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

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Q1. Art	icle 13	<b>36</b> (	of the Ind	dian Co	nsti	tutio	n authoriz	es the Sup	rer	ne C	ourt to	grant
special	leave	to	appeal.	Which	of	the	following	statement	is	not	correct	with
respect to 'Appeal by Special Leave'?												

- a) None of these
- b) It can be related to any matter
- c) It is a discretionary power of the Supreme Court
- d) It can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court
- Q2. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution?
- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The Lok Sabha
- c) The President
- d) The Parliament
- Q3. Which one of the following writs examines the functioning of subordinate courts?
- a) Quo-Warranto
- b) Certiorari
- c) Habeas Corpus
- d) Mandamus
- Q4. The Supreme Court of India is a 'Court Record'. It implies that
- a) No appeal can be made against its decisions.

b) It has the power to punish for its contempt c) It has to keep a record of its decisions. d) All its decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court 5000+ FREE INDIAN POLITY MCQ QUESTION BANK FOR ALL SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAY **EXAMS** Download More PDF » Free Practice MCQs » Free Online Quiz » Q5. Under which Article of the Constitution of India Supreme Court safeguards the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens? a) 32 b) 56 c) 16 d) 74 Q6. Article 136 of the Indian Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal. Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to 'Appeal by Special Leave'? a) None of these b) It can be related to any matter c) It is a discretionary power of the Supreme Court d) It can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court Q7. In which year Supreme Court of India came into being? a) 1949 January 28 b) 1950 January 28

c) 1937 January 28

d) 1947 January 28

- **Q8.** Which one of the following is correct about the Supreme Court regarding its Judgment?
- a) Only the Ministry of Law can change the Judgment
- b) It cannot change the Judgment
- c) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the Judgment
- d) It can change the Judgment
- Q9. Which of the following cases cannot be filed directly in the Supreme Court?
- a) Disputes between two or more States
- b) Cases against encroachment on Fundamental Rights
- c) If one's property is forcefully occupied by the other
- d) Both (a) and (b) above
- **Q10.** "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India ..... uphold the Sovereignty and Integrity of India ..... Perform the duties of my office ..... uphold the Constitution and Law." it is the form of Oath taken by
- a) The Governor
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) The Member of Parliament
- d) The President of India
- **Q11.** Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

#### Assertion (A):

Judicial Review is a process to restrain the executive or the legislature from exercising power that may not be sanctioned by the Constitution.

#### Reason (R):

The source of the power of judicial review is Article 13 of the Constitution. Codes:

- a) A is false but R is true
- b) A is true but R is false

- c) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

#### Q12. A Judge of the Supreme Court may resign his office by writing a letter to

- a) The Law Minister
- b) The President
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The Chief Justice

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## **Q13.** The Supreme Court is empowered to settle election disputes of President and Vice President. This is its

- a) Original Jurisdiction
- b) Advisory Jurisdiction
- c) Miscellaneous Jurisdiction
- d) Appellate Jurisdiction

#### Q14. Which High Court has jurisdiction over the State of Arunachal Pradesh?

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Kolkata
- c) Guwahati
- d) Mumbai

#### **Q15.** Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- I. The Supreme Court's decrees and orders are enforceable throughout India.
- II. The Supreme Court is not bound by its earlier decisions

- III. In its power of judicial review, the Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional on the basis of the objectives underlying the law.
- IV. The Constitution excludes no area from judicial review.
- a) I, III and IV
- b) I, II and III
- c) I and II
- d) II and III

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#### Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (d)

According to **Article 136**, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court.

Q2. Answer: (a)

The Supreme Court of India is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution. It is the Supreme or final interpreter of the Constitution. The interpretation of the Constitution given by the Supreme Court is to be respected.

Q3. Answer: (b)

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#### Q4. Answer: (d)

**Article 129** declares Supreme Court as the Court of record. By court of record we mean two thing -

- (1) that its proceeding will be in writing and
- (2) that it's order will be binding upon the all courts within the territory of India. Thus its decisions have evidentiary value.

Q5. Answer: (a)

#### Q6. Answer: (d)

According to **Article 136**, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court.

#### Q7. Answer: (b)

On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (b)

#### Q11. Answer: (d)

The Indian Constitution adopted the Judicial Review on lines of U.S. Constitution. Parliament is not supreme under the Constitution of India. Its powers are limited in a manner that the power is divided between centre and states.

Moreover the Supreme Court enjoys a position which entrusts it with the power of reviewing the legislative enactments both of Parliament and the State Legislatures. This grants the court a powerful instrument of judicial review under the constitution.

Q12. Answer: (b)

#### Q13. Answer: (a)

**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. This provision comes under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

The petition is heard by a five-member bench of the Supreme Court, which decides on the matter. The decision of the Supreme Court is final.

#### Q14. Answer: (c)

The Guwahati High Court was established on 1 March, 1948 after the Government of India Act 1935 was passed. It was originally known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland, but renamed as Gauhati High Court in 1971.

Q15. Answer: (c)

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