

10th Social Science Lesson 9 Questions in English - Civics

3] State Government

1. Assertion (A): The Central Government is the supreme government in our country.

Reasoning (R): All the States and Union Territories are administered by the Central Government of India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

2. Choose the correct Statements

- i) In India there are 28 States and 7 Union Territories.
- ii) The Constitution of India provides the Structure of State Government in Part VI from Article 151 to 235.
- iii) The State Government consists of two branches for its administration.

- a) i, iii only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) ii only
- d) None of the above

3. When was the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir adopted?

- a) 17th November 1957
- b) 26th January 1957
- c) 26th January 1950
- d) 6th December 1949

4. What were the special features of the Separate Constitution of the Jammu and Kashmir?

- a) Directive principles of State Policy was not applicable
- b) Fundamental Duties of the Constitution was not applicable.

c) Right to Property was granted as a Fundamental Right.

d) All the above

5. Choose the correct Statements

- i) The Governor is the constitutional Head of the State executive.
- ii) Article 154 vests the executive power of the state in the Governor.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) None of the above

6. Assertion (A): The State Legislature or the Judiciary does not have rights to remove the Governor.

Reasoning (R): The Governor can be transferred from one state to another by the President.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

7. Choose the Correct statements

- i) The Governor does not belong to the State where he is appointed.
- ii) A Governor can be appointed only once to a State.
- iii) The President of India decides on his own regarding the appointment of the Governor.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) None of the above

8. Which of these Article states that the allowances of the Governor who is common for one or more States?

- a) Article 153
- b) Article 151
- c) Article 158
- d) Article 162

9. The Sarkaria Commission made suggestion on which of these Appointments?

- a) The Governor
- b) The Attorney General of India
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The Speaker

10. In Which year the Sarkaria Commission was appointed?

- a) June 1983
- b) October 1987
- c) May 1982
- d) September 1982

11. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution specifies the eligibility requirements for the post of the State Governor?

- a) Article 157
- b) Article 152
- c) Article 153
- d) Article 155

12. What are the eligibility criteria's for the Governor?

- i) The Governor must have completed 30 years of age.
 - ii) He may be a member of Parliament or of any other State Legislature.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) None of the above

13. Assertion (A): The Governor is the head of the State executive with enormous powers.

Reasoning (R): The Article 163 of the constitution states about the Council of Ministers aid and advice to the Governor.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False
- d) Both A and R is False

14. The Executive powers of the Governor are

- i) Appointing the Advocate-General of the State.
- ii) Appointing the State Election Commissioner.
- iii) Appointment of the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
- iv) Declaring the State Emergency as per the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

- a) i, ii, iv only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) ii, iv only
- d) i, ii, iii only

15. Assertion(A): The President declares the State Emergency by the Article 352 of the Constitution.

Reasoning (R): The Governor rules the state when there is the imposition of the President's rule in the State.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False But R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

16. How many members are nominated by the Governor for the state legislative Council?

- a) 1/3rd
- b) 1/6th
- c) 1/4th
- d) 1/2

17. On whose recommendations the Governor disqualifies a member of the State Legislature?
- a) The Election Commission c) The Chief Minister
b) The President d) The Advocate General of State
18. Which of these Articles refers to the powers of Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of legislature?
- a) Article 210
b) Article 213
c) Article 211
d) Article 215
19. State the Financial powers of the Governor?
- i) The Governor constitutes a Finance Commission after every five years to review the financial position of the state.
ii) He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
iii) He can make advances out of the State Contingency Fund.
- a) i, iii only
b) ii, iii only
c) ii only
d) none of the above
20. Which of these appointments are made by the Governor of a State?
- a) Chancellor of Universities c) District Judges
b) Chief Justice of High Court d) Leader of Majority Party
21. State the Discretionary powers of the Governor.
- i) He can reserve a bill for the President consideration.
ii) To introduce the Annual Financial statement of the State.
iii) He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo-Indian community.
- a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
22. Which State does not had a State emergency so far in India?
- a) Bihar
b) Sikkim
c) Telangana
d) Assam
23. Who is responsible for the administration of a State during the emergency period?
- a) The President
b) The chief Justice of High Court
c) The Governor
d) The Attorney General of the State
24. Which part of the Indian constitution has the special privilege of the Governor?
- a) Part VI
b) Part XIX
c) Part IV
d) Part XX
25. The Chief Minister of the State is
- a) Nominal executive authority of the state
b) Head of the State
c) Executive authority of the High Court
d) Head of the Government
26. What are the Incorrect statements regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister of a State.
- i) The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.
ii) The Leader of the majority party of the State Legislative assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister.
iii) The Term of the Chief Minister is fixed for five years.
iv) The Chief Minister resigns when he loses confidence of the majority in the Assembly.
- a) i, iii, iv only

