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State Government

State Legislature

1. As per the Constitution of India, what is the limit prescribed for the number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State?
 - (a) 350 members
 - (b) 400 members
 - (c) 450 members
 - (d) 500 members
2. Which of the following states can nominate two women members to the legislative assembly?
 - (a) Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
3. The Legislative Council in a State in India can be created or abolished by the
 - (a) Parliament on the recommendation of a Governor of the state.
 - (b) Parliament alone
 - (c) Parliament after the state assembly passes the resolution of that effect.
 - (d) Governor of the state on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.
4. Consider the following statements regarding the chairman of the Legislative Council of a state in India:
 1. He is elected by the members of the concerned state legislature.
 2. He can be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of all those present and voting members of the concerned state legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Consider the following facts about the disallowance of State legislation.
- 1. The President has no direct power to disallow a bill passed by the state legislative assembly.
 - 2. But there is a provision for disallowance of the bill, passed by state legislative assembly, as are reserved by the State Governor for assent of the President.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
6. Which one of the following states of India has passed a legislation (1996) making the maintenance of one's parents mandatory?
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) West Bengal
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) Himachal Pradesh
7. The functions of which of the following bodies in India are limited to advisory nature only?
- (a) Legislative Council
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Lok Sabha
 - (d) Legislative Assembly
8. Who among the following recommends to the Parliament for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State?

[NDA 2009-II]

- (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

9. Which one of the following states does not have Vidhan Parishad?
[NDA 2009-II]
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh
10. state assembly has the lowest number of seats among Indian states .
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh
11. How many nominated members are there in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand (2016) ?
[UK-PSC 2016]
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
12. If budget is disclosed before introducing in the Legislative Assembly, what will happen?
[Chhatisgarsh-PSC 2016]
- (a) Council of Ministers will have to resign
 - (b) Chief Minister will have to resign
 - (c) Finance Minister will have to resign
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) None of the above
13. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Legislative Council?
- (a) 1/3rd of its members are elected by local bodies
 - (b) President has the final power to decide about its composition
 - (c) It is not subject to dissolution
 - (d) Minimum strength of Legislative Council cannot be less than 40
- State Executive
14. The Constitution of India does not contain any provision for the impeachment of

- (a) The President
 - (b) The Governor of state
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) The Vice President of India
15. Consider the following officials of India;
- 1. The State election commissioner
 - 2. Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
 - 3. A judge of the High Court
 - 4. The Advocate General of the State.

Which of the officials given above is/are appointed by the governor of the concerned state?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (b) 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 4 only
16. Article 156 of the constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?
- 1. No Governor can be removed from his office till the completion of this term
 - 2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

17. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : According to the Constitution of India, the same person cannot function as the Governor of two or more States at the same time.

Reason (R) : Article 153 of the Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true
18. The 'Contingency Fund' of the state is operated by
- (a) The Governor of the state
- (b) The Chief Minister of the state
- (c) The State Finance Minister
- (d) None of the above
19. State Governor is appointed by
- (a) Central Cabinet
- (b) Chief justice of Supreme Court
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) President of India
20. A governor can make recommendation to the president on which of the following issues?
1. Removal of the members of the state PSC
 2. Removal of the judges of the High Court
 3. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
 4. Declaration of the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the state.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
21. Consider the following and select correct answer by using codes given below
1. The Governor shall take oath or affirmation before entering upon his office.
 2. The format of oath or affirmation is given in the Third schedule of Indian Constitution.
 3. The Governor shall make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in the presence of Chief Justice of the High Court or in his absence senior most judge of that Court.

