

STATE GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE] BASED INDIAN POLITY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The upper house of the State Legislature in India is called :

- a) Legislative Assembly
 - b) Legislative Council
 - c) Executive Council
 - d) Governor - in – Council
-

Q2. 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 the 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, 2 and 4
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) 1 and 4
-

Q3. What is the maximum number of elected members in a State Assembly?

- a) 600
- b) 250
- c) 500
- d) 300

Q4. Which one among the following pairs of the level of government and legislative power is **not correctly** matched?

- a) Central Government : Union List
- b) Local Governments : Residuary powers
- c) State Governments : State List
- d) Central and State Government : Concurrent List

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Q5. The jurisdiction of state high court can be extended by

- a) The President of India.
- b) The Governor of the state
- c) Parliament
- d) The Chief Justice of India

Q6. The size of the Vidhan Parishad **cannot** be more than

1. one-third the membership of the Vidhan Sabha
2. three-fourths the membership of the Vidhan Sabha
3. half of the membership of the Vidhan Sabha
4. two-thirds the membership of the Vidhan Sabha

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below:

- a) None of these
- b) 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

Q7. An Ordinary bill passed by the State Assembly can be delayed by the Legislative Council for a maximum period of

- a) 6 months
 - b) 1 month
 - c) 3 months
 - d) 4 months
-

Q8. One High Court may have jurisdiction over two or more states if the following so decides

- a) The states involved
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) President of India
 - d) Parliament
-

Q9. Which one is not the component of the 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna'?

- a) Elementary Education
 - b) Primary health
 - c) Rural Road
 - d) Nutrition
-

Q10. Which of the following are **discretionary powers of the Governor**?

1. Selecting a chief minister if no single party has a clear majority.
2. Dismissing the ministry at any time.
3. Reserving a bill for the President.

Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- a) 1 and 3
 - b) 1 and 2
 - c) 3 only
 - d) 1, 2 and 3
-

Q11. The Union Government on 22 May 2016 appointed whom as the new Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory (UT) of Pondicherry?

- a) Kalyan Singh
- b) Kiran Bedi
- c) Ram Naik
- d) Mukul Sangma

Q12. Which writ is issued by the **High court** to the lower courts to stop legal action?

- a) Certiorari
- b) Quo Warranto
- c) Habeas Corpus
- d) Prohibition

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Q13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List I	List II
(Union Territories)	(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 5 4 3

b) 4 3 2 1

c) 2 1 5 4

d) 4 1 5 2

Q14. 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 :

a) Pleasure of the President

b) Pleasure of the Prime Minister

c) Pleasure of the Chief Minister

d) Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly

Q15. 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) 2, 3 and 4

b) 1, 3 and 4

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

The Vidhan Parishad (or Legislative Council) is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. As of 2011, six (out of twentyeight) states have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh.

Q2. Answer: (a)

National Development Council is not constitutional.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

The State list contains 66 subjects of local or state importance. The state governments have the authority to make laws on these subjects.

These subjects include police, local governments, trade, commerce and agriculture. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

[**Note:** Residuary Power retained by a governmental authority after certain powers have been delegated to other authorities.]

Q5. Answer: (c)

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.

Q6. Answer: (d)

However, the size of the Vidhan Sabha can be less than 60 members through an Act of Parliament; such is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim and Mizoram.

The Governor can appoint 1 member to represent minorities,

e.g. the Anglo-Indian community if he/ she finds that minority to not be adequately represented in the House.

Q7. Answer: (d)

In case of difference between the two Houses there is no provision for a joint sitting of the State Legislature. The Legislative Council can only delay the passage of an ordinary bill for a maximum period of four months. Likewise control over the Executive is placed in hands of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council has no share in this power.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Jurisdiction over two or more states.

Q9. Answer: (d)

Nutrition is not the component of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana' aims at -

1. meeting rural needs like primary education, health care, drinking water, housing, rural roads
2. alleviating employment in rural areas
3. generating employment in rural areas
4. strengthening Panchayati Raj system in rural areas

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (b)

BJP leader and former IPS officer Kiran Bedi was, in May 2016, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Puducherry. The post had been lying vacant after the Narendra Modi government sacked UPA nominee Virendra Kataria in July 2014. The Union Territory was under the additional charge of Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q12. Answer: (d)

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.

Q13. Answer: (d)

The seven current union territories are:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. Chandigarh.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4. Daman and Diu.
5. Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
6. Lakshadweep.
7. Puducherry (Pondicherry)

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (c)

State Governor has constitutional discretion in the following cases:

1. Recommendation for the imposition of the President's Rule in the State;
2. Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has acquired a clear cut majority in the State Legislative Assembly and when the Chief Minister dies when in office.
3. Dismissal of the Council of Ministers when they lose the confidence of the State Legislative Assembly.

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