

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

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**Q1.** Match the following:

Union Territory Jurisdiction	High Court
A. Puducherry	1. Kerala
B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2. Mumbai
C. Lakshadweep	3. Chennai
D. Daman and Diu	4. Kolkata
	5. Guwahati

A B C D

- a) 1 5 3 2
  - b) 3 4 1 2
  - c) 1 3 4 2
  - d) 1 5 3 4
- 

**Q2.** Consider the following statements –

1. The oath of the Judges of High Court is administered by the Governor of the State.
2. The oath of the judges of the Supreme Court is administered by the President of India.

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

- a) None of the above
  - b) Both 1 and 2
  - c) 1 only
  - d) 2 only
- 

**Q3.** The Federal court of India was established in

- a) 1937

- b) 1935
  - c) 1947
  - d) 1946
- 

**Q4.** PIL is

- a) Private Investment Litigation
- b) Public Inquiry Litigation
- c) Public Investment Litigation
- d) Public Interest Litigation

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**Q5.** Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law?

- a) All of the above
  - b) Any judge of the High Court
  - c) Prime Minister
  - d) President
- 

**Q6.** Which of the following cases comes under the Jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court?

- a) Protection from violation of the Constitution
  - b) Dispute between States
  - c) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
  - d) Dispute between the Centre and States
-

**Q7.** Consider the following statements:

1. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer was the Chief Justice of India
2. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the progenitors of public interest litigation (PIL) in the Indian judicial system.

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

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

**Q8.** Which one of the following Chief Justices of India had the opportunity to act as President of India ?

- a) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
  - b) Justice M. Hidayatulla
  - c) Justice P. N. Bhagawati
  - d) Justice P.B. Gajendra-gadkar
- 

**Q9.** Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the code given.

**Assertion (A):**

High Courts are in better position to protect rights of Indian citizens than the Supreme Court.

**Reason (R):**

Supreme Court can issue writs to protect only Fundamental Rights. Code

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - b) (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - c) (A) is false, but (R) is true
  - d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- 

**Q10.** Which of the following High Courts has the largest number of Benches?

- a) Guwahati High Court

- b) Bombay High Court
  - c) Kolkata High Court
  - d) Madhya Pradesh High Court
- 

**Q11.** If the Parliament passes a law which is against the Constitution, it can be declared as unconstitutional by the:

- a) A bench of High Court Judges
  - b) Supreme Court
  - c) President
  - d) Chief Justice of India
- 

**Q12.** The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in:

- a) USA
  - b) Ireland
  - c) Canada
  - d) South Africa
- 

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**Q13.** Which of the following is not correct with regard to RTI Act, 2005?

- a) The information sought shall be made available within 90 days
  - b) The Act provides for setting up of central information and state information commission
  - c) An officer as public officer shall be designated to provide information to citizens by every public authority
  - d) The Act provides for the penalty of upto Rs 25,000 on the public information officers if they fail to divulge the information sought by the citizen
-

**Q14.** What is the retirement age for a Supreme Court Judge?

- a) 62 years
- b) 65 years
- c) 70 years
- d) 68 years

**Q15.** Which of the following don't fall under the purview of the administrative tribunal act, 1985?

1. Any member of the naval, military, or air force or of any other armed forces of the union.
2. Any officer of the Supreme Court or of any High court.
3. The secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

Codes:

- a) None of these
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) only 1
- d) 1 and 2 only

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

The oath of the Judges of high court is administered by the Governor of state and the oath of the Judges of Supreme Court is administered by the President of India.

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

The Federal Court of India was a judicial body, established in India in 1937 under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, with original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. It functioned until 1950, when the Supreme Court of India was established. The seat of the Federal Court was at Delhi. There was a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London from the Federal Court of India. The Federal Court came into being on 1 October 1937.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

According to Article 143 of the Constitution of India, the President of India can request the Supreme Court of India to provide its advice on certain matters. This procedure is called "Presidential Reference".

**Q6. Answer: (c)**

**Q7. Answer: (c)**

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

Mohammad Hidayatullah was the eleventh Chief Justice of India, serving from February 25, 1968 to December 16, 1970, and the sixth Vice-President of India, serving from August 20, 1977 to August 20, 1982. He also served as the Acting President of India from July 20, 1969 to August 24, 1969.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

Guwahati High Court has the largest number of Benches. The principal seat of the Gauhati High Court is at Guwahati in Assam.

The court has 3 outlying benches. These are:

1. The Kohima bench for Nagaland state.
2. The Aizawl bench for Mizoram state.
3. The Itanagar bench for Arunachal Pradesh state.

Former benches, now full-fledged high courts:

1. The Imphal bench (established on 21 January 1972) (Converted to a High Court in March 2013)
2. The Agartala bench established on 24 January 1972) (Converted to a High Court in March 2013) The Shillong bench established on 4 September 1974)(Converted to a High Court in March 2013)

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

The US Constitution provides for the due process of law. It gives wide scope to the courts to grant protection to the rights of the citizen. The concept of PIL, which originated in the US, gives more leverage to our courts to protect rights of its citizens but following procedure established by law.

**Q13. Answer: (a)**

**First Appeal:** First appeal to the officer senior in rank to the PIO in the concerned Public Authority within 30 days from the expiry of the prescribed time limit or from the receipt of the decision (delay may be condoned by the Appellate Authority if sufficient cause is shown).

**Second Appeal:** Second appeal to the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission as the case may be, within 90 days of the date on which the decision was given or should have been made by the First Appellate Authority (delay may be condoned by the Commission if sufficient cause is shown).

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

All Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of 65. A judge of Supreme Court can be removed by the procedure prescribed in Article 124(4) of constitution of India on ground of proved misconduct or incapacity or judge resigning from his office.

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

Any member of the naval, military, air-forces, an officer of the SC or High Court, and the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament doesn't fall under the preview of the administrative tribunal Act, 1985.

It extends, —

1. In so far as it relates to the Central Administrative Tribunal, to the whole of India;
2. In so far as it relates to Administrative Tribunals for States, to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to the Central Administrative Tribunal, shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.
4. The provisions of this Act, in so far as they relate to an Administrative Tribunal for a State, shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint.

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