

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) The number of members ranges between 60 and 500.
2. (c) The state of Jammu and Kashmir can nominate two women members to the Legislative Assembly. The two women may be nominated as members by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir if he or she is of the opinion that women are not adequately represented.
3. (c) Legislative council in state can created or abolished by Parliament after the state assembly passes the resolution.
4. (d) The Legislative Council elects its Chairman and Deputy Chairman from amongst its members. A member holding office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman of a Legislative Council may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council.
5. (c)
6. (d) Himachal Pradesh passed a legislation (1996) making the maintenance of one's parents mandatory.
7. (a) The Provincial Legislative Councils established were mere advisory bodies by means of which Government obtained advice and assistance. The Provincial Legislative Council could not interfere with the laws passed by the Central Legislature.
8. (d) The legislative assembly of the concerned state recommends to the parliament for the abolition of the legislative council in a state (Article 169).
9. (c) Up to 2014, seven (out of twenty-nine) states have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. Tamilnadu does not have Legislative Council.
10. (a) Sikkim state assembly has the lowest number of seats among Indian States. There are 32 members in a legislative assembly.
11. (a) There is 1 nominated member in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand 2016. George Ivan Gregory Mann a member

of the Anglo - Indian Community has been nominated for this.

12. (c) If budget is disclosed before introducing in the Legislative Assembly, the Finance Minister will have to resign.
13. (b) President does not has the final power to decide about the legislative council composition.
14. (b) There is no provision of impeachment of Governor of state.
15. (a) The state election commissioner, chairman of the state PSC, and the advocate General of the state are appointed by the governor. A judge of the High Court is appointed by the President.
16. (d) As per Article 156, the governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the president. He can resign his office, or can be removed from his office by president at any time.
17. (d) In article 158 of the Constitution, after clause (3), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:
“(3A) Where the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more States, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine.”
Clause 6 -Article 153 provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. Since it may be desirable in certain circumstances to appoint a Governor for two or more States, it is proposed to add a proviso to this article to remove any possible technical bar to such an appointment.
18. (a) Contingency Fund of each State Government is established under Article 267(2) of the Constitution – this is in the nature of an imprest placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the State Legislature.
19. (d) The Governor of the States of India is appointed by the President of India for a period of five years. A Governor is appointed on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, or in reality on the advice of the Prime Minister.

20. (c) A Governor can make recommendation, to the president on dissolution of the state legislative assembly and the declaration of the breakdown of the constitution machinery in the state. Under article 356 State emergency is declared on failure of constitutional machinery in a state. Nearly every state in India has been under a state of emergency at some point of time or the other. The state of emergency is commonly known as 'President's Rule'.
21. (b) The format of the oath and affirmation of the governor is also mentioned under the Article 159 of the Indian Constitution.
22. (d) National Development Council is not constitutional.
23. (b) The Governor is a part of the state legislative and can summon, adjourn or prorogue the state legislative. The governor can even dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year the Lieutenant Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly and inform it of the causes of its summons. As per Article 202 of the Constitution of India the Governor of a State shall, cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for a financial year. This estimated statement of receipt and expenditure for a financial year named in the Constitution as the "Annual Financial Statement" is commonly known as "Budget".
24. (a) State Governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:
 - (i) Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State;
 - (ii) Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has acquired clear cut majority in the State Legislative Assembly and when the Chief Minister dies when in office.
 - (iii) Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when they lose the confidence of the State Legislative Assembly.

25. (b) The Governor has the power to appoint the Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister of the state, the Advocate General and the members of the State Public Service Commission. However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.
26. (d) Under Article 200 of the constitution of India, the Governor may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature, reserve the Bill passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President and return a Bill, for reconsideration of the Legislature.
27. (c) In case no political party bags a majority in the Vidhan Sabha of the state, the Governor holds the power to use his discretion to select the Chief Minister. The Governor informs the President in an official report, of a particular emergency arisen in the state, and imposes 'President's Rule' on the behalf of the President. The Governor, in such circumstances, overrides the advice or functions of the Council of Ministers, and directs upon himself, the workings of the state.
28. (b) Assent to Bills – When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President.
- Bills reserved for consideration – When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom.
29. (a)
30. (c) The chief minister holds membership in the National Integration Council, National Development Council, Inter-

State Council and the Zonal Council.

31. (a) The Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to act in his discretion. The governor appoints the Chief Minister and other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
32. (d) Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined, by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, salaries and allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding province. The salary is paid from state consolidated fund.
33. (b)
34. (b)
35. (d) President's rule refers to Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with the failure of the constitutional machinery of an Indian state. In the event that government in a state is not able to function as per the Constitution, the state comes under the direct control of the central government, with executive authority exercised through the Governor instead of a Council of Ministers headed by an elected Chief Minister accountable to the state legislature. Article 356 is invoked if there has been failure of the constitutional machinery in any states of India.
36. (a)
37. (c) The maximum number of coalition government between 1967 to 1971-72 was formed in Bihar. During this period 9 governments were formed in the state.
38. (d) Yashpal Arya was the speaker of the First Elected Legislative Assembly of Uttrakhand.

