

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

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Q1. If in an election of State Legislative Assembly, the candidate who is not elected loses his deposit, it means that

- 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
-

Q2. As per the Constitution of India, what is the limit prescribed for the number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State?

- a) 500 members
 - b) 450 members
 - c) 350 members
 - d) 400 members
-

Q3. On which one of the following funds are salary and allowances of the judges of High Court of the state charged?

- a) Contingency fund of the state
 - b) Contingency fund of India
 - c) Consolidated fund of India
 - d) Consolidated fund of the State
-

Q4. 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 Governor
- b) The Attorney-General of India
- c) The Union Minister of Law and Justice
- d) The Advocate General of the State

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Q5. Who is the **chief advisor** to the Governor?

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Chief Justice of Indian Supreme Court
- c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d) President

Q6. The Prime Minister of India recently ruled out the decision of the **Cauvery River Authority**, in which Karnataka was ordered to release water to Tamil Nadu. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **correct**?

1. The Cauvery River Authority comprises the Chief Ministers of Puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka along with the PM as chairman.
2. Inter-state water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

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

Q7. The Chairman of the legislative Council is:

- a) elected by the members of the legislative Council from among themselves

- b) appointed by the Governor
 - c) appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly
 - d) the Governor (ex-officio)
-

Q8. Consider the following statements :

1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State
2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.

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
-

Q9. The Governor of a State has no power to

- a) dissolve the Assembly
 - b) prorogue the Assembly
 - c) adjourn the Assembly
 - d) summon the Assembly
-

Q10. Consider the following statements

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

Q11. Which among the following is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government?

- a) Corporation tax
 - b) Customs duty
 - c) Sales tax
 - d) Income tax
-

Q12. According to the Constitution of India the term '**district judge**' shall not include

- a) Chief Justice of a Small Cause Court
- b) Tribunal Judge
- c) Chief Presidency Magistrate
- d) Sessions Judge

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Q13. Which of the following is/are among the **discretionary powers of the Governor**?

- I. Selecting a Chief Minister if no single party has a clear majority in the State Assembly.
- II. Dismissing a ministry at any time.
- III. Reserving a Bill for the President.

- a) III only
 - b) I and III
 - c) I, II and III
 - d) I and II
-

Q14. Chief Ministers of States are members of _____

- a) Finance Commission

- b) NITI Commission (Aayog)
- c) National Development Council
- d) Election Commission

Q15. Which of the following State has bicameral legislature?

- a) Punjab
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Sikkim
- d) Jammu and Kashmir

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (a)

The number of members ranges between 60 and 500.

Q3. Answer: (d)

Salary is charged on Consolidated Fund of State. But the pension of the High Court judge is given from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA

Q4. Answer: (a)

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.

Q5. Answer: (a)

The Governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies in the hand of the Chief Ministers of the states and the Chief Minister’s Council of Ministers. The Governor summons the sessions of both houses of the state legislature and prorogues them.

The Governor can even dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. These powers are formal and the Governor while using these powers must act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

Q6. Answer: (c)

The Cauvery River authority comprises the CMs of Puducherry, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Inter-State water disputes are excluded from the primary jurisdiction of the supreme court of India. On 20 February 2013, based on the directions of the Supreme Court, the Indian Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT).

The Tribunal, in a unanimous decision in 2007, determined the total availability of water in the Cauvery basin at 740 thousand million cubic (tmc) feet at the Lower Coleroon Anicut site, including 14 tmcft for environmental protection and seepage into the sea. The final award makes an annual allocation of 419 tmcft to Tamil Nadu in the entire Cauvery basin, 270 tmcft to Karnataka, 30 tmcft to Kerala and 7 tmcft to Puducherry.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (d)

The maximum strength of the legislative council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the legislative assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.

The chairman of the legislative council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members.

Q9. Answer: (c)

The Governor summons the sessions of both houses of the state legislature and prorogues them. The Governor can even dissolve the Vidhan Sabha. These powers are formal and the Governor while using these powers must act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Delhi and Puducherry have their own elected legislative assemblies and the executive councils of ministers.

Q11. Answer: (c)

State government has exclusive right/jurisdiction over the sales tax.

Q12. Answer: (b)

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.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (c)

The National Development Council (NDC) comprises the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all states, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the NITI Aayog. It is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Seven Indian States, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have bicameral Legislatures. These states have two Houses known as legislative council and legislative assembly. In the remaining states, there is only one House known as legislative assembly.

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