

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

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Q1. Among the three types of alternative dispute resolutions arbitration, conciliation and mediation, the award is binding in the following

- a) None of these
 - b) Mediation
 - c) Arbitration
 - d) Conciliation
-

Q2. Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court can be removed by

- a) The President
 - b) Union Council of Ministers
 - c) Chief Justice of the Supreme court
 - d) Parliament
-

Q3. Judicial Review implies the right of the Court to

- a) Review the laws to see that they have been passed as per the procedure laid down
 - b) Review the order of the Lower Courts
 - c) Hear appeals against the decision of the Lower Courts
 - d) Declare any law or order invalid if it is in conflict with the Constitution
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Q4. Public Interest Litigations was introduced by

- a) None of the above
- b) A Constitutional Amendment

- c) Judicial initiative
- d) A Parliamentary Act

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Q5. Which of the following writs may be issued to **enforce** a Fundamental Right?

- a) Certiorari
- b) Habeas Corpus
- c) Mandamus
- d) Prohibition

Q6. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- a) Orissa
- b) Madras
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Calcutta

Q7. The salaries and emoluments of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on :

- a) The Reserve Bank of India
- b) The Consolidated Fund of India
- c) The Finance Commission
- d) The Contingency Fund of India

Q8. Consider the following statements.

- The mode of removal of a Judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- After retirement from the office, a permanent Judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any Court or before any authority in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Neither 1 nor 2
 - d) Only 2
-

Q9. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Madras
 - c) Orissa
 - d) Calcutta
-

Q10. Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by –

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

Q11. The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Ad hoc judges in:

- a) All of these
 - b) District and Session Court
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) High Court
-

Q12. The Provisions concerning the powers of the Union judiciary in the constitution can be amended by

- a) None of the above
- b) Two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states
- c) Simple majority of the Parliament
- d) Two-third majority of the Parliament

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Q13. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution?

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The Lok Sabha
- c) The President
- d) The Parliament

Q14. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
(a) Habeas Corpus	1. Be more fully informed
(b) Mandamus	2. By which authority
(c) Prohibition	3. We command
(d) Certiorary	4. Let us have the body
(e) Quo-Warranto	5. Writ to Subordinate Courts

Code; (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

a) 2 4 5 3 1

b) 4 3 5 1 2

c) 4 5 3 1 2

d) 4 3 5 2 1

Q15. With reference to **Lok Adalats**, which of the following statements is **correct**?

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

The award is binding in the arbitration among the three types of alternative dispute resolution—arbitration, conciliation and mediation.

Q2. Answer: (a)

A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by the President from his position only on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity if a resolution in this regard is passed by the Parliament supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House and the majority of the total membership of each House.

The President may remove a judge of a High Court on the ground of “proved misbehavior” or “incapacity.”

Q3. Answer: (d)

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UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA

Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Calcutta High court has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in India. It was established as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William on 1 July 1862 under the High Courts Act, 1861.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Article 101 deals with remuneration of Judges of the Supreme Court. It states that the salaries payable to the Judges of the Supreme Court under this Constitution shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

The following expenditure are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India: the emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office; the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People; debt charges for which the Government of India is liable; the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; etc.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (c)

The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by the President of India with the consultation of the chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the State.

Q11. Answer: (c)

The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of ad hoc judges in the supreme court.

If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an ad hoc Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Power of Union Judiciary can be amended by two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states.

Q13. 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.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (c)

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