39. (a) Uttarakhand is the 27th state of Indian Union. It is a state in the northern part of India.
40. (b) A member of the State Public Service Commission appointed by the Governor can be removed by only the President of India.
41. (a) The Governor of the State has the power to reserve a bill for the consideration of the president especially where the law in question would derogate from the powers of the High Court under the constitution.
42. (c)
43. (b)
44. (b) The seven current union territories are:
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 - Chandigarh.
 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 - Daman and Diu.
 - Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
 - Lakshadweep.
 - Puducherry (Pondicherry)
45. (a) The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a judge from one high court to any other high court. When a judge has been or is transferred, he shall, during the period he serves, after the commencement of the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, as a Judge of the other High Court.
46. (d) Judges in High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. High Courts are headed by a Chief Justice.
47. (b) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh share a high court under the High Court (Punjab) Order, 1947.
48. (a) Madras High Court established in 1862. It consists of 74 Judges and a chief justice. Sanjay Kishan Kaul is present Chief justice of Madras court.
49. (c) It is said to be a brainchild of former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the concept of mobile court is based on the pressing

need to take the administration of civil and criminal justice closer to the people so that those living in remote areas are able to benefit without incurring the expenses of travelling to courts at distant places.

50. (a) High court judge is removed only by the order of the President. The high court judge addresses his letter of resignation to the President.
51. (d) Goa comes under the jurisdiction of Bombay High Court.
52. (d) Guwahati High Court has the largest number of Benches. The principal seat of the Gauhati High Court is at Guwahati in Assam. The court has 3 outlying benches. These are:
The Kohima bench for Nagaland state.
The Aizawl bench for Mizoram state.
The Itanagar bench for Arunachal Pradesh state.
53. (a) The High Court of India does not have advisory jurisdiction. It has original, appellate and supervisory jurisdiction only. Supervisory jurisdiction refers to power of superior courts of general superintendence over all subordinate courts.
54. (c) High court judge Justice K Kannan was the first judge to have voluntarily made his assets public.
55. (b) Calcutta High court has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in India. It was established as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on 1 July 1862 under the High Courts Act, 1861.
56. (b) Salary is charged on Consolidated Fund of State. But the pension of the High Court judge is given from the Consolidated Fund of India.
57. (b) Bombay High Court has jurisdiction over two states- Mumbai and Goa; Guwahati High Court has jurisdiction over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland; Punjab and Haryana High Court has jurisdiction over Punjab and Haryana.
58. (b) Prohibition writ is issued by the high court to the lower courts to stop legal action. A writ of prohibition is a writ directing a subordinate to stop doing something the law

prohibits. In practice, the court directs the clerk to issue the writ, and directs the Sheriff to serve it on the subordinate, and the clerk prepares the writ and gives it to the Sheriff, who serves it.

- 59. (a) The Parliament may make a provision for a common High Court for two or more States or extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to one or more Union Territories.
- 60. (d) Clause (1) of Article 217 says that “every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State.
- 61. (b) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the chief Justice.
- 62. (a) The Guwahati High Court was established on 1 March, 1948 after the Government of India Act 1935 was passed. It was originally known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland, but renamed as Gauhati High Court in 1971.
- 63. (c) Act no. 16 of 1964 is an act to declare the judicial commissioner’s court for Goa, Daman and Diu [16th may, 1964].
- 64. (b) Jurisdiction over two or more states.
- 65. (a) Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the consolidated Fund of the India.
- 66. (a) Any question arising as to the age of a judge of a High court, the question shall be decided by chief justice of India.
- 67. (c) According to Article 227(b), the Chief Justice of High Court when acts in an administrative capacity, any rules made by him shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law in force and requires the previous approval of the governor.
- 68. (c) According to Article 236, the expression district judge includes judge of a city Civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a Small Cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional

chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

69. (b) The Centre has constituted three new High Courts in the northeast — Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura — taking the total number of High Courts in the country from 21 to 24. The Constitution allows every judge of a High Court including additional and acting judges to hold office till 62 years. The Constitution (114th Amendment) Bill, 2010 increases the age limit to 65 years.
70. (b) The Calcutta High Court has the territorial jurisdiction over West Bengal, it is having circuit bench at Port Blair.
71. (c) All 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
72. (d) (a) is wrong (R) is correct.
73. (a) Writ of prohibition is not available against a public officer not vested with judicial or quasi judicial powers.
74. (d)
75. (a) At present a high court enjoys the following jurisdiction and powers:
- Original Jurisdiction
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Supervisory Jurisdiction
 - Control over subordinate courts
 - A court of record
 - Power of judicial review
76. (c) The Bombay High Court has benches in Nagpur, Aurangabad and Panaji.
77. (a) Delhi and Puducherry have their own elected legislative assemblies and the executive councils of ministers.
78. (b) According to Article 219 of Indian Constitution (Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts) every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

- 79. (c) At the level of district judiciary in India, the session cases are not civil, but criminal cases. Panchayat courts have criminal jurisdiction in minor offences.
- 80. (d) There are 2 Former chief justices of uttarakhand S.H. Kapadia and J.S. Khehar who later become chief Justice of India.
- 81. (b) Integrated Criminal Justice is system in which the courts, police stations, Prosecution, forensic Science laboratories and Jails are integrated. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are the first two states that has chosen the ICJS system.
- 82. (d) There is a High Court for each of the states except Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Goa, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 83. (b) A bench of a High court is equal to the High court in all judicial powers. Hence a bench of the High court cannot issue certiorari against the order of another bench.
- 84. (a) The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President of India with the consultation of the chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the State.