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

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

Q2. Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is appointed by

- a) Law Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Q3. Which one of the following is correct about the Supreme Court regarding its judgement?

- a) Only the Ministry of Law can change the judgement.
- b) It can change the judgement
- c) It cannot change the judgement
- d) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the judgement

Q4. Where can the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) be filed?

- a) Both in High Courts and Supreme Court
- b) Only in High Courts of States

- c) In Central Administrative Tribunals
- d) Only in Supreme Court of India

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- **Q5.** Which of the following is not the essential qualification for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?
- a) Should be a citizen of India
- b) Should have practised for at least 10 years as an advocate in one or more High Courts
- c) Should be an eminent jurist
- d) Should be at least 35 years of age
- **Q6.** A Judge of a High Court wanting to resign addresses his letter of resignation to:
- a) the Governor of the State
- b) the President
- c) the Chief Justice of his High Court
- d) the Chief Justice of India
- Q7. The Pension of a High Court Judge is charged on the
- a) Public Accounts of India
- b) Public Accounts of the State
- c) Consolidated Fund of India
- d) Consolidated Fund of the State
- Q8. The Supreme Court of India enjoys

a) Original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions				
b) Appellate and advisory jurisdictions				
c) Original jurisdiction				
d) Advisory jurisdiction				
Q9. Which of the .following amendments curtailed the power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court and the High Courts?				
a) 44th				
b) 24th				
c) 26th				
d) 42th				
Q10. The Supreme Court of India acts as a Federal Court when it deals with				
a) Civil cases				
b) Appeals from lower courts				
c) Election petitions				
d) Inter-State disputes				
Q11. Under Preventive Detention, a person can be detained without trial for				
a) One month				
b) Six months				
c) Nine months				
d) Three months				
Q12. Under which Article, the President of India refer to the Supreme Court regarding the process of appointment and transfer of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts?				
a) Article 144 sub clause (a)				

- b) Article 143 sub clause (1)
- c) Article 143 sub clause (11)
- d) Article 127 sub clause (1)

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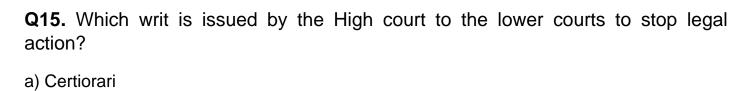
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- Q13. The disputes regarding the election of the President and VicePresident of India are decided by the-
- a) High Court
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Parliament
- d) Election Commission
- Q14. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II	
(Functionaries)	(Oaths or affirmations)	
A. President of India	Secrecy of Information	
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful discharge of duties	
C. Members of Parliament	ers of Parliament 3. Faith and Allegiance to the constitution of India	
D. Minister for the Union	4. Upholding the constitution and the law	

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4312
- b) 3 4 2 1
- c) 3 4 1 2
- d) 4 3 2 1



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

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (c)

High court judge is removed only by the order of the President. The high court judge addresses his letter of resignation to the President.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (b)

Supreme Court can only change its position in a case decided earlier by it where it considers for good and substantial reasons to overrule itself on an application if the need arises.

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MAKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION & ITS DEVELOPMENT

UNION GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE]

STATE GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE]

UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA

Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (d)

The Constitution of India mentions certain conditions for a person to be eligible for being a judge of the Supreme Court of India. In order to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been, for atleast five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (d)

The salary and pensions of a High Court Judge is charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Q8. Answer: (a)

The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court are quite wide. The Supreme Court has a threefold jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction

i.e. cases that can originate with the Supreme Court alone over disputes between

- 1. the Government of India and one or more states
- 2. the Government of India and any state and states on one side and one or more state on the other
- 3. two or more states.

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (d)

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction over any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

In this capacity, it serves as the federal court of India.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (b)

Q13. Answer: (b)

According to Article 71 of the Constitution, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.

Q14. Answer: (d)

The President of India takes the oath of upholding the constitution and the law. The judges of the Supreme Court affirm to take faith in and swear allegiance to the Indian Constitution. The MPs or the members of Parliament swear to faithfully discharge their duties.

The Ministers for the Union take an oath towards secrecy of information.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Prohibition writ is issued by the high court to the lower courts to stop legal action. A writ of prohibition is a writ directing a subordinate to stop doing something the law prohibits. In practice, the court directs the clerk to issue the writ and directs the Sheriff to serve it on the

subordinate, and the clerk prepares the writ and gives it to the Sheriff, who serves it.

This writ is normally issued by a superior court to the lower court asking it not to proceed with a case that does not fall under its jurisdiction.

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