

- Q1.

Which of the following is false regarding the Policy of Kerala government towards health services.

1 Mark
- A

50% of the entire state budget was given to the panchayats.
- B

The working of school and anganwadi was checked.
- C

Water supply scheme were checked to ensure good health.
- D

Health care centre were improved.
- Q2.

Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union?

1 Mark
- A

Article 257
- B

Article 258
- C

Article 355
- D

Article 358
- Q3.

Which of the following is not correctly matched?

1 Mark
- A

Article 153 - Office of the Governor
- B

Article 156 - Term of the Governor
- C

Article 154 - Executive authority of Governor
- D

Article 155 - Removal of Governor
- Q4.

Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council even though the Constitution? (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it?

1 Mark
- A

Maharashtra
- B

Bihar
- C

Karnataka
- D

Madhya Pradesh
- Q5.

Union Territories are administered by the:

1 Mark
- A

Parliament
- B

Union Council of Ministers
- C

President through administrators
- D

Prime Minister
- Q6.

The advantage of opposition party in democracy is that _____.

1 Mark
- A

It criticizes all the policies and programmes of the government
- B

It never allows the government to function freely
- C

It takes an opportunity to form the government when the ruling party loses majority
- D

It offers healthy criticism and helps the government to be vigilant and conscious of its policies
- Q7.

As per the Constitution of India, what is the limit prescribed for the number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State?

1 Mark
- A

350 members
- B

400 members
- C

450 members
- D

500 members
- Q8.

If the State government fails to comply with the directions of the Centre in the exercise of administrative powers:

1 Mark
- A

Governor may be directed by the President to dismiss the ministry.
- B

President can declare a national emergency and convert the federal structure into a unitary one.
- C

Constitutional emergency can be declared and the President can assume the powers of the State government.
- D

Supreme Court may be asked to intervene
- Q9.

Define Opposition.

1 Mark
- A

Representatives who are not members of the ruling party
- B

Representatives who are the members of the ruling party
- C

More than half the number in a group
- D

All of the above
- Q10.

Who appoints a chief ministers and other ministers.

1 Mark
- A

MLA.
- B

Chief justice.
- C

President.
- D

Governor.
- Q11.

Who elects member of the legislative assembly?

1 Mark
- A

People of the concerned constituency.
- B

Civil Servants.
- C

Electoral College.
- D

Members of Rajya Sabha.
- Q12.

What is the purpose of a press conference?

1 Mark
- A

To know the steps, the government has taken
- B

Distributing information to the media
- C

Quickly disseminate public relation messages
- D

All of the above
- Q13.

Governor of which State has been vested with special powers for scheduled tribes?

1 Mark
- A

Arunachal Pradesh
- B

Assam
- C

Maharashtra
- D

West Bengal
- Q14.

Which of the following constitutional Amendment Act provided for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?

1 Mark
- A

4th Amnd
- B

7th Amnd
- C

11th Amnd
- D

24th Amnd
- Q15.

One-third of the members of the Vidhan Parishad retire every _____ year/s.

1 Mark

	A Three	B One	C Two	D Four	
Q16.	What is the meaning of "Legislature":				1 Mark
	A Member of the Parliament		B Member of the opposition		
	C A Law Making Body		D Member of Ruling Party		
Q17.	The opinions and the comments about the working of the government are also expressed through media like:				1 Mark
	A Radio.	B TV.	C Newspaper.	D All of these.	
Q18.	J & K Constitution was framed by:				1 Mark
	A Constituent Assembly which framed India’s Constitution		B Constituent Assembly set up by the Parliament		
	C Constituent Assembly set up by the State		D The State Legislature		
Q19.	Who appoints the Governor?				1 Mark
	A State Govenrment	B Central Government	C District Government	D Someone else	
Q20.	The Parliament can legislate on the subjects in the State List if the				1 Mark
	A President issues an order authorizing it to do so.		B Supreme Court gives authority to the Parliament in this regard.		
	C Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds of its members present and voting, declaring it expedient to legislate on a State matter in the national interest.		D Prime Minister issues a special order.		
Q21.	A government is federal or unitary on the basis of relation between the:				1 Mark
	A Three organs of the government		B Centre and the States		
	C Legislature and the Executive		D Constitution and the States		
Q22.	Which of the following is not a criterion to become a member of the State Legislative Council?				1 Mark
	A He/she must be a citizen of India		A He/she must be a citizen of India		
	B He/she must have completed the age of thirty-five years.		B He/she must have completed the age of thirty-five years.		
	C He/she must be registered as a voter in any Parliamentary Constituency.		C He/she must be registered as a voter in any Parliamentary Constituency.		
	D Others as prescribed by Parliament from time to time		D Others as prescribed by Parliament from time to time		
Q22.	Which of the following is not a criterion to become a member of the State Legislative Council?				
	A He/she must be a citizen of India		A He/she must be a citizen of India		
	B He/she must have completed the age of thirty-five years.		B He/she must have completed the age of thirty-five years.		
	C He/she must be registered as a voter in any Parliamentary Constituency.		C He/she must be registered as a voter in any Parliamentary Constituency.		
	D Others as prescribed by Parliament from time to time		D Others as prescribed by Parliament from time to time		
Q23.	___ presides over meetings of Council of Ministers in a State?				1 Mark
	A Governor	B Chief Minister	C Senior ministers	D Both (a) and (b)	
Q24.	A Governor holds office:				1 Mark
	A For five years		B For a period specified by the Parliament		
	C During the pleasure of the President		D Till he has the confidence of the Parliament		
Q25.	Who of the following is empowered to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of a State ?				1 Mark
	A The Governor		B The Speaker of Legislative Assembly.		
	C The Chief Minister.		D The Chief Justice, High Court.		
Q26.	The Constitution says that the state council of ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The words “during the pleasure of the Governor” in reality means:				1 Mark
	A Pleasure of the President		B Pleasure of the Prime Minister		
	C Pleasure of the Chief Minister		D Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly		
Q27.	Who decides on the disqualification of the members of the legislative assembly?				1 Mark
	A Speaker of legislative assembly		B Governor		
	C Chief Minister		D None of the above		
Q28.	The overall head of the government in a state is the				1 Mark
	A Prime Minister	B Governor	C Chief Minister	D President	
Q29.	With respect to Article 371 A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order of the State?				1 Mark
	A Asom	B Manipur	C Nagaland	D Andhra Pradesh	
Q30.	Describe majority in a state.				1 Mark

