

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

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**Q1.** Consider the following statements.

- There are 25 High Courts in India.
- Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
- National Capital Territory of Delhi has a High Court of its own.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q2.** The number of High Court of Judicature in India is

- a) Twenty five
  - b) Twenty two
  - c) Twenty three
  - d) Twenty one
- 

**Q3.** Which writ is issued by the High court to the lower courts **to stop legal action** ?

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

**Q4.** The Supreme Court of India decides the disputes regarding the election of:

- a) All of the above
- b) the Prime Minister
- c) the Speaker and Deputy Speaker
- d) the President and Vice-President

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**Q5.** The number of States under the jurisdiction of a High Court is decided on the basis of:

- a) number of judges available
- b) area and population to be served
- c) funds at the disposal
- d) intention of the government

**Q6.** Which of the following statements regarding the **Supreme Court of India** are **correct**?

1. It has the power to entertain an appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
2. It has the power to deliver an advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
3. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
4. Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.

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

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

**Q7.** The jurisdiction of state high court can be extended by

- a) The President of India.

- b) The Governor of the state
  - c) Parliament
  - d) The Chief Justice of India
- 

**Q8.** According to the North-Eastern Areas Amendment Bill, 2011, a combined cadre for All India Services has been suggested for which among the following states?

- a) Sikkim and Mizoram
  - b) Mizoram and Manipur
  - c) Tripura and Manipur
  - d) Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura
- 

**Q9.** Which of the following is at the apex of the subordinate criminal courts ?

- a) Supreme Court
  - b) Court of Sessions Judge
  - c) Court of District Judge
  - d) High Court
- 

**Q10.** Who is appointed as an adhoc Judge of the Supreme Court ?

- a) A person fully qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court
  - b) A retired Judge of Supreme Court
  - c) A sitting Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court Judge
  - d) An acting Judge of the Supreme Court
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**Q11.** There is a High Court for each of the states except –

- I. Manipur
- II. Meghalaya
- III. Tripura
- IV. Goa

- a) I, II, III and IV
  - b) I, II and III
  - c) Only I and II
  - d) Only II and III
- 

**Q12.** The independence of the Supreme Court is maintained by various safeguards which include:

1. Judge's salary is charged on the consolidated fund of India
2. Judges cannot hold constitutional positions under the Government of India or any state post-retirement
3. They generally have the security of tenure
4. Supreme Court recruits its staff on its own

- a) only 2 and 3
- b) only 1, 2 and 3
- c) All are correct
- d) only 1, 3 and 4

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**Q13.** When the chief justice of a High Court acts in an **administrative capacity**, he is subject to.

- a) Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard
  - b) Discretionary power of the Governor of the State
  - c) The writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court.
  - d) Special control exercised by the chief justice of India.
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**Q14.** The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact

- a) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

- b) Only if he seeks such advice
- c) Only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- d) On its initiative

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**Q15.** Consider the following statements about lower courts and identify the false statements from the codes given below:

- a. The Panchayat Courts have only civil jurisdiction.
- b. The Munsiff Courts are lower in the hierarchy to the court of Subordinate Judge.
- c. The Sessions cases are the more serious civil cases in the Court of the District Judges.

Codes :

- a) (a), (b) and (c)
- b) (a) and (c)
- c) (a) Only
- d) (a) and (b)

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

**Q2. Answer: (a)**

**Q3. 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.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

**Q6. Answer: (a)**

The Supreme Court is the highest Court appeal from all courts in India. It hears appeals in

- i. cases involving interpretation of the constitution- civil, Criminal or otherwise (Article 132)
- ii. Civil cases irrespective of any constitutional issue (Article. 133)
- iii. Criminal matters are irrespective of any constitutional issue (134).
- iv. Besides, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in certain cases (136).

The Supreme Court renders advice on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. There are no litigation involved and the opinion given by the Supreme Court is not to be considered as a judgment.

The advice is not binding on the President who may or not accept it. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. However, the Supreme Court is not bound by its earlier decision it can come to a different decision if it is convinced that it had made an error or harmed the public interest.

**Q7. Answer: (c)**

The Parliament may make a provision for a common High Court for two or more States or extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to one or more Union Territories.

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

According to the North-Eastern Areas amendment Bill, 2011, a combined cadre for all India services has been suggested for Tripura and Manipur.

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

In every district, there are civil courts and criminal courts. Under criminal courts, there are courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judges, Assistant Sessions Judge, and the courts of the first-class magistrates.

The District and Sessions Judge may pass any legal sentence but a death sentence is subject to confirmation by the High Court. An Assistant-sessions Judge has the power to sentence a person to ten years imprisonment. A first-class Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

**Q10. Answer: (c)**

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

There is a High Court for each of the states except Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Goa, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

Judges have no restriction on holding any position in the Government of India or any state post-retirement. They have security of tenure as they can only be removed on ground of incapacity or proved misbehaviour, that too, through and difficult process in the Parliament.

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

According to **Article 227(b)**, the Chief Justice of High Court when acts in an administrative capacity, any rules made by him shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law in

force and requires the previous approval of the governor

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

At the level of district judiciary in India, the session cases are not civil, but criminal cases. Panchayat courts have criminal jurisdiction in minor offences.

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