State Government

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| **1)   Which of the following sentence/sentences is/are correct?  1) President’s Rule cannot be declared in J&K. 2) The jurisdictions of the Election Commission and CAG are applicable to the state.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **2)   Regarding the current relationship between J&K and India which of the following is/are true? 1) Fundamental Duties are not applicable to J&K. 2) Preventive detention laws made by the Parliament are not applicable to J&K. 3) Part VI of the Constitution of India is not applicable to J&K. 4) Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950 is basic order that regulates the constitutional position of J&K and its relationship with the Union.**   **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | **3)   Which of the following is/are true regarding features of Constitution of India? 1) Head of the state i.e., Governor of J&K is nominated by the President of India. 2) High Court of J&K can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for any other purpose. 3) Urdu is the official language of the state.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** | |  | |
| **4)   Which of the following are features of the J&K Constitution? 1) Residents of the state are entitled to all rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. 2) Bicameral legislature. 3) Concept of Permanent residents of the state. 4) Territory of J&K includes Pak occupied Kashmir.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **5)   Jammu and Kashmir became part of India through -**  **a.** Instrument of Accession  **b.** Instrument of Instructions  **c.** J&K Peace Accord  **d.** Plebiscite   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **6)   Which of the following are correct regarding Subordinate Courts? 1) The organizational structure and jurisdiction of the subordinate judiciary is laid down by the Constitution. 2) The sessions judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. 3) Small causes courts were established in Presidency towns.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **7)   The term District judge includes which of the following? 1) Assistant sessions judge. 2) Judge of a city civil court. 3) Additional chief presidency magistrate. 4) Chief Judge of a small cause court.**  **a. 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 3, 4 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **8)   Which of the following is/are true regarding appellate jurisdiction of High Court? 1) Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras High Courts provide intra-court appeals. 2) Decisions of the administrative tribunals can be appealed in division bench of the State High Court.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **9)   Which of the following falls under original jurisdiction of High Court? 1) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens. 2) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament. 3) Matters of admirality.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **10)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) President appoints Chief Justice of High Court and should consult Governor of the State. 2) For common High Court, the Governors of all the concerned states concerned are consulted.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **11)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Acting Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President. 2) A distinguished Jurist cannot be appointed as High Court judge.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **12)   Which of the following is/are true regarding supervisory jurisdiction of High Court? 1) Supervisory Jurisdiction of High Court does not include administrative superintendence. 2) High Court doesn’t handle transfers of the members of the judicial service of the state (other than district judges).  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **13)   Which of the following are true? 1) The judgements, proceedings and acts of the High Court cannot be questioned when produced in any court. 2) Article 226 gives power of judicial review to High Court.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **14)   Which of the following is/are true regarding tenure and removal of judges of High Court? 1) High Court Judge holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. 2) The process of removal of Judge of high Court is same as that of Supreme Court Judges.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **15)   Which provisions guarantee independence of High Court? 1) Expenditure not subject to voting by Parliament. 2) Limit on discretion of the executive in judicial appointments. 3) Jurisdiction cannot be limited.  a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **16)   Which of the following are true regarding High Courts in India? 1) First High Court in India was established in 1862. 2) There are only 3 High Courts common to two or more states. 3) Lately, Mizoram got its own High Court. 4) India has 24 High Courts.**  **a. 1, 2, 4 b. 1, 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **17)   Article 371-J deals with -**   1. **Sikkim** 2. **Karnataka** 3. **Arunachal Pradesh** 4. **Goa**  |  | | --- | |  | |
| **18)   Under provisions of Article 371 which of the following is empowered to provide for the establishment of central university in Andhra Pradesh?**   1. **Parliament of India** 2. **President of India** 3. **Governor of Andhra Pradesh** 4. **Legislative assembly of Andhra Pradesh** |
| **19)   The Acts of parliament relating to which of the following matters would not apply to Nagaland unless the legislative assembly so decides? 1) Religious or social practices of Nagas. 2) Naga customary law and procedure. 3) Law and order in Nagaland. 4) Ownership and transfer of land and its resources.   a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 1, 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **20)   Which of the following states do not have special provisions under Article 371?  1) Maharashtra. 2) Tripura. 3) Meghalaya. 4) Goa.   a. 1, 2, 4 b. 1, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **21)   Which of the following is/are correct regarding Lokayukta? 1) Odisha was first to establish the office of Lokayukta. 2) Governor appoints the Lokayukta. 3) Lokayukta is responsible to State Legislature.   a. 1, 2 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **22)   Which statements are true regarding passage of bill in the State Legislature? 1) There is no provision for joint sitting in case of State Legislatures. 2) Council can delay the passage of bill for a maximum period of 4 months. 3) If President returns a bill for reconsideration to the state legislature, then the reconsidered bill is sent first to the governor and then the President for final approval. 4) It is not obligatory for the President to give assent to the reconsidered bill which was sent by him/her for reconsideration.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. 1, 4**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **23)   13. Which state has lowest number of seats in Legislative Assembly?**   1. **Sikkim** 2. **Mizoram** 3. **Manipur** 4. **Goa**  |  | | --- | |  | |