	A More than half the number of constituencies in a state	B Less than half the number of constituencies in a state	
	C Both A and B	D None of the above	
Q31. According to which Article of Constitution of India, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of a State?			1 Mark
	A Article 163	B Article 164	C Article 165
			D Article 166
Q32. Which one of the following statements is correct?			1 Mark
	A In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time.	B The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President.	
	C No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post.	D In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support.	
Q33. Who is responsible for medical services?			1 Mark
	A Transport Minister.	B Police Inspector.	C Education Minister.
			D Health Minister.
Q34. Who appoints Chief Minister and other ministers:			1 Mark
	A Prime Minister	B The Friend of the Chief Minister	
	C Governor	D Member of Rajya Sabha	
Q35. The Sarkaria Commission Report deal with which one the following?			1 Mark
	A Corruption in India	B Centre-state relations	C local governance
			D Inter-river dispute
Q36. Universal Adult Franchise gives:			1 Mark
	A Political equality.	B Social equality.	C Economic equality.
Q37. The Governor may recommend the imposition of the President’s rule in the state:			1 Mark
	A On the recommendation of the State Legislature.	B On the recommendation of the President.	
	C On the recommendation of the Chief Minister.	D If he is convinced thai the Government of theState cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India.	
Q38. Which state has the largest legislative assembly capacity wise in India?			1 Mark
	A Maharashtra	B Uttar Pradesh	C Madhya Pradesh
			D Karnataka
Q39. According to UNICEF, more than _____ children die every year in India from preventable infections.			1 Mark
	A Three million.	B Two lacs.	C Three lacs.
			D Two million.
Q40. The MLAs belonging to the ruling party elect			1 Mark
	A Governor	B Chief Minister	C Cabinate Minister
			D None of the abone
Q41. Chairman of Legislative Council is:			1 Mark
	A Appointed by the Governor	B The Governor	
	C Elected by the members of the Legislative Council from among themselves	D Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly	
Q42. Who appoints the chief Minister and other Ministers?			1 Mark
	A Chief of India.	B Mayor.	C Present of India.
			D Governor.
Q43. Which Article in the Indian Constitution deals with the topic of state legislature?			1 Mark
	A Article 22	B Article 168	C Article 380
			D Article 25
Q44. What name is given to the elected representatives who are not member of ruling party?			1 Mark
	A Opposition.	B Constituency.	C Majority.
			D Press conference.
Q45. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the.			1 Mark
	A Chief Justice.	B People.	C President.
			D Government.
Q46. In a study it was reported the _____ percent of people who are admitted to a hospital for some illness or injury have to borrow money or sell some of their possessions to pay for the expenses.			1 Mark
	A 30	B 50	C 40
			D 60
Q47. Which of following state has Unicameral legislature?			1 Mark
	A Andhra Pradesh	B Madhya Pradesh	C Uttar Pradesh
			D Maharashtra
Q48. In which one of the following areas does the State Government not have control over its local bodies?			1 Mark
	A Citizens’ grievances	B Financial matters	C Legislation
			D Personnel matters
Q49. What do you know about wallpaper?			1 Mark
	A Research is done on various topics.	B Use for designing parliament.	

	C Question hour.	D None of these.		
Q50.	_____ of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.		1 Mark	
	A Two-third.	B Three-fourth.	C One-third.	D Half.
Q51.	The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into ____ assembly constituencies.		1 Mark	
	A 26	B 54	C 48	D 68
Q52.	MLA's are elected by which of the following:		1 Mark	
	A The Constituencies	B The Constitution		
	C Selected Representatives	D The People		
Q53.	If the legislative assembly dissolves while any bill is pending, then what becomes of the bill?		1 Mark	
	A Bill lapses	B Bill remains till another session		
	C The Bill is sent to legislative council	D None of the above		
Q54.	Who summons each House of state legislature?		1 Mark	
	A The President	B The Governor	C Chief Minister	D Speaker
Q55.	___ refers to the provision of health facilities from door to door by health workers in rural areas.		1 Mark	
	A Door clinic.	B Moving clinic.	C Transfer clinic.	D Mobile clinic.
Q56.	How many Indian States have a bicameral legislature:		1 Mark	
	A 7	B 6	C 5	D 3
Q57.	Which one of the following is not among the sources of Union Revenues?		1 Mark	
	A Taxes on income other than agricultural income.	B Land Revenue		
	C Custom duties including export duties.	D Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs.		
Q58.	Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ?		1 Mark	
	A Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.	B Agriculture		
	C Fisheries	D Public Health		
Q59.	___ of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.		1 Mark	
	A Two-third.	B Three-fourth.	C One-third.	D Half.
Q60.	What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by the government departments?		1 Mark	
	A Every department is headed by a minister who is also an MLA	B Every department is headed by a MLA who is also an candidate		
	C Both A and B	D None of the above		
Q61.	By whom the governor is appointed?		1 Mark	
	A MLA.	B Central Government.	C President.	D None of these.
Q62.	African-Americans are discriminated against in:		1 Mark	
	A South America.	B Africa.	C USA.	D Australia.
Q63.	PBKMS organisation work for:		1 Mark	
	A Dairy farming labourers.	B fishing labourers.		
	C Factory labourers.	D Agricultural labourers.		
Q64.	Who among the following recommends to the Parliament for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State?		1 Mark	
	A The President of India	B The Governor of the concerned State		
	C The Legislative Council of the concerned State	D The Legislative Assembly of the concerned State		
Q65.	The Chief Minister is a part of the _____		1 Mark	
	A Legislature	B Executive	C Judiciary	D none of the above
Q66.	The head of the executive is:		1 Mark	
	A Governor	A Governor	B Minister	B Minister
	C Chief minister	C Chief minister	D All of these	D All of these
Q66.	The head of the executive is:			
	A Governor	A Governor	B Minister	B Minister
	C Chief minister	C Chief minister	D All of these	D All of these
Q67.	The MLAs belong to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the.		1 Mark	
	A Chief Minister.	B Chief Justice.	C President.	D Governor.
Q68.	The Governor of a state is appointed by		1 Mark	

