

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

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Q1. Who is authorised to transfer the Judge of one High Court to another High Court ?

- a) The President
 - b) A Collegium of Judges of the Supreme Court
 - c) The Law Minister
 - d) The Chief Justice of India
-

Q2. Consider the following statements. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact.

- On its initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
- If he seeks such advice.
- Only if the matters is related to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Only 3
 - d) Only 1
-

Q3. Judges of High Court can be removed from office before expiry of their term by the President:

- a) On the recommendation of Chief Minister of state
 - b) At his discretion
 - c) On request of Parliament on a resolution passed by two third majority of its members.
 - d) On the recommendation of the Chief Justice of High Court
-

Q4. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is not correct ?

- a) He appoints the Chief Justice of all High Courts.
- b) When both the offices of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, the CJI discharges the duties of the President.
- c) The CJI can hold his office till he attains the age of 65 years.
- d) The CJI administers the oath of office to the President

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Q5. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India extends to

- a) a bill passed by the Parliament which is violative of the Constitution
- b) disputes relating to implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) treaties and agreements signed by the Government of India
- d) disputes between the Government of India and one or more States

Q6. The system of Judicial Review, is prevalent in

- a) Both in India and U.S.A.
- b) U.K. only
- c) U.S.A. only
- d) India only

Q7. The Supreme Court holds its meetings in New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere

- a) On the request of State Legislature
- b) If the majority of Judges of Supreme Court so decide
- c) With the approval of Parliament

d) With the approval of President

Q8. Who has the right to transfer any case anywhere in India?

- a) None of these
 - b) High Court
 - c) President
 - d) Supreme Court
-

Q9. Judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of

- a) 60 years
 - b) 64 years
 - c) 65 years
 - d) 62 years
-

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up during the ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
2. The member of CAT is drawn from both Judicial and administrative streams.

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

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

Q11. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- a) Original Jurisdiction
- b) constitutional Jurisdiction
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction

d) Appellate Jurisdiction

Q12. The states which have a common High Court are

- a) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra and Goa
- c) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- d) Gujarat and Orissa

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Q13. The number of judges can be modified in the Supreme Court by

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

Q14. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A) :

In India, Every State has a High Court in its territory

Reason (R) :

The constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state

- a) (A) is wrong (R) is correct
 - b) (A) is correct (R) is wrong
 - c) (A) and (R) is correct (b)
 - d) (A) and (R) is wrong
-

Q15. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with

- a) judicial sanctity
- b) judicial intervention
- c) judicial review
- d) judicial activism

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Article 222 empowers the President to transfer judges from one High Court to another. Clause (2) of this article goes on to provide that when a judge is so transferred he shall be entitled to receive in addition to his salary a compensatory allowance. It is felt that there is no real justification for granting such an allowance and it is accordingly proposed to omit clause.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (c)

The removal of judges of the High Court follows the same procedure as those of the Supreme Court. The removal of these judges has been made very difficult to ensure the independence of the judges and non-interference of the executive and other influential people.

So, they can only be removed by a resolution of a two-thirds majority of members of the Parliament.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. The Constitution confers the power of appointment of judges on the President of India.

Q5. Answer: (d)

The original jurisdiction of supreme court of India extends to all cases between the Government of India and the States of India or between Government of India and states on side and one or more states on other side or cases between different states.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (d)

Supreme Court has the power to transfer any Case, appeal or other proceedings from High Court or other court in one State to a High Court or other civil court in any other State.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of 65. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by the procedure prescribed in **Article 124(4)** of the constitution of India on grounds of proved misconduct or incapacity or judge resigning from his office addressed to the president of India.

Q10. Answer: (d)

CAT was set up in 1985 during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure. The members of CAT are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams.

The Administrative Tribunals in India were set up in 1985 and function from 17 Benches across the country.

These Tribunals are unique in the sense that the Members of these Tribunals are both from the Administrative as well as Judicial sides.

Q11. Answer: (a)

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be categorised as original, appellate and advisory. Under the Original Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can settle disputes

(a) between the Centre and one or more States; (b) between the Centre and any State or States on the one side and one or more other States on the other; or (c) between two or more States.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Bombay High Court at Mumbai, Maharashtra, is one of the oldest High Courts of India with jurisdiction over the states of Maharashtra & Goa, and, the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The High Court has regional benches at Nagpur and Aurangabad in Maharashtra and Panaji, Goa.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (a)

(A) is wrong (R) is correct.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with judicial activism. India has a recent history of judicial activism, originating after the emergency in India which saw attempts by the Government to control the judiciary.

The Public Interest Litigation was an instrument devised by the courts to reach out directly to the public, and take cognizance through the litigant may not be the victim."suo motu" cognizance allows the courts to take up such cases on their own.

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