16. In which of the following cases, the constitutional position of the Legislative Council is not equal to the Legislative Assembly of a state?
    1. Introduction of Money Bill.
    2. Participation in the election of the President of India.
    3. Consideration of the reports of the State Finance Commission.

    Select the correct answer using the code given below:
    (a) 1 and 2 only
    (b) 2 only
    (c) 1 and 3 only
    (d) 1 only

17. Which one of the following statements is *not* correct about the Governor?
    (a) He is appointed by the President on recommendation of the Chief Minister and his Council.
    (b) He is the nominal executive in a state.
    (c) The governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
    (d) His office is subordinate to the Central government.

18. Which among the following are *not* under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court:
    1. Disputes related to election of members of Parliament.
    2. Enforcing fundamental rights.
    3. Legal cases involving shipping in seas and oceans.
    4. Disputes between two states.

    Select the correct using the code given below:
    (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
    (b) 2 and 4 only
    (c) 1 and 4 only
    (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

19. With reference to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), consider the following statements:
    1. It is a constitutional body.
    2. It provides free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society.
    3. An industrial workmen or a victim of bonded labour are eligible for the free legal aid.

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
    (a) 1 and 2 only
    (b) 2 and 3 only
    (c) 1 and 3 only
    (d) 1, 2 and 3

20. Consider the following statements:
    1. The decisions of a High Court are binding on all subordinate courts functioning within its territorial jurisdiction.
    2. District judges are appointed by the Chief Justice of the respective High Court in consultation with the Governor.

    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