	A President	B Vice President	C Prime Minister	D Chief Minister	
Q69.	A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a.				1 Mark
	A Majority.	B Minority.	C Opposition.	D All of these.	
Q70.	_____ elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly.				1 Mark
	A Chief ministers.		B Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs).		
	C President.		D Governor.		
Q71.	PBKMS work in which state.				1 Mark
	A West Bengal.	B Andhra Pradesh.	C Kerala.	D Tamil Nadu.	
Q72.	India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries.				1 Mark
	A Indian doctors are famous in the world people from different countries of the world come to meet them because they are very famous.		A Indian doctors are famous in the world people from different countries of the world come to meet them because they are very famous.		
	B They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.		B They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.		
	C Those tourist who are doctors come to the hospitals.		C Those tourist who are doctors come to the hospitals.		
	D They come to visit hospitals as a tourist place.		D They come to visit hospitals as a tourist place.		
Q72.	India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries.				
	A Indian doctors are famous in the world people from different countries of the world come to meet them because they are very famous.		A Indian doctors are famous in the world people from different countries of the world come to meet them because they are very famous.		
	B They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.		B They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.		
	C Those tourist who are doctors come to the hospitals.		C Those tourist who are doctors come to the hospitals.		
	D They come to visit hospitals as a tourist place.		D They come to visit hospitals as a tourist place.		
Q73.	Article 154 states that the Governor can exercise his executive authority either directly of through officers subordiante to him. The word subordinates includes :				1 Mark
	A All the ministers and the Chief Minister.		A All the ministers and the Chief Minister.		
	B All the ministers except the Chief Minister.		B All the ministers except the Chief Minister.		
	C Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister.		C Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister.		
	D Only the Cabinet Minister.		D Only the Cabinet Minister.		
Q73.	Article 154 states that the Governor can exercise his executive authority either directly of through officers subordiante to him. The word subordinates includes :				
	A All the ministers and the Chief Minister.		A All the ministers and the Chief Minister.		
	B All the ministers except the Chief Minister.		B All the ministers except the Chief Minister.		
	C Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister.		C Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister.		
	D Only the Cabinet Minister.		D Only the Cabinet Minister.		
Q74.	In appointing a Governor, the President consults the Chief Minister of the State as this is:				1 Mark
	A Constitutionally imperative		B A convention		
	C As Parliament has legislated to the effect		D A duty of the President		
Q75.	What name is the elected representative who are not the members of the ruling party.				1 Mark
	A MLAs.	B Independent candidates.	C Opposition.	D Majority.	
Q76.	MLAs are elected by.				1 Mark
	A The people.		B Members of Parliament.		
	C Selected representatives.		D All of these.		
Q77.	_____ elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly?				1 Mark
	A Chief ministers.		B Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs).		
	C President.		D Governor.		
Q78.	Which of the following are responsible for medical services?				1 Mark
	A Transport Minister	B Health Minister	C Education MInister	D None of These	
Q79.	What does special majority mean in state legislatures?				1 Mark
	A Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and this number must also constitute the majority of the total capacity of membership of that House.		B Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes.		

	<p>C Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and there should also be two-thirds majority of the total capacity of membership of that House.</p> <p>D All of the above</p>	
Q80.	The entry “Public health and Sanitation” is included in the Constitution of India in:	1 Mark
	<p>A Union List</p> <p>B State List</p> <p>C Concurrent List</p> <p>D None of these</p>	
Q81.	All members others than the ruling party are called the _____.	1 Mark
	<p>A Opposition</p> <p>B Civil disobedience</p> <p>C Contraposition</p> <p>D None of these</p>	
Q82.	What is the name given to the elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party?	1 Mark
	<p>A Minority</p> <p>B Losers</p> <p>C Opposition</p> <p>D Governor</p>	
Q83.	Privileges of the State Legislature are mentioned in Article:	1 Mark
	<p>A 105 of the Constitution</p> <p>B 194 of the Constitution</p> <p>C Chapter on Fundamental Rights under Article 19</p> <p>D Nowhere in the Constitution as they have evolved as part of parliamentary convention.</p>	
Q84.	Each state is divided into different areas or _____ for electoral purposes.	1 Mark
	<p>A Constituencies</p> <p>B Franchises</p> <p>C Political parties</p> <p>D None of these</p>	
Q85.	Which of the following states does not have a legislative assembly?	1 Mark
	<p>A Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>B Telangana</p> <p>C Jammu</p> <p>D Uttar Pradesh</p>	
Q86.	Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Independent India?	1 Mark
	<p>A Jayalalitha</p> <p>B Padmaja Naidu</p> <p>C Sucheta Kriplani</p> <p>D Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit</p>	
Q87.	Who is the leader/head of the Legislative Assembly:	1 Mark
	<p>A MLA's</p> <p>B Chief Minister</p> <p>C Governor</p> <p>D President</p>	
Q88.	How does the press conference help to get information on what the government is doing?	1 Mark
	<p>A The minister explained the steps the government had taken</p> <p>B To announce a new policy or to deny an allegation</p> <p>C To give details of a crime or ask for public help</p> <p>D None of the above</p>	
Q89.	The First woman Governor of a State in free India was:-	1 Mark
	<p>A Mrs Sarojini Naidu</p> <p>B Ms Sucheta Kripalani</p> <p>C Mrs Indira Gandhi</p> <p>D Mrs Vijay Lakshmi Pandit</p>	
Q90.	Mizoram and Sikkim may have a maximum of:	1 Mark
	<p>A 7 ministers</p> <p>B 12 ministers</p> <p>C 15% of their lower house members.</p> <p>D 5 % of the lower house members.</p>	
Q91.	Which one of the following legislative house can be abolished?	1 Mark
	<p>A Lok Sabha</p> <p>B Rajya Sabha</p> <p>C Vidhan Parishad</p> <p>D None of the above</p>	
Q92.	The smallest Vidhan Sabha in India, in terms of number of Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs), is _____.	1 Mark
	<p>A Delhi</p> <p>B Goa</p> <p>C Sikkim</p> <p>D Puducherry</p>	
Q93.	Oath of office is administered to the Governor by:	1 Mark
	<p>A Chief Justice of India</p> <p>B President</p> <p>C Chief Justice of High Court</p> <p>D Speaker of Legislative Assembly</p>	
Q94.	Where has the Mid day Meal scheme being started?	1 Mark
	<p>A In Government Offices.</p> <p>B In Private Schools.</p> <p>C In Income tax Department.</p> <p>D In Government Schools.</p>	
Q95.	Costa Rican government believes that a country has.	1 Mark
	<p>A To be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people.</p> <p>B To be wealthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the earning more profit by way export.</p> <p>C To spent money on political activities.</p> <p>D To spend money on military to increase their power.</p>	
Q96.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister?	1 Mark
	<p>A Article 163</p> <p>B Article 166</p> <p>C Article 167</p> <p>D Article 164</p>	
Q96.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister?	
	<p>A Article 163</p> <p>B Article 166</p> <p>C Article 167</p> <p>D Article 164</p>	
Q97.	Name the permanent house of the state legislative:	1 Mark

