

STATE EXECUTIVE

1. In which year Constituent Assembly was formed in India?
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1946
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1948
2. In which year Indian Independence Act was passed?
 - a. 1945
 - b. 1946
 - c. 1947
 - d. None of these
3. Who, among the following was the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?
 - a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - b. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - c. Mr. J. L. Nehru
 - d. None of these
4. In which year Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1950
5. The Preamble of the original Indian Constitution contained :
 - a. Sovereign Socialist Republic
 - b. Sovereign Democratic Republic
 - c. Sovereign Secular Republic
 - d. Sovereign Socialist secular Democratic Republic
6. Within which article(s) The Preamble of Indian Constitution has been discussed?
 - a. Article 1
 - b. Article 1-2
 - c. Article 1-3
 - d. None
7. On the basis of which Article new State can be created in India ?
 - a. Article 1
 - b. Article 3
 - c. Article 5

- d. None of these
8. Who, among the following is not associated with Parliament?
- a. Lok Sabha members
 - b. Rajya Sabha members
 - c. President of India
 - d. Members of State Legislatures
9. On the basis of Constitution, India has been declared as a :
- a. Federal Country
 - b. Quasi-Federal Country
 - c. Unitary Country
 - d. Union of States
10. How many types of Fundamental Rights were included in the original Constitution of India?
- a. Eight
 - b. Seven
 - c. Six
 - d. None of these
11. Which one of the following rights is considered most important for the Indians?
- a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Freedom
 - c. Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - d. None of these
12. Which chapter was incorporated in the Indian Constitution through Amendment?
- a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Fundamental Duties
 - c. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - d. Preamble
13. Which one of the following is justifiable: (in Court of Law?)
- a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Preamble
 - c. Directive Principles
 - d. None of these
14. Which is against federal feature in the Indian constitution?
- a. Existence of Union and State Governments
 - b. Existence of a written Constitution
 - c. Provision to have Single citizenship norm for people
 - d. Universal adult Franchise to form Union/State Governments.

15. Which Article has stated Equality before law for all the citizens of India?
- Article 14
 - Article 17
 - Article 19
 - Article 22
16. The oath of office to the governor is administered by:
- The President of India
 - The Chief Justice of the concerned state high court
 - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - None of the above
17. In case of death of a sitting governor, who among the following will discharge the functions of the governor of that state?
- The President of India
 - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - The Chief Justice of the concerned state high court
 - None of the above
18. Which of the following powers does not possessed by a Governor?
- Diplomatic Powers
 - Executive powers
 - judicial powers
 - Legislative powers
19. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- Article 167: Duties of the Chief Minister
 - Article 163: Swearing in of the Chief Minister
 - Article 164: Provisions related to State Ministers
 - Article 166: Operations by the State Government
20. Who determines the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister?
- Governor
 - State Legislature
 - President
 - Parliament
21. Which of the following powers is not enjoyed by the Chief Minister?
- The Governor appoints ministers only to those people who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
 - Chief Minister shifts all the ministers' departments.
 - Chief Minister can ask the governor to disassociate the Legislative assembly.

d. Chief Minister appoints judges of the state's high court.

22. The State Council is responsible to whom?

- a. Governor
- b. Legislative Assembly
- c. Legislative Council
- d. State Legislature

23. Who provides oath to other ministers of the state other than the Chief Minister?

- a. Chief Minister
- b. Speaker of the assembly
- c. Chief Justice of the High Court
- d. Governor

24. Who is the Advocate General of the State responsible to?

- a. Governor
- b. Chief Minister
- c. Speaker of the Assembly
- d. None of these

25. Which of the following statement is/are not true about the status of Governor of a state in India?

- a. Appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states is possible.
- b. A Governor acts as an agent of the central government.
- c. A Governor is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head) of the state.
- d. The office of governor of a state is an employment under the Central government.

26. Who among the following can remove the governor of a state from office?

- a. Legislative Assemble
- b. Parliament
- c. President
- d. Supreme Court

27. For removal of a Governor from office, the President seeks advice from

- a. Council of Ministers
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Chief Minister of the concerned state
- d. None of them

28. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the States are submitted to which among the following?

- a. The President
- b. The Governor
- c. The Parliament

d. The Chief Minister

29. Who is the chief executive head of the state?

- a. Chief minister
- b. Governor
- c. President
- d. None of the above

30. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Governor?

- a. Article 152
- b. Article 153
- c. Article 154
- d. Article 156

31. What can be the maximum number of members in a legislative assembly of a state in India?

- a. 400
- b. 500
- c. 450
- d. 550

32. What is the upper limit of election expense in a parliamentary constituency?

- a. 10 lakhs
- b. 25 lakhs
- c. 70 lakhs
- d. 1 cr

33. Which among the following state does not have a bicameral legislature?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Bihar
- c. West Bengal
- d. Andhra Pradesh

34. In which year, the Metropolitan Council of Delhi was replaced by a 70 member legislative assembly?

- a. 1990
- b. 1991
- c. 1992
- d. 1993

35. The power to create or abolish legislative council in states is vested with which among the following?

- a. Council of State Ministers
- b. Governor of the state
- c. Legislative assembly of the state
- d. President of India

36. Which Articles in the Constitution deal with the topic of state legislatures?
- Articles 168 to 212
 - Articles 26 to 78
 - Article 370
 - Article 1 to 25
37. Which article in the Indian Constitution dealt with the special status of Jammu and Kashmir?
- Article 270
 - Article 370
 - Article 371
 - Article 372
38. Which article empowered J&K's state legislature to define permanent residents and provide special rights to them
- Article 370
 - Article 35
 - Article 35 A
 - Article 1
39. Which districts are included in UT of Ladakh after the J&K Reorganization Act 2019
- Kargil
 - Leh
 - Srinagar
 - Both a and b
40. Who administers the UT of Jammu and Kashmir?
- President of India
 - Lieutenant Governor
 - Chief Minister
 - Central Government

Answers

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) | 31. (b) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (a) |