| **24)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Deadlock occurs when a bill passed by Legislative Council is rejected by the assembly. 2) Joint sitting of two houses of Parliament is used to resolve the situation of deadlock.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **25)   Which of the following is/are true regarding qualifications and disqualifications for being elected as member of State Legislature? 1) Person should not be less than 35 years of age for being eligible to be elected to the Rajya Sabha. 2) A person can be disqualified on grounds of defection. 3) Detention of a person under a preventive detention law disqualifies a person for election to the Parliament. 4) A person punished for dowry is disqualified from being elected to the Parliament.**  **a. 2, 4 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **26)   Which of the following is/are true regarding duration of Legislative Council and Assembly? 1) The term of the assembly can be extended during the period of national emergency for six months at a time. 2) One-third members of legislative council retire every six years.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **27)   Which of the following is true regarding strength and elections of Legislative Assembly? 1) In Nagaland, the minimum number of members in assembly is 46. 2) Maximum strength of assembly can be 550. 3) Some members of Legislative Assembly in Sikkim are elected indirectly.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **28)   Which of the following is true regarding strength and elections of Legislative Council? 1) The actual strength of a Council is fixed by Parliament and not the constitution. 2) Size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state. 3) 1/6 of total members of council are elected by the members of local bodies in the state.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **29)   Which of the following are true regarding organization of State Legislatures? 1) Part 5 of the Constitution of India deals with organization of State Legislatures. 2) Bihar has Legislative Council. 3) 21 Indian states have unicameral State Legislature. 4) Parliament can abolish a Legislative Council or create it, if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state wants.   a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 4 c. 1, 4 d. 2, 3, 4**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **30)   Which of the following are functions of the Speaker of Legislative Assembly? 1) He or she presides over joint sitting of both the houses. 2) He or she can allow a ‘secret’ sitting of assembly. 3) He or she is chairman of Rules Committee.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **31)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Chairman is elected by the Legislative Council from amongst its members. 2) The Legislative Assembly as well as council elects the Chairman.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **32)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Quorum for each house of state legislature is 10 members or 1/10th of total members of the house. 2) The State Legislature is authorized to decide whether to continue or discontinue English as a floor language.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **33)   Which of the following is/are true regarding equal status between Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly? 1) Both have same status in relation to approval of ordinances issued by the Governor. 2) If Chief Minister is from Legislative Council, he/she is responsible to the assembly as well as councils.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **34)   Which of the following are true? 1) Rajya Sabha represents the states. 2) Legislative Council is formed for ensuring federal character of India. 3) Rajya Sabha is more homogenously constituted than Legislative Councils.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **35)   Which of the following is/are true regarding unequal status between Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly? 1) The final power of passing even an ordinary bill lies with the assembly. 2) When an ordinary bill, originated in the council and sent to the assembly, is rejected by the assembly, the bill ends and becomes dead.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **36)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) For a question whether a matter falls within the Governor’s discretion or not, the decision of the Governor is final. 2) Where the Governor is to act in his discretion, the governor need not act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **37)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Article 167 deals with conduct of business of the Government of State. 2) Article 168 deals with duties of Chief Minister.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **38)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the responsibility of State Council of Ministers? 1) Article 164 deals with collective as well as individual responsibility of the Council of Ministers. 2) The Governor may not oblige the Council of Ministers that has lost the confidence of the legislative assembly.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **39)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister (CM)? 1) Article 164 provides procedure for selection and appointment of the CM. 2) A person need not prove his majority before he/she is appointed as CM.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **40)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) CM is the chairman of the state planning commission. 2) CM is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the council of Ministers. 3) He advises the governor with regard to the appointment of chairman of UPSC.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **41)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the powers of the CM in relation to Council of Ministers? 1) CM allocates portfolios among the ministers. 2) CM announces government policies on the floor of Lok Sabha. 3) He can advise the Governor to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **42)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the President and the Governor? 1) President and Governor can pardon a death sentence. 2) Governor always needs instructions from the President for issuing ordinances.   a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **43)   What are executive, financial and judicial powers of the Governor? 1) Governor cannot remove members of State Public Service Commission. 2) President consults him while appointing the judges of the concerned State High Court. 3) Governor appoints people to the judicial service of the state.   a. 2 b. 1 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **44)   Which statements are true regarding legislative powers of the Governor? 1) Governor can reserve bill for Presidents consideration when it opposes a Directive Principle of State Policy. 2) Governor calls for joint sitting of both the houses of state legislature (in case of bi-cameral legislature). 3) He nominates 1 Anglo-Indian to the state legislative assembly.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **45)   What is/are true regarding term of Governor’s office?  1) Governor has no security of tenure. 2) Governor holds office for a term of five years.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **46)   Which of the following is/are true regarding special responsibilities of the Governor?  1) Regarding Assam it is with respect to the administration of tribal areas. 2) Regarding Arunachal Pradesh it is with respect to law and order in the state. 3) Regarding Nagaland it is with respect to development of tribal areas. 4) Regarding Karnataka it is with respect to law and order related to formation of Telangana.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **47)   Which of the following is/are true regarding constitutional position of Governor of the state? 1) Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President is by discretion of the Governor. 2) Recommendation of the imposition of the President’s Rule in the state is not as per the discretion of the Governor. 3) Ministerial advice is not binding on the Governor.  a. 1**  **b. 1, 3**  **c. 2, 3**  **d. 2**   |  | | --- | |  | |