	A Legislative assembly. C Lok Sabha.	A Legislative assembly. C Lok Sabha.	B Legislative council. D Rajya Sabha.	B Legislative council. D Rajya Sabha.	
Q97.	Name the permanent house of the state legislative:				
	A Legislative assembly. C Lok Sabha.	A Legislative assembly. C Lok Sabha.	B Legislative council. D Rajya Sabha.	B Legislative council. D Rajya Sabha.	
Q98.	A _____ is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things.				1 Mark
	A Supreme Court.	B High court.	C Legislative Assembly.	D President House.	
Q99.	How many assembly constituencies Himachal Pradesh has?				1 Mark
	A 56	B 68	C 67	D 69	
Q100	If a Minsiter of a State wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of resignation?				1 Mark
	A Chief Minister		B Speaker of Vidhan Sabha		
	C Governor of the State		D Leader of his political party		
Q101	Who among the following is the first Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh?				1 Mark
	A Thupstan Cheewang	B Kushok Bakula Rinpoche	C R.K Mathur	D Janyang Tsering	
Q102	If in an election of State Legislative Assembly, the candidate who is not elected loses his deposit, it means that:				1 Mark
	A The polling was very poor		B The election was for a multi-member constituency.		
	C The elected candidate’s victory over his nearest rival was marginal.		D He did not get the required number of minimum votes.		
Q103	Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly Each state is divided into.				1 Mark
	A Parliament.	B District.	C Nagar.	D Constituencies.	
Q104	An MLA is elected by the:				1 Mark
	A People	B Government	C Chief minister	D All of these	
Q105	An amendment to the Constitution of India extends to J&K:				1 Mark
	A Automatically		B Only if ratified by State Legislature		
	C By an order of the President under Article 370		D Can never be extended		
Q106	Dalit means:				1 Mark
	A Low.	B High.	C Broken.		
Q107	Which among the following is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government?				1 Mark
	A Corporation tax	B Customs duty	C Sales tax	D Income tax	
Q108	Government refers to.				1 Mark
	A Government and private departments and various ministers who head them.		B Government departments and various ministers who are in opposition.		
	C Government departments and various ministers who head them.		D Government departments and all minister.		
Q109	Which one is not the component of the ‘Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna’?				1 Mark
	A Elementary Education	B Primary health	C Rural Road	D Nutrition	
Q110	For enactment of a law, the State Legislative Council:				1 Mark
	A Has to pass the bill		B May delay it for a maximum of four months.		
	C May disagree to, its provisions, if a joint sitting is called.		D Has nothing to do with the bill.		
Q111	Which statements regarding the levying, collection and distribution of Income Tax is correct?				1 Mark
	A Union levies, collects and distributes the collection between itself and the states.		B Union levies, collects and keeps all the proceeds of income tax.		
	C Union levies and collects the tax but the proceeds are allocated among the states.		D Only the surcharge levied on income tax is shared between the Union and the states.		
Q112	In the late 1950s Civil Right Movement takes place in:				1 Mark
	A USA.	B Canada.	C India.		
Q113	Who appoints the chief minister and other minister?				1 Mark
	A Prime minister.	B MLA.	C Governor.		
Q114	Which one of the following states does not have Vidhan Parishad?				1 Mark
	A Bihar	B Maharashtra	C Tamil Nadu	D Uttar Pradesh	
Q115.	_____ is a particular area from where all the voters living there choose their representatives.				1 Mark
	A Constituency	B Franchise	C Political party	D None of these	

