

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

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Q1. In India, Judicial Review implies

- a) The power of the Judiciary to review its own judgments given earlier in similar or different cases
 - b) The power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures
 - c) The power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President
 - d) The power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders
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Q2. What is the meaning of “**Public Interest Litigation**”?

- a) Anything of public interest
 - b) A case brought by anyone to court involving public interest
 - c) A directive issued by Supreme Court involving public interest
 - d) A case brought by victim to court, involving public interest
-

Q3. What is the number of Judges (including Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court of India as provided in the Constitution of India?

- a) 28
 - b) 26
 - c) 20
 - d) 24
-

Q4. The Supreme Court of India was set up by the

- a) Charter Act, 1833
- b) Charter Act, 1813
- c) Regulating Act, 1773
- d) Pitt's India Act, 1984

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Q5. According to the Constitution of India the term '**district judge**' shall not include

- a) Chief presidency magistrate
- b) Tribunal judge
- c) Chief judge of a small cause court
- d) Sessions judges

Q6. To whom does a Judge of the Supreme Court address his resignation if he wants to leave office before his term is complete?

- a) Union Law Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President

Q7. What does the '**Judicial Review**' function of the Supreme Court mean?

- a) Examine the judicial amendments
 - b) Examine the constitutional validity of the constitution
 - c) Review its own judgment
 - d) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country
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Q8. With reference to **Lok Adalats** which of the following statements is **correct**?

- a) None of the statements given above is correct.
 - b) Every Lok Adalat consist of either serving or retired judicial officers only or not any other person.
 - c) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at pre-litigative stage and not those matters pending before any court.
 - d) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.
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Q9. The power of judicial review ensures:

- a) justice by the subordinate courts
 - b) the supremacy of the Supreme Court
 - c) that Supreme Court can review its own judgements
 - d) the constitutionality of laws
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Q10. Consider the following statements regarding the **High Courts in India**:

1. There are eighteen High Courts in the Country.
2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
3. No Union territory has a High Court of its own.
4. Judges of the High court hold office till the age of 62.

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

Q11. Consider the following statements: The Supreme Court of India **tenders advice** to the President of India on matters of law or fact

1. on its own initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
2. if he seeks such an advice.
3. only if the matters relate to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens

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

- a) 1 and 2

- b) 1 only
 - c) 2 only
 - d) 3 only
-

Q12. Which is not an eligibility criterion for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court?

- a) must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist
- b) must have been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years
- c) must have attained the age of 55 years
- d) must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years

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Q13. Who was the Chief Justice of India when **public interest litigation** (PIL) was introduced to the Indian Judicial System?

- a) P.N. Bhagwati
 - b) M. Hidayatullah
 - c) A.M. Ahmadi
 - d) A.S. Anand
-

Q14. The main sources of law in India are:

- I. The Constitution
 - II. Statutes
 - III. Customary law
 - IV. Judicial decisions of superior courts
- a) I, II, III and IV
 - b) I and II
 - c) I, II and IV

d) II and IV

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India.

- There are eighteen High Courts in the country.
- Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
- No Union Territory has High Court of its own.
- Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

a) 1, 2 and 4

b) 1 and 4

c) Only 4

d) 2 and 3

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Public Interest Litigation, or PIL, is defined as the use of litigation, or legal action, which seeks to advance the cause of minority or disadvantaged groups or individuals, or which raises issues of broad public concern.

It is litigation introduced in a court of law, not by the aggrieved party but by the court itself or by any other private party. It is not necessary, for the exercise of the court's jurisdiction, that the person who is the victim of the violation of his or her right should personally approach the court.

Q3. Answer: (b)

The Supreme Court originally consisted of a Chief-Justice and seven other judges. In 1985, the strength was increased. It comprises the chief justice and not more than 25 other judge.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

The Regulating Act, 1773 established India's first Supreme Court, Fort William, Calcutta. This Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and three other regular judges or Puisne judges.

The Supreme Court was the supreme judiciary over all British subjects including the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice.

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (b)

The 'judicial review' function of the Supreme Court means to examine the constitutional validity of laws. Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary.

A specific court with judicial review power may annul the acts of the state when it finds them incompatible with a higher authority (such as the terms of a written constitution). Judicial review is an example of checks and balances in a modern governmental system (where the judiciary checks the other branches of government).

Q8. Answer: (a)

Lok Adalat has the jurisdiction to settle, by way of effecting compromise between the parties, any matter which may be pending before any court.

Lok Adalat is a non-adversarial system, whereby mock courts (called Lok Adalats) are held by the State Authority, District Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, High Court Legal Services Committee, or Taluk Legal Services Committee.

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (d)

The Centre has constituted three new High Courts in the northeast — Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura — taking the total number of High Courts in the country from 21 to 24.

The Constitution allows every judge of a High Court including additional and acting judges to hold office till 62 years. The Constitution (114th Amendment) Bill, 2010 increases the age limit to 65 years.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (c)

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