

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

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**Q1.** Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, who is entitled to be consulted by the President of India in the matter of the appointments of the Judges of the High Court?

- a) The Governor
  - b) The Attorney-General of India
  - c) The Union Minister of Law and Justice
  - d) The Advocate General of the State
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**Q2.** A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by the President of India after

- a) An impeachment by the Parliament
  - b) An enquiry by Chief Justice of India
  - c) A report by the Bar Council of India
  - d) As enquiry by C.B.I.
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**Q3.** The current sanctioned strength of Judges of Supreme Court of India is

- a) 34
  - b) 25
  - c) 30
  - d) 20
- 

**Q4.** Under the writ of 'Mandamus', the Court can:

- a) direct the Government to do or not to do a thing
- b) ask the person to be produced

c) ask to let a person free for a temporary period

d) order to transfer the case from one court

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**Q5.** Consider the following statements regarding **e-courts**, launched recently in India

1. They will facilitate hearing of cases via video conferencing.
2. They will follow the same procedures that are laid out for the bench for hearing appeals in an open court.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Neither 1 nor 2
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Only 1
- d) Only 2

**Q6.** The Constitution makes provisions to ensure the independence of judges. Which one of the provisions given below is wrong in this context?

- a) The conduct of a judge cannot be discussed in Parliament except upon a motion regarding his removal
- b) Though appointed by the President their removal is by a difficult process
- c) Their salaries are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India (or the State)
- d) A retired judge cannot be appointed to any office under the Government

**Q7.** Who of the following Chief Justices of India acted as the President of India as well?

- a) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- b) Justice B.K. Mukherjee

- c) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
  - d) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
- 

**Q8.** The High Court having the jurisdiction in Judicial matters relating to' the largest number of States/Union Territories is:

- a) Guwahati High Court
  - b) Kolkata High Court
  - c) Kerala High Court
  - d) Mumbai High Court
- 

**Q9.** The mobile court in India is brainchild of:

- a) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
  - b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
  - c) Justice Bhagwati
  - d) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
- 

**Q10.** The source of the 'Basic Structure Theory of the Constitution' in India is

- a) Parliamentary Statute
  - b) Judicial Interpretation
  - c) Opinion of the Jurists
  - d) The Constitution
- 

**Q11.** The Supreme Court of India was set up:

- a) By the Constitution
  - b) By a Presidential Order
  - c) By the Act of 1947
  - d) By a law of Parliament
-

**Q12.** The Provisions concerning the powers of the Union judiciary in the constitution can be amended by

- a) None of the above
- b) Two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states
- c) Simple majority of the Parliament
- d) Two-third majority of the Parliament

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**Q13.** The number of judges can be altered in the Supreme Court by:

- a) Central Government by notification
- b) Supreme Court by Notification
- c) Presidential Order
- d) Parliament by Law

**Q14.** Which one of the following is NOT the main jurisdiction of the High Court of a state?

- a) Appellate Jurisdiction
- b) Supervisory Jurisdiction
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- d) original Jurisdiction

**Q15.** To whom can a case of dispute in the election of the President be referred ?

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Supreme Court of India
- c) None of these
- d) Parliament

**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (a)**

Clause (1) of **Article 217** says that “every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State.

**Q2. Answer: (a)**

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

The E-courts project was established in 2005. According to the project, all the courts including taluk courts will get computerized. As per the project in 2008, all the District courts were initialized under the project.

In 2010, all the District courts were computerized. The project also includes producing witnesses through video conferencing. The judicial service centers are available on all court

campuses. The Public, as well as the advocates, can walk in directly and ask for the case status, stage, and next hearing dates.

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

Mohammad Hidayatullah was the eleventh Chief Justice of India serving from February 25, 1968, to December 16, 1970. He was the sixth VicePresident of India, serving from 31 August 1979 to 30 August 1984. As the Chief Justice of India, he had also served as the Acting President of India from July 20, 1969, to August 24, 1969.

He is regarded as an eminent jurist, scholar, educationist, author, and linguist.

**Q8. Answer: (a)**

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

It is said to be a brainchild of former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the concept of mobile court is based on the pressing need to take the administration of civil and criminal justice closer to the people so that those living in remote areas are able to benefit without incurring the expenses of travelling to courts at distant places.

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

As originally enacted, the Constitution of India provided for a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and seven lower-ranking Judges – leaving it to the Indian Parliament to increase this number.

In the early years, a full bench of the Supreme Court sat together to hear the cases presented before them. As the work of the Court increased and cases began to accumulate, Parliament increased the number of Judges from the original eight in 1950 to eleven in 1956, fourteen in 1960, eighteen in 1978, twenty-six in 1986 and thirty-one in 2008.

As the number of judges has increased, they have sat in smaller Benches of two or three (referred to as a Division Bench) – coming together in larger Benches of five or more (referred to as Constitutional Bench) only when required to settle fundamental questions of law.

**Q12. Answer: (b)**

**Q13. Answer: (d)**

The Union cabinet had approved a proposal for introduction of the Bill in Parliament by making an amendment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 for increase in the number of judges in the Supreme Court to augment the strength of the Supreme Court Judges, excluding the Chief Justice of India, from 25 to 30. The increase in the number of judges will allow Supreme Court to function more efficiently and effectively towards attaining the ultimate goal of rendering speedy justice to the litigant public.

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

The High Court of India does not have advisory jurisdiction.

It has original, appellate and supervisory jurisdiction only.

Supervisory jurisdiction refers to power of superior courts of general superintendence over all subordinate courts.

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

**Article 71** of the Constitution of India, 1950, provides that all doubts and disputes relating to the election of a President or Vice-President are required to be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.

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