Q116	Which Article in Indian Constitution defines equality and prohibits any kind of social discrimination?				1 Mark
	A Article 10.	B Article 12.	C Article 15.	D Article 21.	
Q117	Large Numbers of people from different newspapers were present in the _____.				1 Mark
	A Parliament	B High Court	C Press Conference	D Public Meeting	
Q118	Which state does NOT have a Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)?				1 Mark
	A Karnataka	B Maharashtra	C Kerala	D Telangana	
Q119	It is a political organisation that subscribes to a particular ideology and seeks to attain political power.				1 Mark
	A Organisational Party.	B Political Party.	C Subscriber Party.	D Ideology Party.	
Q120	What must be the maximum gap in the two sessions of the state legislature?				1 Mark
	A 6 months	B 9 months	C 3 months	D 4 months	
Q121	Which of the following States has bicameral legislature?				1 Mark
	A Kerala	B Uttar Pradesh	C Assam	D Madhya Pradesh	
Q122	How does Diarrhoea spread?				1 Mark
	A Contaminated Soil	B Contaminated Water	C Contaminated Air	D Contaminated Sunlight	
Q123	The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into _____ assembly constituencies.				1 Mark
	A 26	B 54	C 48	D 68	
Q124	Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?				1 Mark
	A Whether a particular decisions is in interest of the people at large or not		B Whether it is urgent or not		
	C Both A and B		D None of the above		
Q125	The word government in common usage refers to				1 Mark
	A Government departments.		B Various ministers heading the government departments.		
	C Both a and b		D None of the above		
Q126	A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a:				1 Mark
	A Majoritycorrect.	B Minority.	C Opposition.	D All of these.	
Q127	The State Council Minsters is headed by				1 Mark
	A The Governor	B Chief Minister	C Speaker	D Home Minister	
Q128	There is a constitutional requirement to have a minister is charge of tribal welfare for the states of:				1 Mark
	A Assam, Nagaland and Manipur.		B Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan.		
	C Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.		D Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.		
Q129	The place of discussion of the ruling party and the opposition in a State is				1 Mark
	A Lok Sabha	B Rajya Sabha	C Legeslative Assembly	D Can't say	
Q130	Who becomes the chief minister?				1 Mark
	A Leader of the winning party.		B Leader of the losing party.		
	C Prime minister of the country.		D President of the country.		
Q131	How many members represent the state of Uttar Pradesh in Lok Sabha?				1 Mark
	A 48	B 39	C 80	D 62	
Q132	With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?				1 Mark
	A Forests : Concurrent List		B Stock Exchange : Concurrent List		
	C Post Office Savings Bank : Union List		D Public Health : State List		
Q133	What is the minimum age of qualification for membership in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the state respectively?				1 Mark
	A 30 and 35.	A 30 and 35.	B 25 and 30.	B 25 and 30.	
	C 20 and 25.	C 20 and 25.	D 18 and 21.	D 18 and 21.	
Q133	What is the minimum age of qualification for membership in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the state respectively?				
	A 30 and 35.	A 30 and 35.	B 25 and 30.	B 25 and 30.	
	C 20 and 25.	C 20 and 25.	D 18 and 21.	D 18 and 21.	
Q134	The number of Lok Sabha seats in Madhya Pradesh is_____.				1 Mark
	A 27	B 28	C 29	D 30	
Q135	How many seats are there in Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh?				1 Mark
	A 31	B 23	C 40	D 10	

Q136	If in an election to a state Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that:			1 Mark
	A A very large number of candidate contested the election	B The elected candidate’s victory over his nearest rival was very marginal		
	C The election was for a multi-member constituency	D All of the above		
Q137	If the States fail to carry out the directives of the Central Government with regard to exercise of their administrative powers:			1 Mark
	A The President can impose President’s rule on the State and assume all the powers of the State Government.	B The President can send reserve police to the State for the implementation of these directives.		
	C The President can dispatch army for their implementation.	D The President can direct the Governor to dismiss the State Council of Ministers.		
Q138	The oath of office is administered to the members of the State Council of Ministers by the:			1 Mark
	A Governor	B Chief Minister		
	C Chief Justice of the State High Court	D Speaker of Legislative Assembly		
Q139	Limitations on authority of the State Legislature EXCLUDES:			1 Mark
	A Parliament’s authority to make laws on subjects in the State List during an Emergency.	B Parliament’s authority to make laws on state subjects if Rajya Sabha passes a reso-lution.		
	C Governor’s discretionary power to dissolve the legislature.	D Governors power to reserve bills for consideration of the President.		
Q140	What is the full form, of MLA?			1 Mark
	A Member of Law Authority.	B Member of Legislative Assembly.		
	C Minister of Law Abiding Authority.	D None of these.		
Q141	What do you mean by majority?			1 Mark
	A Situation when more than half the number is on one idea.	B Situation when less than half the number is on one idea.		
	C Situation of equal voting.	D None of these.		
Q142	The Union Legislature cannot legislate on a subject in the State List unless:			1 Mark
	A The President call upon it to do so	B The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that it is necessary in national interest to do so.		
	C The Speaker certifies that it is necessary	D There is a national emergency		
Q143	The State Government’s responsibility for educational planning is shared by the			1 Mark
	A Ministry of Programme implementation.	B Ministry of Human Resource Development.		
	C Ministry of Planning	D Ministry of Home Affairs		
Q144.	____ is an interesting activity through which research can be done on a particular topic of interest.			1 Mark
	A Wallpaper.	A Wallpaper.	B Origami.	B Origami.
	C Games.	C Games.	D Play.	D Play.
Q144.	____ is an interesting activity through which research can be done on a particular topic of interest.			
	A Wallpaper.	A Wallpaper.	B Origami.	B Origami.
	C Games.	C Games.	D Play.	D Play.
Q145	Which is the smallest legislative assembly (capacity) in India?			1 Mark
	A Goa	B Telangana	C Chattisgarh	D Sikkim
Q146	What is Majority ?			1 Mark
	A More than half the number in a group supports a decision.	B Less than half the number in a group supports a decision.		
	C Both A and B.	D All of the above.		
Q147	Two houses of state legislature in India are.			1 Mark
	A Legislature Lok and Legislative Rajya.	B Legislature Lok and Legislative assembly.		
	C Legislature council and Legislative Rajya.	D Legislature council and Legislative assembly.		
Q148	The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is			1 Mark
	A 62	B 64	C 65	D 58
Q149	Who is the head of a Legislative Assembly?			1 Mark
	A Minister.	B MLA.	C Chief Minister.	D All of these.
Q150	Governor appointed by the ____ to ensure that the State Government works within the rules and regulations of the Constitution.			1 Mark
	A Central Government.	B Military.	C Chief Minister.	D Public.
Q151	Every state is divided into parts called:			1 Mark
	A Panchayats	A Panchayats	B States	B States