b) ii, iii only

c) iii only

d) iv only

27. Which of these State was the first Linguistic based State of Independent India?

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Gujarat

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Bihar

28. Who was the Governor during the first emergency declaration period in Tamil Nadu?

a) K.K.Shah

b) Mohan Lal Sukadia

c) P. Govindan Nair

d) M.M.Ismail

29. Which of these are the Powers and functions of the Chief Minister related to the Council of Ministers?

a) He recommends the Ministers and their respective portfolios to the Governor.

b) He presides the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

c) He can ask a minister to resign in case of difference of opinion.

d) All the above

30. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.

Reasoning (R): The Governor appoints the State election commissioner as per the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

31. Which of these Articles states the definition of Money Bills in the State legislature?

a) Article 199

b) Article 200

c) Article 198

d) Article 201

32. Who is responsible authority for announcing the Government policies in the State Legislative Assembly?

a) The Chief Ministe

b) The Speak

c) The Minister

d) The Governor

33. State the Correct Statements regarding the Council of Ministers

i) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the State Government.

ii) The Non-members of the State legislature must secure their seats in the Legislature within a period of 6 months.

iii) Even if the Chief Minister is removed from his office the Council of Ministers will also be in power.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

34. Assertion (A): As per the Article 164 of the Constitution the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor.

Reasoning (R): The Ministers of the State Assembly are appointed by the Chief Minister.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

35. State the minimum percentage of the Council of Ministers for a State Legislative Assembly?

- a) 20%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%
36. The Powers and functions of the Council of Ministers are subjected as
- i) It advises the Governor in appointing the Judges of the Subordinate Courts.
- ii) Making important appointments in the respective departments.
- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Either i or ii
37. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution provides a legislature for every State.
- Reasoning (R): All the States and the Union Territories have a Unicameral Legislature.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.
38. Which of this State does not have a Legislative Council?
- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra
39. Which of these members are represented in the Legislative Council of a State?
- a) People Representatives
- b) Governor nominated representatives
- c) Local Government representatives
- d) both b and c
40. The Constitution of India states that the Legislative Assembly of a State
- i) The real center of power in the State.
- ii) The members are directly nominated by the Governor.
- iii) The members are directly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise.
- iv) The Strength of the Assembly is uniform for all the States.
- a) i and iv only
- b) Either i or iv
- c) ii, iii only
- d) both i and iii
41. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the Composition details of the Legislative Assembly for a State?
- a) Article 170
- b) Article 168
- c) Article 171
- d) Article 171
42. What is the minimum size of the members of a Legislative Council of a State?
- a) 1/3rd of the Legislative Assembly
- b) 1/6th of the Local Government Representatives
- c) 1/6th of Council of Ministers
- d) 1/3rd of the Total population
43. Assertion (A): Article 172 of the Constitution states the Duration of the State Assembly is five years.
- Reasoning (R): The State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved even before the expiry term.
- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False But R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.
44. How many members are nominated by the Governor to the Lower House of Tamil Nadu?
- a) 1

- b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
45. The Cabinet Committees of a State has,
i) All the Ministers of the State Government.
ii) A real center of the authority in the State Government.
iii) There are three types of Cabinet Committees.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
46. Which of these are the Conditions to disqualify a member of the State Legislative Assembly?
a) Not a Citizen of India
b) Not less than twenty five years of age
c) Does not possess other prescribed qualifications
d) All the above
47. Article 176 of the Indian Constitution provides the Special Address by the _____.in the State Legislative Assembly.
a) The Governor
b) The Speaker
c) The Chief Minister
d) The Attorney General of the State
48. Which Article of the Constitution discusses the appointments of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly?
a) Article 178
b) Article 179
c) Article 176
d) Article 171
49. State the correct statements regarding vacation or removal of the Speaker?
a) The Speaker may resign his office at any time.
b) He may be removed from the office after giving a 14 day notice by the members.
c) He does not vacate his office even when the assembly is dissolved.
d) All the above
50. The Legislative Council of a State is
i) The Upper House of a State Legislature.
ii) It is a Permanent House by constitution.
iii) Members shall not exceed of One third members of the State Legislative Assembly.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
51. The Legislative Council members are elected by
a) Direct Election
b) Indirect Election
c) Either a or b
d) Neither a nor b
52. Assertion (A): The State legislative Council member's office term is Six years.
Reasoning (R): One fourth of the Members expire for every three years.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True But R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
53. In which year the Legislative Council of Tamil Nadu was abolished by a bill?
a) 1962
b) 1985
c) 1986
d) 1981
54. The Legislative Council Members are elected by

