

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 122 of 150)

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1. Which of the following immunities are given to the Governor of the State?
 - a. he is not answerable before any Court for anything done in the exercise of his official duties
 - b. no criminal proceedings can be launched against the Governor during his term of office
 - c. no legal proceedings can be instituted against the Governor during last year of his term in the office
 - d. the Governor is entitled to rent free official residence

Codes:

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

Answer: c

2. Which of the following are the duties of the Chief Minister in relation to the Governor?
 - a. he communicates to him all the decisions of the Council of Ministers
 - b. he supplies him information on such matters relating to the administration of the State as the Governor may call for
 - c. he assists the Governor in making appointments in the State Government
 - d. he advises him to recommended to the President that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

Codes:

- a. 1, 2
- b. 1, 2, 3
- c. 1, 3

d. 1 only

Answer: b

3. The provisions of the Constitution relating to the establishment and abolition of the Legislative Councils can be amended by

- a. two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Parliament and majority of the States
- b. simple majority of the Parliament
- c. two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Parliament
- d. none of the above

Answer: d

4. The salary of the Governor is charged on

- a. the Consolidated Fund of India
- b. the Contingency Fund of the State
- c. the Consolidated Fund of the State
- d. the Consolidated Fund of India and Consolidated Fund of the State on fifty-fifty basis

Answer: c

5. Which one of the following States possess a bi-cameral Legislature?

- a. Punjab
- b. Bihar
- c. Karnataka
- d. Maharashtra

Codes:

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

Answer: b

6. The total strength of the Legislative Council is

- a. one-third of the total membership of Legislative Assembly but it should not be less than 40

- b. equal to the strength of the State Legislative Assembly
- c. half the strength of the total membership of the State Legislative Assembly
- d. one-third of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly but it should not be less than 100

Answer: a

7. The Legislative Council in a State having bicameral legislature

- a. is known as Upper House
- b. can be abolished or created in the States having unicameral legislatures through an act of the Parliament
- c. can be abolished by the Governor on a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority by the State Legislative Assembly
- d. can be abolished by the President on the recommendation of the Governor

Answer: b

8. Bicameral legislatures have been provided in some States under the Constitution. In case of a deadlock between the two Houses in such States

- a. joint sitting is called by the Governor and the decision by the majority is taken as final decision
- b. decision of the Governor is final
- c. the opinion of the Legislative Assembly is taken as final after a lapse of specified period
- d. the matter is referred to the President for decision

Answer: c

9. To be appointed a Governor, a person must possess the following qualifications

- a. Be a citizen of India
- b. Completed the age of 30 years
- c. Not be a member of Parliament or State Legislature

Codes:

- a. 1 2
- b. 1 2, 3
- c. I
- d. I and 3

Answer: d

- .o. The Governor holds office
 - a. For five years
 - b. For a period fixed by Parliament
 - c. During the pleasure of the President
 - d. Till he enjoys the confidence of Parliament

Answer: c

11. Consider the given statements and choose the correct response on them.
- a. A person can be appointed as Governor of more than one state
 - b. A Governor's salary is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in case of I
 - c. In case of 1 the Governor's salary is shared by the concerned States
 - d. In case of 1 the Governor's salary is paid by the State named by the President

Codes:

- a. 1 2 are correct
- b. I and 4 are correct
- c. I and 3 are correct
- d. I is wrong; each State must have one Governor

Answer: c

12. Who discharges the duties of the office of a Governor if it falls vacant due to death or resignation of the Governor?
- a. The Chief Justice of India
 - b. The President immediately appoints an acting Governor
 - c. The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court
 - d. The Chief Justice of the High Court

Answer: d

13. The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by
- a. Parliament
 - b. State Legislature

- c. President
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

14. Point out the powers enjoyed by the President of India but not available to the Governor.

- a. Diplomatic Powers
- b. Pardoning death sentence
- c. Veto power over State Legislature
- d. Military powers

Codes:

- a. I and 4
- b. II and 3
- c. 1 2 and 3
- d. 1 2 and 4

Answer: d

15. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the

- a. Chief Justice of India
- b. President
- c. Chief Justice of High Court
- d. Speaker of Legislative Assembly

Answer: c

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

- a. Selecting a Chief Minister if no single party has clear majority in the State Assembly
- b. Dismissing a ministry at any time
- c. Reserving a bill for the President

Codes:

- a. I and 3
- b. 1 2
- c. 3 only

d. 1 2 and 3

Answer: a

17. The Legislative Council of a State

- a. Is not subject to dissolution
- b. Can be abolished by the State Legislative Assembly
- c. Can be abolished by the President on the Governor's recommendation

Codes:

- a. I
- b. 1 2, 3
- c. 1 2
- d. I and 3

Answer: a

8. The members of the Legislative Council are appointed through

- a. Direct elections
- b. Indirect elections
- c. Nomination

Codes:

- a. 1 2
- b. II and 3
- c. 1 2 and 3
- d. I and 3

Answer: c

19. The Chief Minister of a state in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if

- a. he himself is a candidate
- b. he is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State legislature
- c. he is a Member of the Upper House of the State legislature
- d. he is a caretaker Chief Minister

Answer: c

10. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?
- a. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term
 - b. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 only
- d. neither

Answer: d

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