C Constituency	C Constituency	D Constitution	D Constitution	
Q151	Every state is divided into parts called:			
A Panchayats	A Panchayats	B States	B States	
C Constituency	C Constituency	D Constitution	D Constitution	
Q152	What do you mean by constituency?			1 Mark
A Adult choose their own flag.		B Person choose their own property.		
C Adult choose their own representatives.		D None of these.		
Q153	Who is the head of the state			1 Mark
A Chief Minister	B Prime Minister	C Governor	D None of the above	
Q154	Sarkaria Commission was established to study:			1 Mark
A President and Governoers' relations		B Centre-State relations		
C State and Panchayat body relations		D President and Prime Minister' relations		
Q155	What do you mean by coalition?			1 Mark
A Group of poor farmers.		B Group of rich merchants.		
C Group of parties working together.		D None of these.		
Q156	The Chief Minister of a state is:			1 Mark
A Elected by the State Legislature		B Appointed by the Governor		
C Appointed by the President		D None of the above		
Q157	To be a member of a State Council of Ministers, a person:			1 Mark
A Must belong to the Legislative Assembly		B Must get membership of the State Legislature within six months.		
C Cannot be less than 35 years old		D An expert in some field if he is not a member of the Legislature.		
Q158	Which one of the following is charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and can be spent without authorization by the Parliament?			1 Mark
A Debit charges for which the Government of India is liable.	B Salary and allowances of President			
C Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.	D All the above.			
Q159	Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?			1 Mark
A Governor	A Governor			
B Chief Minister	B Chief Minister			
C Chief Justice of the High Court	C Chief Justice of the High Court			
D President of India	D President of India			
Q159	Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?			
A Governor	A Governor			
B Chief Minister	B Chief Minister			
C Chief Justice of the High Court	C Chief Justice of the High Court			
D President of India	D President of India			
Q160	What is the abbreviation of MLA:			1 Mark
A Member of Law Authority	B Member of Law Abiding Autonomy			
C Member of Legislative Assembly	D None of These			
Q161	Who can summon and prorogue the sessions of the State legislature?			1 Mark
A Home Minister	B President	C Speaker	D The Governor	
Q162	The Legislative Assembly is divided into howa many parts?			1 Mark
A 4	B 6	C 8	D 2	
Q163	Wallpaper project involves:			1 Mark
A Stories.	B Poems.	C Case Studies.	D All of these.	
Q164	The political party that has the majority is called the _____.			1 Mark
A Ruling party	A Ruling party	B Opposition	B Opposition	
C Independent	C Independent	D None of these	D None of these	
Q164	The political party that has the majority is called the _____.			
A Ruling party	A Ruling party	B Opposition	B Opposition	
C Independent	C Independent	D None of these	D None of these	
Q165	Grant in aid are provided every year to States in need of assistance as recommended by the:			1 Mark

	A President	B Parliament	C Finance Commission	D None of the above	
Q166	Who have real authority in a country.				1 Mark
	A President.	B Prime Minister.	C People.	D Governor.	
Q167	In which year was the Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad (Patna) formed?				1 Mark
	A 1930	B 1942	C 1950	D 1952	
Q168	This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.				1 Mark
	A Hospital Tourist.	B Foreign Tourist.	C Medical Tourist.	D Treatment Tourist.	
Q169	Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the State Legislative Assembly?				1 Mark
	A It is a legislative body in the states.	B Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is directly elected by the people.			
	C Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is directly nominated by the President.		D A State Legislative Assembly may be dissolved in a state of emergency.		
Q170	Who runs the state government:				1 Mark
	A Defence minister.	B Home minister.	C Chief minister.	D Minister of state.	
Q171	What is the full form of MLA?				1 Mark
	A Member of law authority.	B Member of Legal Arm.			
	C Member of Legislative Assembly.		D Member of Legislative Arm.		
Q172	What were organized by the assembly to discuss about government work?				1 Mark
	A Live session.	B Press conference.	C Janta polls.	D None of these.	
Q173	According to our Constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure.				1 Mark
	A The welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all.	B The welfare of the doctors and provide health care facilities to in rural areas.			
	C The welfare of the women and provide health care facilities in urban areas.		D The welfare of the women and provide health care facilities to all.		
Q174	Who is responsible for the welfare of the constituency?				1 Mark
	A Prime Minister.	B Chief Minister.	C MLA.	D None of these.	
Q175	Government works at levels:				1 Mark
	A 4	B 3	C 2	D 5	
Q176	What is the role of the party that does not form government ?				1 Mark
	A Keep a watch over the functioning of the ruling party.	A Keep a watch over the functioning of the ruling party.			
	B Protest any wrong action of the government.		B Protest any wrong action of the government.		
	C Take part in every discussion and debate held in the Assembly.		C Take part in every discussion and debate held in the Assembly.		
	D All of the above.		D All of the above.		
Q176	What is the role of the party that does not form government ?				
	A Keep a watch over the functioning of the ruling party.	A Keep a watch over the functioning of the ruling party.			
	B Protest any wrong action of the government.		B Protest any wrong action of the government.		
	C Take part in every discussion and debate held in the Assembly.		C Take part in every discussion and debate held in the Assembly.		
	D All of the above.		D All of the above.		
Q177	A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a _____.				1 Mark
	A Majority	B Minority	C Inferiority	D None of these	
Q178	Dual role of the Governor means:				1 Mark
	A Constitutional and real executive		B Head of a state and head of government under certain circumstances.		
	C Belonging both to Central and State executive		D Constitutional ruler and represents the Centre		
Q179	Which of the following Indian states does NOT have a bicameral legislative?				1 Mark
	A Uttar Pradesh	A Uttar Pradesh	B Maharastra	B Maharastra	
	C Tamil Nadu	C Tamil Nadu	D Karnataka	D Karnataka	
Q179	Which of the following Indian states does NOT have a bicameral legislative?				
	A Uttar Pradesh	A Uttar Pradesh	B Maharastra	B Maharastra	

