

UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA BASED INDIAN POLITY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The oath to a High Court Judge is administered by the:

- a) President
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) Chief Justice of that High Court
 - d) Governor
-

Q2. Consider the following regarding the **death penalty**

1. Indian law permits execution only in the cases of 'rarest of rare' crimes.
2. In India pardoning power of the president with respect to death sentence is decided by the president as per recommendations of the Union Home Ministry.
3. Recently, China, Pakistan, voted against a UN resolution on calling for a ban on capital punishment while India supported the resolution.

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

- a) 1, 2 nor 3
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 only
 - d) 1 and 2 only
-

Q3. Consider the following statements in regard to '**equality before law**' introduced by the British in India.

1. There were similar courts for Indians and Europeans.
2. Justice now became costlier than before.
3. The government officials often favored the rich.

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

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

- c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) 2 and 3 only
-

Q4. To be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India, how long a person should have practised in a High Court?

- a) 5 Years
- b) 12 Years
- c) 10 Years
- d) 15 Years

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Q5. The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving any substantial question of law for the purpose of hearing any reference under Art 143 shall be

- a) Eleven
 - b) Nine
 - c) Five
 - d) Seven
-

Q6. The total number of High Courts in India at present is:

- a) 21
 - b) 15
 - c) 16
 - d) 18
-

Q7. The Constitution gives the powers of superintendence over all subordinate courts to the High Courts under Article:

- a) 229
 - b) 226
 - c) 227
 - d) 228
-

Q8. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India have been declared by the Supreme Court as the 'Inviolable basic structure' of the Constitution?

- Article 32
- Article 226
- Article 227
- Article 245

Select the correct answer from the code given below.Code

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

Q9. Which of the following is true about the Supreme Court ?

- a) It can amend the Constitution
 - b) It has only the Appellate Jurisdiction
 - c) It is the highest federal court of India
 - d) It does not have the Original Jurisdiction
-

Q10. Which of the following statements regarding the **Supreme Court of India** are correct?

1. It has the power to entertain an appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
2. It has the power to deliver an advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
3. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
4. Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.

Select the **correct answer** from the codes given below :

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

Q11. Which of the **salient features** of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2014?

1. Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which 50 percent shall be judicial members.
2. The selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be done by the Ethics Committee of Parliament.
3. Prime Minister has been brought under the purview of the Lokpal.
4. 50 percent of members of Lokpal shall be from SC/ST/OBCs, minorities, and women.

Select the answer from the code given below:

- a) All of the above
 - b) 1, 3 and 4
 - c) 1, 2 and 3
 - d) 2, 3 and 4
-

Q12. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the Governor of the State concerned on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India
- b) The President of India is the custodian of the Constitution of India
- c) The Supreme Court of India can declare a law passed by any State/Union Legislature null and void if it encroaches upon the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India
- d) The number of Judges in a High Court is to be determined from time to time by the Governor of the State concerned

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Q13. In which year Supreme Court of India came into being?

- a) 1949 January 28
 - b) 1950 January 28
 - c) 1937 January 28
 - d) 1947 January 28
-

Q14. The High Courts in India were first started at:

- a) Madras and Bombay
 - b) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
 - c) Delhi and Calcutta
 - d) Bombay, Delhi, Madras
-

Q15. According to the Constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include

- a) Chief Justice of a Small Cause Court
 - b) Tribunal Judge
 - c) Chief Presidency Magistrate
 - d) Sessions Judge
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (d)

India was among the 39 countries that voted against a UN General Assembly draft resolution which called for abolishing the death Penalty.

Q3. Answer: (d)

There were separate courts and even laws for Indians and Europeans. In Criminal cases the Europeans could be tried only by European judges.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Originally, the Constitution of India envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and seven Judges; leaving it to Parliament to increase this number.

Informative years, the Supreme Court met from 10 to 12 in the morning and then 2 to 4 in the afternoon for 28 days in a year.

As the work of the Court increased and cases began to accumulate, Parliament increased the number of judges from the original 8 in 1950 to 11 in 1956, 14 in 1960, 18 in 1978, 26 in 1986, and 31 in 2008 current strength.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of hearing any reference under **Article 143** shall be five.

If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (a)

The Supreme Court is the highest Court appeal from all courts in India. It hears appeals in

(i) cases involving interpretation of the constitution- civil, Criminal or otherwise (Article 132)

(ii) Civil cases irrespective of any constitutional issue (Article. 133)

(iii) Criminal matters irrespective of any constitutional issue (134). Besides, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in certain cases (136).

The Supreme Court renders advice on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. However, the Supreme Court is not bound by its earlier decision it can come to a different decision if it is convinced that it had made an error or harmed the public interest.

Q11. Answer: (b)

The selection of chairperson and members of Lokpal shall be through a selection committee consisting of Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court judge nominated by CJI, eminent jurist to be nominated by the President of India on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013 is published as Act No.1 of 2014 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-1, dated the 1st January 2014. The Lokpal can inquire into offenses under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 committed by members of

Parliament, group A and B government officials, employees of a company, society or a trust set up by an Act of Parliament, or financed or controlled by the central government.

The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013 also made amendments to the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952, Delhi Police Establishment Act 1946, Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, and Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003. (15) Under which of the following articles the Supreme Court decided that the Right to Life and Liberty is also available to the foreigners (a) Article 19 of the Constitution of India (b) Article 21 of the Constitution of India (c) Article 25 of the Constitution of India (d) Article 28 of the Constitution of India

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (b)

On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (b)

According to **Article 236**, the expression district judge includes judge of a city Civil Court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a Small Cause Court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge.

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