4. The process of oath and affirmation is given in the Article 159 of Indian Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
22. Select the **constitutional duties** of the Chief Minister from following by using codes given below
1. The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers related to the administration of the affairs of the State.
 2. The Chief Minister communicates to the Governor the proposals for legislation.
 3. The Chief Minister participates in the meetings of National Development Council.
 4. The Chief Minister submits for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the council as if the Governor requires.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 4
23. Consider the following statements with respect to the powers of the Governor of a State :
1. The governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the State Assembly.
 2. The Governor can adjourn the sittings of the State Assembly.
 3. The Governor addresses the first session of the Legislative Assembly after elections.
 4. The Governor causes to lay the annual budget in the State Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2

(b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 2 and 4

24. Which of the following are functions to which the scope of the discretionary powers of the Governor is limited ?

1. The appointment of the Chief Minister

2. The dismissal of the Ministry

3. The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly

4. Assent to Bills

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

25. Consider the following statements:

The Governor of a State has the power of appoint:

1. Judges of the High Court

2. Members of the State Public Service Commission

3. Members of the State Finance Commission

4. The Accountant General

Which of these statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

26. Consider the following statements:

Under Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor may:

1. Withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature.

2. Reserve the Bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.

3. Return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration of the legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

27. On which of the following issues can a Governor make recommendation to the President?

1. Dismissal of the State Council of Ministers
2. Removal of the Judges of the High Court
3. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
4. Declaration of the breakdown of the Constitution Machinery in the State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2 and 4

28. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : Reservation of a State Bill for the assent of the President is a discretionary power of the Governor.

Reason (R) : The President of India can disallow a Bill passed by a State Legislature or return it for reconsideration.

Codes :

(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The Chief Minister of a State is the head of the Council of Ministers of that State.

Reason (R) : The Chief Minister is responsible to the State Legislative Assembly and enjoys the support of a majority in the House.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

30. In which of the following bodies, does the Chief Minister of a State hold membership?

- 1. National Integration Council
- 2. National Development Council
- 3. Inter-State Council
- 4. Zonal Council

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

31. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The Governor cannot function without the State Council of Ministers.
- 2. A person who is not a member of the State Legislature cannot be appointed as a minister.
- 3. The State Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Chief Minister.
- 4. In the absence of the Chief Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the State Council of Ministers.

Which of these is / are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. The salaries and allowances of the Council of Ministers of the State Government are paid from the :

[NDA-2017]

- (a) Reserve Bank of India

- (b) Treasury of the State Government
 - (c) Contingency Fund of the State
 - (d) Consolidated Fund of the State
33. The ministers in the Council of Ministers at the state level are appointed by :
- (a) President of the party
 - (b) Governor
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Prime Minister
34. Which/Who of the following can appoint a commission to examine and report on any matter relating to the administration of the autonomous districts or regions?
- (a) Legislative Assembly of the State
 - (b) Governor of the State
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Parliament of India
35. The Governor may recommend the imposition of the President's rule in the state **[NDA 2013-II]**
- (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 that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India
36. The Governor of a State can act independent of the advice of the Council of Ministers in **[UP-PCS 2009]**
- 1. asking the government to prove its majority in the Assembly.
 - 2. dismissing a Chief Minister
 - 3. reserving a bill for the consideration of the President of India.
 - 4. returning the bill passed by the legislature for reconsideration
 - 5. seeking the opinion of the High Court.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5

(d) All the above

37. Which among the following States did record the formation of maximum Coalition Governments in between 1967 to 1971?
[UP-PCS 2013]

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Punjab

38. Who was the Speaker of the First Elected Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand?
[UK-PSC/FR 2015]

- (a) Prakash Pant
- (b) Harbansh Kapur
- (c) Govind Singh Kunjwal
- (d) Yashpal Arya

39. On the basis of formation, Uttarakhand is the –
[UK-PSC/FR 2015]

- (a) 27th State of Indian Union
- (b) 26th State of Indian Union
- (c) 28th State of Indian Union
- (d) 29th State of Indian Union

40. Who among the following appointed by the Governor can be removed by only the President of India?

- (a) Chief Minister of a state
- (b) A member of the State Public Service Commission
- (c) Advocate - General
- (d) Vice - Chancellor of a State University

41. The Governor of the state has the power to reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President. At least in one case the reservation of the Bill is compulsory. The case is –

- (a) Where the law in question would derogate from the powers of the High Court under the Constitution
- (b) The bill is related to enhancing quota of reservation for a particular class of the society
- (c) The Bill creating a new district or the division
- (d) The Bill starting any special type of population census in the state

State Judiciary

42. Consider the following statements :

1. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President of India and not head of state like a Governor.
2. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the state list) for the Union territories.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Which of the following is correct regarding the union territories ?