C Tamil Nadu	C Tamil Nadu	D Karnataka	D Karnataka	
Q180Three levels of government in India are:				1 Mark
A Central, National, State.		B Central, State, Local.		
C Central, State, Urban.		D Central, Rural, Urban.		
Q181Who/Which of the following can abolish a State Legislative Council.				1 Mark
A Parliament		B President		
C Governor		D State Assembly		
Q182What is the head of the state?				1 Mark
A Governor.		B MLA.		
C Chief Minister.		D Ministers.		
Q183The duration of ruling party in a state is				1 Mark
A 5 years		B 10 years		
C 1 year		D 6 years		
Q184What is the minimum age for the membership of the state legislative assembly?				1 Mark
A 25		B 30		
C 35		D 20		
Q185Assertion (A): The Government is elected by the people and therefore they have the main authority to decide who is capable of listening to their disputes and solving them.				1 Mark
Reason (R): Every decision in the Legislative Assembly is taken after considering all the facts so that the people don't have to suffer for more.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		
Q186Assertion (A): The people depend totally over the Government for their health, education, water and shelter and want assurity that the Government will provide them with the best facilities.				1 Mark
Reason (R): The Government is elected by the people,for the people and from the people and therefore is responsible for all the activities running in the country.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		
B Only R is correct		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		
D Only A is correct.		D Only A is correct.		
Q186Assertion (A): The people depend totally over the Government for their health, education, water and shelter and want assurity that the Government will provide them with the best facilities.				
Reason (R): The Government is elected by the people,for the people and from the people and therefore is responsible for all the activities running in the country.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		
B Only R is correct		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		
D Only A is correct.		D Only A is correct.		
Q187Assertion (A): A Legislative Assembly is a place where only the ruling party meet and discuss various issues of the state and take steps to solve them.				1 Mark
Reason (R): The MLA thus has two responsibilities and that is of a MLA and the other is of the minister.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		
Q188Assertion (A): In the Legislative Assembly, all the MLAs gather to discuss the problems which need to be solved and steps which should be taken to stop these situations.				1 Mark
Reason (R): The decision is taken by the Chief Minister who is the head of the Legislative Assembly. Approval of all the members of the assembly is important while taking any step.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		
Q189Assertion (A): After the elections, the Governor is one who appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers of the state.				1 Mark
Reason (R): The elected chief minister and other ministers are responsible for running the various government departments and offices.				
A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		

<p>Q190Assertion (A): The Chief Minister appoints various ministers who are held responsible for various departments like health, education , water etc.</p> <p>Reason (R): The ministers through the media and other newspapers assure people that their problem will be solved and steps have been taken to resolve them.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q191Assertion (A): There are various newspapers and reporters who can also ask questions from the members of the Legislative Assembly regarding various problems happening in the State.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Chief Ministers and the other ministers are not responsible to answer each question as his action matters more than his words.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q192Assertion (A): The State Government is responsible for all the problems happening in the state whether it is related to health, education, women equality and so on.</p> <p>Reason (R): Only the Chief Minister decides where he will spend the money and how to solve the problems and issues of the State.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q193Assertion (A): The MLAs all together are responsible for the work of the government and are therefore called the Legislature because they work in the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Legislature or the members of the Legislative Assembly are called the Executive body because they decide, execute and supervise the work for the welfare of their people.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q194Assertion (A): Every state has a legislative assembly and every state is divided into various constituencies who elect one representative who becomes a member of the Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Members of Legislative Assembly are elected by the members of the Parliament. They decide who will run the government.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q195Assertion (A): A political party whose MLAs have won more than half of the constituent assemblies of the state is said to be the majority and these parties run the Government.</p> <p>Reason (R): Since, the political party who is considered to be the majority is called the opposition party and they elect the rest of the ministers.</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q196Assertion (A): The political party who has won the maximum number of seats is called the ruling party while the other parties are called the opposition party.</p> <p>Reason (R): The political party whose MLAs are more after the ruling party is called the major opposition .</p> <p>A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. B Only R is correct</p> <p>C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. D Only A is correct.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q197Fill in the blank.</p> <p>Every state in India has a _____ Assembly.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q198Every state in India has a _____ Assembly.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q199In a democracy, people organise get together to voice their opinions and _____ against the government.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q199In a democracy, people organise get together to voice their opinions and _____ against the government.</p>	
<p>Q200All the MLAs that gather together in the legislative Assembly are called _____.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q201Fill in the blank.</p>	1 Mark

The Head of the State is the _____.

Q202

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Laws for the states are made in the _____.

1 Mark

Q203

The ruling party members then form the government and some members are appointed as _____.

1 Mark

Q204

As MLAs has won more than half the number of constituencies they will called as _____.

1 Mark

Q205

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Every state is divided into _____.

1 Mark

Q206

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
MLAs are elected by the _____ of the state.

1 Mark

Q207

B are the members of political party who does not belong to ruling party, they will called as _____.

1 Mark

Q208

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Diarrhoea spreads through contaminated _____.

1 Mark

Q209

State whether the given statements are true or false.
Some MLAs have dual responsibility as an MLA and as a Minister.

1 Mark

Q210

State whether the given statements are true or false.
People can express their opinion through media or even in Legislative Assembly through representatives.

1 Mark

Q211

Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. True/ False

1 Mark

Q212

The chief ministers and others ministers have same office.True/false

1 Mark

Q213

State whether the given statements are true or false.
Gathering of media persons is called Legislative Assembly.

1 Mark

Q214

State whether the given statements are true or false.
The independents can also stand in the elections.

1 Mark

Q215

Some MLAs have dual responsibilities, one as an MLA and another as a minister. True/ false

1 Mark

Q215

Some MLAs have dual responsibilities, one as an MLA and another as a minister. True/ false

Q216

In a monarchy, people organise meetings to voice their opinions and protest against the government. True/ False

1 Mark

Q217

MLAs are together responsible for the work of government. True/ false

1 Mark

Q218

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B.

4 Marks

S.No.	Column A		Column B
1.	Head of the state	(a)	Ruling party
2.	Head of the government	(b)	Governor
3.	Party with majority	(c)	Opposition
4.	Party in minority	(d)	Chief Minister

Q219

Define: Government, Legislature, Executive.

7 Marks

Q220

What did the Chief Minister and the Minister for Health do in the next week of the Assembly Session?

5 Marks

Q220

What did the Chief Minister and the Minister for Health do in the next week of the Assembly Session?

Q221

How does the working of the government take place?

5 Marks

Q222

Mention the powers of the Governor of a State.

5 Marks

Q222

Mention the powers of the Governor of a State.

Q223

What is a wall-paper project? Discuss its various aspects.

5 Marks

Q224

Describe the powers of State Legislature.

5 Marks

Q225

Where else work of government is discussed other than the legislature?

5 Marks

Q226

Discuss the process of formation of state government.

5 Marks

Q227

Describe the importance opposite in a democracy in four points.

4 Marks

Q228

What was the problem in Patalpuram? What discussion/action was taken by the following? Fill in the table.

4 Marks

Q229

How does government in a state function?

4 Marks

OR

How do Chief Minister and cabinet work?

