

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

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Q1. Which of the following writs literally means 'we command'?

- a) Quo-Warranto
 - b) Prohibition
 - c) Habeas Corpus
 - d) Mandamus
-

Q2. Consider the following statements

1. There are 25 high courts in India
2. Punjab, Haryana, and the UT of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
3. NCT of Delhi has a High Court of its own

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

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

Q3. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the:

- a) Public Accounts
 - b) Grants-in-aid
 - c) Contingency Fund
 - d) Consolidated Fund
-

Q4. Which of the following articles makes the **Supreme Court** a Court of Record?

- a) 130
- b) 129
- c) 127
- d) 128
- e) 131

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Q5. An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement of a High Court if the High Court :

- a) In all the above cases
- b) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death
- c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court
- d) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any subordinate court and has convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death

Q6. Division of Powers and Independent Judiciary are the two important features of

- a) Socialist form of Government
- b) Democratic form of Government
- c) Federal form of Government
- d) Unitary form of Government

Q7. Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is restricted by:

- a) Leader of the opposition
- b) Powers of the Prime Minister of India

- c) Powers of the President of India
 - d) Judicial Review
-

Q8. Consider the following statements and select the **correct answer**:

1. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends only to any dispute between the government of India and one or more States.
2. The Supreme Court also has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India
3. The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the president of India

Codes:

- a) All the above
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 2 only
 - d) 1 and 3 only
-

Q9. In Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of '**Habeas corpus**' is vested only in-

- a) Lower Courts
 - b) The Supreme Court and the High Court
 - c) The Supreme Court
 - d) The High Court
-

Q10. Who was the **first woman judge** of the Supreme Court?

- a) Sunanda Bhandare
 - b) Fatima Beevi
 - c) Indira Jaising
 - d) Leila Seth
-

Q11. 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
-

Q12. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the:

- a) Chief Minister of the concerned State
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- d) Governor of the concerned state

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Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament cannot enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as its jurisdiction is limited to that conferred by the Constitution.
2. The officers and servants of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice and the administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

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
-

Q14. Which among the following is not correct about a High Court in India?

- a) The second appeal to the High Court is within its appellate jurisdiction

- b) Governor of the State appoints the Judges of a High Court
 - c) High Courts may accept a petition related to 'Public interest litigation'
 - d) Every judge of a High Court is appointed by the President
-

Q15. Consider the following statements and state which one of them is correct?

- a) It has Original, Appellate as well as Advisory Jurisdiction
 - b) It has only Original and Appellate Jurisdiction
 - c) It has only Advisory and Appellate Jurisdiction
 - d) Supreme Court of India has only Original Jurisdiction
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The writ Mandamus literally means 'we command'. Mandamus is a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a superior court, to any government subordinate court, corporation, or public authority—to do (or forbear from doing) some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do (or refrain from doing)—and which is in the nature of public duty, and in certain cases one of statutory duty.

It cannot be issued to compel an authority to do something against the statutory provision.

Q2. Answer: (b)

All 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

Q3. Answer: (d)

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UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA

Q4. Answer: (b)

According to **Article 129** of the Constitution Supreme Court to be a court of record. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Q5. Answer: (a)

Q6. Answer: (b)

The principle of separation of powers is the foundation for a democratic state based on the rule of law. The judicial power dispenses justice in disputes between citizens and government and its agencies.

The presence of an independent judiciary in a democratic government distinguishes that system from a totalitarian one.

Q7. Answer: (d)

The sovereignty of the Indian parliament is restricted by judicial review. Parliamentary sovereignty (also called parliamentary supremacy or legislative supremacy) is a concept in the constitutional law of some parliamentary democracies. It holds that the legislative body has absolute sovereignty, and is supreme over all other government institutions, including executive or judicial bodies.

The concept also holds that the legislative body may change or repeal any previous legislation, and so that it is not bound by written law (in some cases, even a constitution) or by precedent.

Parliamentary sovereignty may be contrasted with the doctrines of separation of powers, which limits the legislature's scope often to general law-making, and judicial review, where

laws passed by the legislature may be declared invalid in certain circumstances.

Q8. Answer: (b)

The exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to any dispute between the government of India and one or more states, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

Q9. Answer: (b)

In Indian constitutions, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in the Supreme Court and the High Court. A writ of habeas corpus is a writ (court order) that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court.

The principle of habeas corpus ensures that a prisoner can be released from unlawful detention—that is, detention lacking sufficient cause or evidence. The remedy can be sought by the prisoner or by another person coming to the prisoner's aid.

This right originated in the English legal system and is now available in many nations. It has historically been an important legal instrument safeguarding individual freedom against arbitrary state action.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Justice Fathima Beevi was the first female judge of the Supreme Court of India whose tenure lasted from October 6 1989 to April 29, 1992.

The second was Justice Sujata V Manohar, from November 8, 1994, to August 27, 1999.

The third was Justice Ruma Pal who became a Supreme Court judge in 2000 and continues to hold office.

Q11. 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.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (a)

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