c) The Chief Justice of India  
 d) The Prime Minister
22. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister plays a key role in making State policies of the State Government.  
 Reasoning (R): The voice of the Chief Minister is final in the policy decisions of the state government.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is True but R is False  
d) Both A and R are False
23. How many number of council may the State legislature be able to have?  
a) Only one  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four
24. How Many number of states has two types of houses in India?  
a) 7  
b) 5  
c) 6  
d) 8
25. Choose the correct statements regarding the Legislative Council of the state.  
A. The Members are elected directly.  
B. 1/3 of members are elected by local government.  
C. 1/12 of members are elected by the graduates of the constituency.  
D. 1/10 of members by the teachers of various institutions.  
a) A & D only  
b) C only  
c) B & C only  
d) D only
26. One third of the legislative council members retired every \_\_\_ years.  
a) 1  
b) 3  
c) 2  
d) 4
27. The Member of the Legislative council  
a) Elected for a term of six years.  
b) Must be a citizen of India.  
c) Have Completed 30 years of age.  
d) All the above
28. Who will preside the Legislative council in the absence of the Chairman?  
a) The Governor  
b) The Chief Minister  
c) The Chief Justice  
d) The Deputy Chairman
29. The MLA stands for  
a) Ministers of the Legislative assembly  
b) Members of the Legislative Assembly  
c) Ministers of the Legislative Council  
d) Members of the Legislative Assembly
30. The MLA represent the  
a) Legislative Constituency  
b) Council of Ministers  
c) State Government  
d) None of the above
31. From Where the member of legislative assemblies are elected?  
a) Districts  
b) State Constituencies  
c) Local Bodies  
d) Cities
32. What are the qualifications needed for a person to stand in an election for a legislative assembly?  
A. Must possess a bachelor's degree  
B. At least 25 years old  
C. Must belong to a political party  
a) B only  
b) A and B only  
c) C only  
d) None of the above
33. Choose the correct statements given below.  
A. Every party has its own symbol.  
B. Independent candidates cannot stand in state elections  
C. Members are elected directly by the people.  
D. People above 21 years can vote in the assembly elections.  
a) A, B, C  
b) C only

- c) A and C  
d) D only
34. The reserved seats in the assembly elections are for
- Scheduled Castes
  - Scheduled Tribes
  - Anglo Indian
  - All the above
35. Assertion (A): Members of the Legislative assembly are elected for a term of five years.  
Reasoning (R): The Governor of a State can dissolve the house before the expiry term.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is True but R is False
  - Both A and R are False
36. Who presides over the Legislative assembly?
- The Chief Minister
  - Leader of Opposition party
  - The Governor
  - The Speaker
37. How many legislative constituencies are there in TamilNadu?
- 232
  - 234
  - 235
  - 240
38. Who forms the State government?
- Only Chief minister
  - Party with majority in state elections
  - Party chosen by Governor
  - Council of Ministers
39. From Which of the lists the State Assembly can make laws?
- Only State lists
  - State and concurrent lists
  - Union lists only
  - Concurrent lists only
40. Who is responsible for passing a No confidence motion against the Council of Ministers?
- The State Assembly
  - The Governor
  - The People of the State
  - The President
41. What are the three basic functions of the State Government?
- Making Laws
  - Executing Law
  - Ensuring Justice
  - All the above
42. Which house is more powerful in the State legislature?
- Legislative Assembly
  - Legislative Council
  - Both are equal
  - None of the above
43. State the correct order of an Act.
- The Bill needs to get assent of the governor to become an Act.
  - Debates and Discussions take place on the Bill.
  - A Bill is presented in the legislative Assembly.
  - If more than half of the MLA's vote in favor of the bill, it is said to be passed.
  - Changes can be made in the bill.
- CBEDA
  - DCEAB
  - ADCBE
  - BCADE
44. Where will be the State's legislative place is located?
- Only in major City
  - State's Capital
  - Any Where in the State
  - Corporation's
45. State the people Who are not involved in execution of laws in a State?
- Tahsildar
  - Village administrative officer

- c) Revenue officers  
d) Union Ministers
46. Who appoints the Chief justice of a state high court?  
a) Chief Justice of India  
b) The President  
c) The Prime Minister  
d) The Chief minister
47. Choose the correct statements below.  
A. A state can have only one high Court.  
B. Common high court is not possible for UT and a state.  
C. The Number of judges in the high court is Uniform and fixed.  
a) A Only  
b) B Only  
c) C only  
d) None of the above
48. What is the qualification of the High Court Judge?  
a) Must be a citizen of India.  
b) 10 years of experience as judicial Head in India.  
c) Ten years of experience as an Advocate in High courts.  
d) All the above
49. A Judge of an High court can hold the office until  
a) Completes the age of 62 years.  
b) Completes the age of 60 years.  
c) Proven misbehavior or incapacity  
d) a and c
50. State the enforcements of the High court of a state?  
a) Habeas Corpus  
b) Mandamus  
c) Prohibition  
d) Quo Warranto  
e) All the above
51. The High court of the state is responsible to  
a) Lower courts only  
b) Lower courts and tribunals  
c) Military courts only  
d) Military courts and tribunals
52. The High court of the state acts as a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Court of record  
b) Court of Law  
c) Court of people  
d) Court of Amendments
53. Who appoints the District court Judges?  
a) The President  
b) The Governor  
c) The Legislative Assembly  
d) The Chief Minister
54. Who is responsible for the Fundamental Rights in the state Level?  
a) The Governor  
b) The Chief Minister  
c) The High court  
d) The Legislative Council
55. To Whom the Member of the Legislative assembly can asks the questions to know about their activity?  
a) The Governor  
b) The Speaker  
c) The Council of Ministers  
d) The Prime Minister
56. The Chief minister of the state  
a) Should be an MLA  
b) Chooses his ministers  
c) Heads the State Government  
d) All the above
57. How many times a year does the Legislative Assembly meets?  
a) 2 or 3 times  
b) Only one time  
c) Based on the situation  
d) Time of the appointment
58. Who can call out for fresh elections before the expiry of the term of Legislative assembly?  
a) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
b) The President

- c) The Governor  
d) The Attorney General
59. The Governor of the state has the power to appoint
- A. The High Court Judges  
B. State Public service Commission members  
C. State Finance Commission members  
D. The Accountant General
- a) A and B  
b) B and C  
c) A, C and D  
d) All the above
60. Which one of the Constitutional Amendments made it possible to appoint one person to hold office of the Governor in two or more states simultaneously?
- a) 7th Amendment, 1956  
b) 42nd Amendment, 1976  
c) 43rd Amendment, 1977  
d) 44th Amendment, 1978
61. The Chief minister of the state has the power to,
- A. Appoint Ministers  
B. Presiding the Legislative Assembly meetings  
C. Resolve Conflicts between Ministers  
D. Communicating with Governor
- a) A only  
b) A and C  
c) D only  
d) C and D
62. What is the time limit within Which a Non-money bill has to be sent to the Governor for reconsideration?
- a) 15 days  
b) 2 month  
c) 3 months  
d) 4 months
63. Within Which period the Chief Minister must be a member of State legislature if he is not at the time of his taking charge?
- a) 3 months  
b) 1 month
- c) 2 month  
d) 6 months