Q230

Discuss the importance of constituency in elections.

4 Marks

- Q231

Which party is called the ruling party?

3 Marks
- Q232

Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?

3 Marks
- Q233

Who takes the decisions about running of the government?

3 Marks
- Q234

Who is a Chief Minister and how is he elected?

3 Marks
- Q235

How does Assembly work?

3 Marks
- Q236

How is MLA elected?

3 Marks
- Q237

How do MLAs become a minister or Chief Minister?

3 Marks
- Q238

How does a government function in a state?

3 Marks
- Q239

How do the people in power like the chief minister and the minister take action?

3 Marks
- Q240

What else the government did to improve health situations?

3 Marks
- Q241

How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

3 Marks
- Q241

How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.
- Q242

How do MLAs have dual responsibilities?

3 Marks
- Q243

What are the various ways in which people express their views democracy?

3 Marks
- Q244

Describe the Term MLA. Is it necessary to become a member of any political party to become an MLA?

3 Marks
- Q245

Use the terms ‘constituency’ and ‘represent’ to explain who an MLA is and how is the person elected?

3 Marks
- Q246

In the working of the government, explain the difference between being an MLA and an MLA who is also a minister?

3 Marks
- Q247

Why were they stopped on their way back from school?

3 Marks
- Q248

Why were Afreen and Sujata excited?

3 Marks
- Q248

Why were Afreen and Sujata excited?
- Q249

What issues are being discussed by the characters in the story?

3 Marks
- Q250

What are the responsibilities of the chief minister and other ministers?

3 Marks
- Q251

Give any three functions of a legislative assembly.

3 Marks
- Q252

How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

3 Marks
- Q253

What is role of the party that does not form government?

2 Marks
- Q254

How does the press conference help you get information on what the government is doing?

2 Marks
- Q255

What is the role of different parties in the legislature?

2 Marks
- Q256

What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

2 Marks
- Q257

What are the here main organs of the state government?

2 Marks
- Q258

Explain the following terms–majority, ruling party, opposition.

2 Marks
- Q259

Explain the responsibility of a chief minister after election of MLAs.

2 Marks
- Q260

Who has the main authority in the democracy?

2 Marks
- Q261

What do you mean by an MLA? Is it necessary to become a member of any political party to become a MLA?

2 Marks
- Q261

What do you mean by an MLA? Is it necessary to become a member of any political party to become a MLA?
- Q262

Describe briefly - Opposition.

2 Marks
- Q263

What are the various ways in which express their views in democracy?

2 Marks
- Q264

Who is responsible for making laws?

2 Marks
- Q265

What is the process of formation of government in a state?

2 Marks
- Q266

Who becomes a chief minister? What is his or her role in a state?

2 Marks
- Q267

What was the problem in Patalpuram? What discussion/ action was taken by the following? Fill in the table.

2 Marks

Public meeting	
Legislative Assembly	
Press conference	
Chief Minister	

- Q268

Who is a MLA?

2 Marks

Q269 What is the importance of a press conference?	2 Marks
Q270 Describe briefly-Majority.	1 Mark
Q270 Describe briefly-Majority.	
Q271 When did Telangana become an official state?	1 Mark
Q272 What do you know about a wallpaper?	1 Mark
Q273 Whose responsibility is it to nm various government departments or ministers?	1 Mark
Q274 List the various ways through which opinion be expressed a democracy.	1 Mark
Q275 What is majority?	1 Mark
Q276 Why do people in a democratic setup organise meetings?	1 Mark
Q277 What is a political party?	1 Mark
Q278 Fill in the blank. The political party that has the majority is called the _____ party.	1 Mark
Q279 Name the permanent house of the state legislature.	1 Mark
Q279 Name the permanent house of the state legislature.	
Q280 What does the term constituency mean?	1 Mark
Q281 Who all are called oppositions?	1 Mark
Q282 Name some departments of government.	1 Mark
Q283 Election were held in kerala recently to form the state government. Members of “Mudra” Party won than half of the constituencies, whereas “Rashi" party lost. Identify the term to be used “Rashi” party and explain the ole it would play in functioning on the state government.	1 Mark
Q283 Election were held in kerala recently to form the state government. Members of “Mudra” Party won than half of the constituencies, whereas “Rashi" party lost. Identify the term to be used “Rashi” party and explain the ole it would play in functioning on the state government.	
Q284 What is a majority in legislature?	1 Mark
Q285 What is the full form of MLA?	1 Mark
Q286 What is the role of governor of the state?	1 Mark
Q287 Who is associated with making laws on certain issues in a state?	1 Mark
Q288 Why did the Chief Minister and the minister for health visit Patalpwam district?	1 Mark
Q289 Who appoints 'Governor of state'?	1 Mark
Q290 How is the Governor of a state appointed?	1 Mark
Q291 Define Constituency.	1 Mark
Q292 Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers?	1 Mark
Q293 Why are press conferences organised?	1 Mark
Q294 What do you understand by the word ‘government’?	1 Mark
Q295 How is the government formed in a state?	1 Mark
Q296 Define the term 'government'.	1 Mark
Q297 How will you define a Legislative Assembly?	1 Mark
Q298 MLAs represent people Justify.	1 Mark
Q299 Who is the executive head of state in India?	1 Mark
Q300 Who is the head of the executive?	1 Mark
Q301 What is the role of opposition parties in the government?	1 Mark
Q302 What is a Legislative Assembly?	1 Mark
Q303 Who is the head of the State?	1 Mark
Q304 Name the two houses found in a state.	1 Mark
Q305 Ravi wants to write a letter addressing sanitation problem of his state and requesting to make a new law for the same, whom he will write the letter?	1 Mark

- Q305

Ravi wants to write a letter addressing sanitation problem of his state and requesting to make a new law for the same, whom he will write the letter?
- Q306

When does an MLA play dual role?

1 Mark
- Q307

What is the role of the chief minister?

1 Mark
- Q308

What is a coalition government?

1 Mark
- Q309

How many levels of government are there and what are they?

1 Mark
- Q310

Where do debates take place?

1 Mark
- Q311

What is the purpose of a press conference?

1 Mark