

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

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Q1. The Legislative Council in a State in India may be created or abolished by the

- a) Parliament
 - b) President on the recommendation of the Governor
 - c) Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect.
 - d) Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet
-

Q2. On which of the following issues can a **Governor** make a 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 4
 - b) 1, 3 and 4
 - c) 1, 2 and 3
 - d) 2, 3 and 4
-

Q3. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ?

- a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) Fisheries
 - d) Public Health
-

Q4. Consider the following statements about the State Election Commission?

1. The State Election Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor of the State.
2. The State Election Commission shall have the power of even preparing the electoral rolls besides the power of superintendence, direction and control of election to the panchayats.
3. The State Election Commissioner cannot be removed in any manner from his office until he demits himself or completes his tenure.

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

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

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Q5. The correct statements regarding the difference between the pardoning powers of President and Governor are:

1. The Governor can pardon sentences inflicted by court-martial while the President cannot.
2. The President can pardon a death sentence while the Governor cannot.
3. The Governor can pardon a death sentence while the President cannot.
4. The President can pardon sentences inflicted by court-martial while the Governor cannot.

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

Q6. The Governor of state:

1. Possesses executive, legislative and judicial powers analogous to the President.
2. Has to act with the aid and advice of the council of ministers always.
3. Has the power to appoint and remove the members of the State Public Service Commission.
4. Has the power to allocate business of the government among the various ministers.

Of the above, the **correct** statement is/are:

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

Q7. When a Bill is reserved by a **Governor** for the consideration of the President, the President shall:

1. declare either that he/ she assents to the bill.
2. withholds assent therefrom; provided the bill is not a money bill.
3. direct the Governor to return the bill to the house or, as the case may be.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

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

Q8. Privileges of the State Legislature are mentioned in Article:

- a) 105 of the Constitution
 - b) 194 of the Constitution
 - c) chapter on Fundamental Rights under Article 19
 - d) nowhere in the Constitution as they have evolved as part of parliamentary convention
-

Q9. India's is a **federal system of government** as:

1. Union Legislature is bicameral
2. provision of single citizenship
3. Constitution is supreme
4. there is an independent judiciary

Which of the above is/are **correct**?

- a) 1, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 2 and 3

c) 2 and 4

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

| List I | List II |
|---|---------------------|
| (Local bodies) | (States as in 1999) |
| A. Zila Parishads at the sub-divisional level | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| B. Mandal Praja Parishad | 2. Assam |
| C. Tribal Councils | 3. Mizoram |
| D. Absence of Village Panchayats | 4. Meghalaya |

a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

Q11. 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) Neither 1 nor 2

b) Both 1 and 2

c) 1 only

d) 2 only

Q12. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises Municipal elections under

a) Article 241(1)

- b) Article 240
- c) Article 243 (K)
- d) Article 245 (D)

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Q13. The Sarkaria Commission Report deal with which one the following?

- a) Corruption in India
- b) Centre-state relations
- c) local governance
- d) Inter-river dispute

Q14. The Parliament can legislate on the subjects in the **State List** if the

- a) President issues an order authorizing it to do so
- b) Supreme Court gives authority to the Parliament in this regard
- c) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds of its members present and voting, declaring it expedient to legislate on a State matter in the national interest
- d) Prime Minister issues a special order

Q15. Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the following

- a) None of these
- b) Subject to the decision of Supreme Court
- c) Consolidated fund of India
- d) Consolidated fund of State

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

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. The existence of a Legislative Council has proven politically controversial. A number of states that have had their Council abolished have subsequently requested its reestablishment; conversely, proposals for the reestablishment of the Council for a state have also met with opposition. Proposals for abolition or reestablishment of a state's Legislative Council require confirmation by the Parliament of India.

Q2. Answer: (b)

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.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Agriculture (Entry 14), Fisheries (Entry 21), Public Health (Entry 6) are in the State List. Regulation of Labour and safety in mines and oil fields is in the Union list under Entry 55 (Art 246).

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Three Election Commissioners in each State shall be appointed by the Governor of the respective State from a panel of five names for each office forwarded by the Election Commission of Bharat to the provision of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 and the Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, whereunder the constitution of State Election Commissions and appointment of State Election Commissioners are contemplated to superintend, direct and control the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities.

Election Commissioner of a State can be removed by the Full Bench of State Judicial Commission on the basis of enquiry and investigation made by a judicial committee constituted for the purpose, consisting of two Chief Justices and one Judge from different High Courts.

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (b)

Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him/ her of the bill for assent, return the bill if it is not a Money bill together with a message requesting that the house or Houses will reconsider the bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he/ she may recommend in his/ her message and, when a bill is so returned, the house or houses shall reconsider the bill accordingly, and if the bill is passed again by the house or houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (a)

Zilla parishads at the sub-divisional level-Assam Mandal Praja parishad-Andhra Pradesh, Tribal Councils-Meghalaya and Absence of village panchayats-Mizoram

Q11. Answer: (a)

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.

Q12. Answer: (c)

According to **Article 243 (K)**, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to local bodies shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central government.

Q14. Answer: (c)

The state list consists of 61 items (previously 66 items). Uniformity is desirable but not essential on items in this list: maintaining law and order, police forces, healthcare, transport, land policies, electricity in the state, village administration, etc. The state legislature has exclusive power to make laws on these subjects. But in certain circumstances, the parliament can also make laws on subjects mentioned in the State list.

Then the parliament has to pass a resolution with 2/3rd majority that it is expedient to legislate on this state list in the national interest. Though states have exclusive powers to legislate with regards to items on the State list, **articles 249, 250, 252, and 253** state situations in which the federal government can legislate on these items.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Pensions of High Court judges are charged on the consolidated Fund of the India.

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