- i) 1/3rd of the members by the Legislative Assembly Members.
- ii) 1/3rd of members by the Local Bodies.
- iii) 1/10th of the members by the Graduate teachers.
- iv) 1/6th by the governor nomination.

a) i, ii, iii only

b) i, ii, iv only

c) iii, iv only

d) iv only

55. What does the Article 188 in Part VI of the Constitution contains?

a) Assent to bills

b) Definition of Money Bills

c) Oath or affirmation by Members

d) Annual Financial Statement

56. Who presides over the Upper House of a State?

a) The Speaker

b) The Deputy Speaker

c) The Governor

d) The Chair Man

57. Assertion (A): The Article 187 in Part VI of the constitution provides a Secretariat of the State Legislature.

Reasoning (R): The Each house of a State can have a separate Secretarial Staff.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False But R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

58. In which of these ways the Legislative Council of a State can be abolished or created?

a) By article 169 in Part VI

b) Requesting the Parliament by a Majority resolution

c) By passing a resolution with majority in the State Legislative Assembly

d) All the above

59. Assertion (A): The legislative Power of the State Assembly allows it to pass laws on all State lists.

Reasoning (R): The State Legislative Assemblies cannot pass laws on Concurrent subjects.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

60. Choose the Correct statements regarding the Financial Powers of the State Legislative

i) Both the Houses of the State Legislative enjoy equal power in Financial Matters.

ii) Money Bills can be introduced in the Legislative Council for Approval.

iii) No new tax can levied without the sanction of the Assembly.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

61. Which of these Articles discuss the Language usage in the State Legislatives?

a) Article 210

b) Article 212

c) Article 200

d) Article 211

62. Name the Governor General who passed the establishment of High Courts in India before Independence?

a) Lord Canning

b) Lord Wavell

c) Lord Irwin

d) Lord Curzon

63. Assertion (A): The High Court is the highest level of Jurisdiction in the State.

Reasoning (R): The High Court is directed and controlled by the Supreme Court of India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False But R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

64. By which Amendment Act one or more states can share a common High Court?

- a) 5th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) 7th Amendment Act
- d) 44th Amendment Act

65. Which state has the smallest High Court in India?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Allahabad
- c) Goa
- d) Punjab

66. Who decides the number of Judges in the High Court?

- a) The President
- b) The Population of the State
- c) The Lok Sabha
- d) The Indian Constitution by law

67. Which of these High Courts were established by the British Parliament in 1862?

- a) Bombay
- b) Madras
- c) Calcutta
- d) All the above

68. According to Article 217 the appointment and conditions of the _____ is discussed in the Constitution.

- a) The Speaker

b) The Deputy Speaker

c) The High Court Judges

d) The Attorney General of the State

69. By which of these Articles the High Court Judges can be transferred to another High Court?

- a) Article 220
- b) Article 222
- c) Article 221
- d) Article 226

70. Assertion (A): Article 32 in Part V empowers the Supreme Court to issue Writs for enforcing the Fundamental Right of a Citizen.

Reasoning (R): The Article 226 in Part VI provides the issue of writs for the High Court of a State.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False But R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

71. To who does the Mandamus is issued by the High Court of a State?

- a) A Subordinate Court
- b) Any Institution
- c) A government Officer
- d) All the above

72. Choose the correct statements regarding the Superintendence power of the High Court.

i) Article 227 of the Constitution confers on every High court has the power to superintendence over all courts under its jurisdiction.

ii) It may settle the fees payable to the clerks, officers and legal practitioners of the military courts too.

- a) i only
- b) ii only

c) both i and ii

d) None of the above

73. What does the Article 215 in Part VI implies?

a) High Courts for States

b) Constitution of High Court

c) High Courts to be court of record

d) Appointment of acting Chief Justice

74. Assertion (A): The Judicial Review of the High Court is provided in the articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution.

Reasoning (R): The High Court can examine the constitutionality of the Central Government.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False But R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

75. Which of this Amendments Act restored the Judicial Review status of the High Court?

a) 42nd Amendment Act

b) 43rd Amendment Act

c) 40th Amendment Act

d) 32nd Amendment Act