1. Articles 239 to 241 contain provisions regarding the union territories.
2. Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
3. Part VII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
4. Articles 238 to 242 contain provisions regarding the union territories.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4

44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Union Territories)		List-II (Judiciary)	
A.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.	Under Bombay High Court
B.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.	Under Madras High Court
C.	Lakshadweep	3.	Under Punjab High Court

D. Puducherry	4. Under Calcutta High Court
	5. Under Kerala High Court

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	5	4
(b)	4	1	5	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	5	4	3

45. Who is authorized to transfer the judges of one High Court to another High Court?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) A collegium of judges of the Supreme Court.
- (d) The Law Minister

46. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by

- (a) President
- (b) Governor
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) President on the advice of Governor of the state concerned and the Chief Justice of India

47. Which of the following state/Union territories have a common High Court?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- (b) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
- (c) Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Assam and Bengal

48. In which year was the High Court in Madras established?

- (a) 1862
- (b) 1871
- (c) 1881
- (d) 1891

49. The mobile court in India is brainchild of:

- (a) Justice Bhagwati
 - (b) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
 - (c) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
 - (d) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
50. A high court judge addresses his letter of resignation to:
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Chief Justice of India
 - (c) The Chief Justice of High Court
 - (d) The Governor of the state
51. Which one of the following states does not have its High Court?
- (a) orissa
 - (b) Sikkim
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Goa
52. Which of the following High Courts has the largest number of Benches?
- (a) Kolkata High Court
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh High Court
 - (c) Bombay High Court
 - (d) Guwahati High Court
53. Which one of the following is NOT the main jurisdiction of the High Court of a state?
- (a) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - (b) original Jurisdiction
 - (c) Supervisory Jurisdiction
 - (d) Appellate Jurisdiction
54. The first High/Supreme Court judge, who voluntarily made his assets public is
- (a) Justice D.V.S. Kumar
 - (b) Justice K. Chandra
 - (c) Justice K. Kannan
 - (d) Justice V.C. Srivastava
55. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- (a) andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (b) Madras
 - (d) orissa

56. On which one of the following funds are salary and allowances of the judges of High Court of the state charged? **[CDS-2017]**
- (a) Consolidated fund of India
 - (b) Consolidated fund of the State
 - (c) Contingency fund of India
 - (d) Contingency fund of the state
57. How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one state (Union territories not included)?
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5
58. Which writ is issued by the High court to the lower courts to stop legal action?
- (a) Habeas Corpus
 - (b) Prohibition
 - (c) Quo Warranto
 - (d) Certiorari
59. The jurisdiction of state high court can be extended by
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) The Chief Justice of India
 - (c) The Governor of the state
 - (d) The President of India.
60. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, who is entitled to be consulted by the President of India in the matter of the appointments of the Judges of the High Court?
- (a) The Union Minister of Law and Justice
 - (b) The Advocate General of the State
 - (c) The Attorney-General of India
 - (d) The Governor
61. Who has the authority to appoint a judge of a High Court?
- (a) The Chief Justice of India
 - (b) The president of India
 - (c) The governor of the concerned state
 - (d) The Legislative Assembly

62. Which High Court has jurisdiction over the State of Arunachal Pradesh?
- (a) Guwahati
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Chandigarh
63. Which among the following Union Territory has a Judicial Commissioner?
- (a) Pondicherry
 - (b) andaman & Nicobar Islands
 - (c) Daman & Diu
 - (d) Lakshadweep
64. One High Court may have jurisdiction over two or more states if the following so decides
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Supreme Court
 - (d) The states involved
65. Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the following
- (a) Consolidated fund of India
 - (b) Consolidated fund of State
 - (c) Subject to the decision of Supreme Court
 - (d) None of these
66. If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by
- (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Collegiums of judges headed by the Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Three judges committee constituted by the Vice President of India
67. When the chief justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to.
- (a) The writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court.
 - (b) Special control exercised by the chief justice of India.
 - (c) Discretionary power of the Governor of the State
 - (d) Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard

68. According to the Constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include
- Chief Presidency Magistrate
 - Sessions Judge
 - Tribunal Judge
 - Chief Justice of a Small Cause Court
69. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India:
- There are eighteen High Courts in the Country.
 - Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
 - No Union territory has a High Court of its own.
 - Judges of the High court hold office till the age of 62.
- 1, 2 and 4
 - 2 and 4
 - 1 and 4
 - 4 only
70. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Island?
- andhra Pradesh
 - Calcutta (Kolkatta)
 - Madras(Chennai)
 - Odisha
71. Consider the following statements
- There are 25 high courts in India
 - Punjab, Haryana and the UT of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
 - NCT of Delhi has a High Court of its own
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 2 and 3
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 3 only
72. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Assertion (a) :** In India, Every State has a High Court in its territory

Reason (R) : The constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state

- (a) (a) and (R) is correct
- (b) (a) and (R) is wrong
- (c) (a) is correct (R) is wrong
- (d) (a) is wrong (R) is correct

73. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding writ of 'prohibition'?

- 1. It is an order issued by the Higher Court commanding Lower Court to cease from proceeding in some matters not within its jurisdiction.
- 2. This writ is available against a public officer even if he is not vested with judicial powers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The maximum number of Judges in a High Court are specified in the Constitution of India.
- 2. Every High Court has a power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals (except military tribunals) provided they are subject to appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

75. Which of the following are the main jurisdictions of the High Court of a State ?

- 1. Original jurisdiction
- 2. Appellate jurisdiction
- 3. Supervisory jurisdiction
- 4. Advisory jurisdiction

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

76. The Bombay High Court does not have a bench at which one of the following places? **[NDA 2008-II]**

- (a) Nagpur
- (b) Panaji
- (c) Pune
- (d) Aurangabad

77. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2012-II]**

1. In India, only two Union Territories have Legislative Assemblies.
2. Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya, the three North-Eastern States of India, have only one seat each in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

78. The Judge of the High Courts in India is administered oath of office by **[NDA 2013-II]**

- (a) the Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) the Governor of the State
- (c) the President of India
- (d) the Chief Justice of India

79. Consider the following statements about lower courts and identify the false statements from the codes given below :

- (a) The Panchayat Courts have only civil jurisdiction.
- (b) The Munsiff Courts are lower in hierarchy to the court of Subordinate Judge.
- (c) The Sessions cases are the more serious civil cases in the Court of the District Judges.

Codes :

- (a) (a) Only
- (b) (a) and (b)
- (c) (a) and (c)

- (d) (a), (b) and (c)
80. The Chief Justice of Uttarakhand who also became the Chief Justice of India – **[UK-PSC/FR 2015]**
- (a) Justice Ashok A. Desai
 - (b) Justice P. C. Verma
 - (c) Justice Barin Ghosh
 - (d) Justice S. H. Kapadia
81. Which of the following states are the first states in india where Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) will be launched?
- (a) Punjab and Haryana
 - (b) Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
 - (d) Bihar and Jharkhand
82. There is a High Court for each of the states except –
- I. Manipur
 - II. Meghalaya
 - III. Tripura
 - IV. Goa
- (a) Only I and II
 - (b) Only II and III
 - (c) I, II and III
 - (d) I, II, III and IV
83. Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding Certiorari? **[UGC-II 2016]**
- (a) A High Court can issue a writ against itself in its administrative capacity
 - (b) A bench of a High Court can issue a writ to another bench of the same High Court
 - (c) A High Court cannot issue a writ to another High Court
 - (d) A High Court can issue certiorari to a tribunal situated within its jurisdiction
84. Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by – **[CDS-2017]**
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Governor of the State
 - (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India

(d) Prime Minister of India