

## **STATE LEGISLATURE**

1. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?

- I. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's Rule.
- II. Appointing the Ministers.
- III. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India.
- IV. Making rules to conduct the business of the State Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a. Only 1 and 2
- b. Only 1 and 3
- c. Only 2, 3 and 4
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. Which is the Upper Chamber of State Legislature in India?

- a. Legislative Council
- b. Legislative Assembly
- c. Governor's Office
- d. None of the above

3. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Minister is not correct?

- a. He is normally selected by the Governor
- b. He is formally appointed by the Governor
- c. He is chosen by the members of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly
- d. His continuance in office depends upon many factors

4. Which one of the following is the period for the Legislative Council to detain the ordinary bills?

- a. 3 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 14 days

5. In which assembly of States, money Bills are proposed?

- a. Any one of the two
- b. Together in both
- c. Only in Legislative Assembly
- d. Only in upper chamber

6. According to which Article of Constitution of India, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of a State?

- a. Article 163
- b. Article 164
- c. Article 165

d. Article 166

7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the provision of Vidhan Parishad in the State?

- a. Article 170
- b. Article 171
- c. Article 172
- d. Article 173

8. No money Bill can be introduced in Assembly of a State, except on the recommendations of

- a. The Parliament
- b. The Governor of the State
- c. The President of India
- d. A special Committee of Ministers

9. The provisions for creation and abolition of Legislative Councils in any State is included in Indian Constitution under

- a. Article 170
- b. Article 169
- c. Article 168
- d. Article 167

10. What is the right method to establish or cancel the second chamber in States?

- a. Proposal in House of People with simple majority
- b. Proposal in Legislative Assembly with simple majority
- c. Proposal in Legislative Assembly with full majority alongwith law passed by Parliament
- d. Proposal in House of People with full majority

11. In any State of India, Legislative Council can be created or can be abolished by

- a. The President on the recommendation of the Governor of the State
- b. The Parliament
- c. The Parliament as per Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State
- d. The Governor on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

12. Which one of the following legislative House can be abolished?

- a. Rajya Sabha
- b. Vidhan Sabha
- c. Lok Sabha
- d. Vidhan Parishad

13. How many members are nominated in the Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh by the State Governor?

- a. 1/10 of the total members
- b. 1/8 of the total members
- c. 1/7 of the total members

d. 1/6 of the total members

14. Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council so for even though the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Bihar
- c. Karnataka
- d. Madhya Pradesh

15. Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. State Legislative Assemblies
- d. State Legislative Councils

### **Answers**

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|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (A)  | 3. (A)  | 4. (B)  | 5. (C)  | 6. (B)  | 7. (B)  | 8. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 10. (C) | 11. (C) | 12. (D) | 13. (D) | 14. (D) | 15. (D) |        |