

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

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Q1. On which of the following grounds can a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court be impeached?

1. Violation of the Constitution
2. Proved misbehaviour
3. Incapacity

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

a) 2 and 3

b) 1, 2 and 3

c) 1 only

d) 2 only

Q2. In which of these States, High Courts were established in March 2013?

- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Tripura

Choose the right answer from the given code.

a) 1 and 3

b) 1, 2 and 4

c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

d) 2 and 4

Q3. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with

a) judicial sanctity

b) judicial intervention

- c) judicial review
 - d) judicial activism
-

Q4. Which one of the following pairs of High Courts and their seats is not matched correctly?

- a) Kerala – Ernakulam
- b) Karnataka - Bengaluru
- c) Madhya Pradesh - Bhopal
- d) Rajasthan - Jodhpur

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Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. A person who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court is prohibited from practicing law before any court.
2. Supreme Court can declare a law void only on substantive grounds of being unlawful and not on procedural grounds of being unreasonable.
3. Salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges cannot varied to their disadvantage during their term of office.
4. While interpreting the Constitution, the Supreme Court is guided by the doctrine of progressive interpretation.

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

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

Q6. On which one of the following funds are salary and allowances of the judges of High Court of the state charged?

- a) Contingency fund of the state

- b) Contingency fund of India
 - c) Consolidated fund of India
 - d) Consolidated fund of the State
-

Q7. Which of the following state/Union territories have a common High Court?

- a) Assam and Bengal
 - b) Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir
 - c) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - d) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
-

Q8. Chief Justices of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of

- a) 65 Years
 - b) 62 Years
 - c) 58 Years
 - d) 60 Years
-

Q9. The main function of the judiciary is :

- a) law formulation
 - b) law adjudication
 - c) law application
 - d) law execution
-

Q10. The first High/Supreme Court judge, who voluntarily made his assets public is

- a) Justice V.C. Srivastava
- b) Justice K. Kannan
- c) Justice D.V.S. Kumar
- d) Justice K. Chandra

Q11. The minimum number of Judges of the Supreme Court required for hearing any case involving interpretation of the Constitution is

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

Q12. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court will be in:

- a) Hindi or English
- b) Hindi and English
- c) Hindi
- d) English

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Q13. The Federal court of India was established in

- a) 1937
- b) 1935
- c) 1947
- d) 1946

Q14. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and

- a) Twenty five Judges
 - b) Nine Judges
 - c) Thirty three Judges
 - d) Seven Judges
-

Q15. The Judges of High Court are administered oath of office by

- a) The Chief Justice of High Court
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) Governor of the State
- d) The President of India

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

The Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court can be impeached on the basis of proved misbehaviour and incapacity.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (d)

Public Interest litigation (PIL) may be linked with judicial activism in India.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Judicial review is the power of the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the central and state governments. On examination, if they are found to be violated of the constitution they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional, and void by the Supreme Court.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Salary is charged on Consolidated Fund of State. But the pension of the High Court judge is given from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Q7. Answer: (d)

Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh share a high court under the High Court (Punjab) Order, 1947.

Q8. Answer: (a)

According to **Article 124** of the Indian Constitution, every Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

The same article states that a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Administration of justice is the primary function of the judiciary. However, the judiciary performs certain other functions too. These functions may be judicial in character but some of these functions are non-judicial in nature. Firstly, when a dispute is brought before a court, it is the responsibility of the court to 'determine the facts' involved.

The usual manner in which the courts determine the facts is through evidence given by the contestants. Once the facts have been established, the court proceeds to decide what law is applicable to a particular controversy or circumstance. Herein the judiciary becomes the interpreter of laws, which is the prime function of the judiciary.

So the major task of the judiciary is to 'determine' the facts of laws and to apply them to particular circumstances.

Q10. Answer: (b)

High court judge Justice K Kannan was the first judge to have voluntarily made his assets public.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (d)

The constitution provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court of India, the country's highest court and the High Courts, shall be in English. Parliament has the power to alter this by law, but has not done so.

Q13. 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.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Q15. 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. They are administered oath of office by the Chief Justice of the concerned state High Court.

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