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Chapter – 09

Judiciary

1. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) President (B) Chief Justice
(C) Prime Minister (D) Council of Ministers

2. What is the retirement age of the judge of Supreme Court?

- (A) 60 years (B) 62 years
(C) 64 years (D) 65 years

3. Who was the first Woman Judge of the supreme court?

- (A) Sujata Manohar (B) Ruma Pal
(C) M. S. Fathima Beevi (D) None of these

4. The salary and allowances of judges of Supreme Court are charged on

- (A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) Contingency Fund of India
(C) Consolidated Fund of India
(D) Finance Commission

5. Which of the following is not an eligibility of the judge of Supreme Court in India?

- (A) Citizen of India
(B) Age should be 35 years
(C) Should have practiced at least 10 years in any High court
(D) Should be a jurist

6. What should be the experience of advocacy in any High Court for being a judge of Supreme court?

- (A) 10 years (B) 5 years
(C) 15 years (D) 20 years

7. The retired judges of Supreme court are restricted to practice advocacy in

- (A) Any court except Supreme Court
(B) Any court of India
(C) Any court below High Court
(D) Any civil Court

8. How many judges are in Supreme Court?

(SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014)

- (A) 25 (B) 26
(C) 30 (D) 31

9. Judge of the Supreme Court and High Court can be removed by

- (A) The President
(B) Parliament
(C) Union Council of Minister
(D) Chief Justice of the Supreme court

10. Of the following who held the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) M. Hidayatullah (B) K.S. Hegde
(C) Subba Rao (D) P.N. Bhagwati

11. Which of the following Chief Justice of India had the opportunity to act as President of India?

- (A) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
(B) Justice P.B.Gajendra Gadkar
(C) Justice M.Hidayatulla
(D) Justice P.N.Bhagawati

12. Who was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court of a state in India?

- (A) Sunanda Bhandare (B) Fathima Beevi
(C) Leila Seth (D) Anna Chandy

13. The High Court which has the distinction of having the first woman Chief Justice is:

- (A) Guwahati High Court
(B) Allahabad High Court
(C) Delhi High Court
(D) Himanchal Pradesh High Court

14. The Supreme Court of India was set up:

- (A) By the Constitution
(B) By the law of parliament
(C) By a Presidential Order
(D) By the Act of 1947

15. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is not correct?

- (A) He appoints the Chief Justice of all High Courts.
(B) The CJI administers the oath of office to the President
(C) When both the office of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, the CJI discharges the duties of the President.





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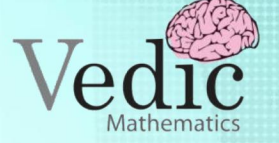
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(D) The CJI can hold his office till he attains the age of 65 years.

16. The Indian Judiciary is headed by

- (A) The President (B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Supreme Court (D) The Parliament

17. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the

- (A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(C) Prime Minister
(D) President

18. Article 134A of the Indian Constitution "Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court" deals with?

- (A) the State Government
(B) the Union Government
(C) the fundamental rights of the Indian citizen
(D) the Directive Principles of State Policy

19. Who can send a matter to Supreme Court for consultation under Article 143?

- (A) President of India
(B) Governor
(C) Deputy governor
(D) President and governor

20. Which one of the following is related to Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

- (A) Speaker of the Parliament seeking opinion from the Supreme Court
(B) Election Commission seeking opinion from the Supreme Court
(C) State seeking opinion from the Supreme Court
(D) President of the India seeks opinion on law or facts

21. The interpreter of Indian constitution is

- (A) Central Cabinet (B) President
(C) High Court (D) Supreme Court

22. The Supreme Court of India has

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Consultative Jurisdiction
(C) Appellate and Consultative Jurisdiction
(D) Original, Appellate and Consultative Jurisdiction

23. The power of mitigation of dispute between center and state falls in _____ of the supreme court of India

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Constitutional Jurisdiction
(C) Consulting Jurisdiction
(D) Appellate Jurisdiction

24. The Supreme Court is empowered to settle election disputes of President and Vice-President. This is its

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction
(D) Miscellaneous Jurisdiction

25. Who has the power to decide on an election petition for any state

- (A) Parliament (B) Supreme Court
(C) High Court (D) Election Commission

26. What is the main function of judiciary

- (A) To make law (B) Execution of law
(C) Adjudication of law (D) To apply law

27. The law framed by Judiciary is called

- (A) Ordinary law (B) Case law
(C) Rule of law (D) Administrative law

28. What is the meaning of "Judicial Review" of Supreme Court

- (A) Review of its own verdict
(B) Review of the functioning of judiciary in country
(C) Review of constitutional validity of laws
(D) Timely review of constitution

29. "Judicial Review" in Indian constitution is based on

- (A) On the rule of law
(B) Due process of law
(C) On the procedure established by law
(D) On former decisions and conventions

30. Which is the last appellate court

- (A) High court (B) District court
(C) Civil court (D) Supreme court

31. The Supreme Court of India acts as a Federal Court when it deals with

- (A) Civil cases
(B) Inter-state disputes
(C) Appeals from lower courts
(D) Election petitions





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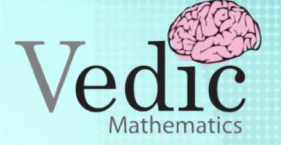
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32. The Supreme Court at Calcutta was established by:

- (A) Regulating Act of 1773
- (B) Pitts India Act of 1784
- (C) Charter Act of 1793
- (D) Charter Act of 1813

33. Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court ?

- (A) Disputes between the states inter se
- (B) Protection against the violation of the Constitution
- (C) Protection of Fundamental Rights
- (D) Disputes between center and the State

34. The pension of the judge of High Court is charged on

- (A) Public account of State
- (B) Consolidated Fund of India
- (C) Public Accounts of India
- (D) Consolidated Fund of State

35. Who can displace the Judge of High Court

- (A) President on a proposal passed by majority in parliament
- (B) President
- (C) Chief Minister in consultation with Governor
- (D) President in consultation with Chief Justice of India

36. Who on recommendations made by both houses of parliament can oust the judges of high court before completion of their tenure on the basis of misconduct or incapability?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Chief Justice of High Court
- (C) President on recommendations made by both houses of Parliament
- (D) Special majority in both houses of Parliament

37. The retired judge of High Court is not permitted to practice as a lawyer in

- (A) Supreme Court
- (B) Any court in India
- (C) High Courts
- (D) The High Court where he retired from

38. Article-222 of the Indian Constitution "Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another" deals with?

- (A) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (B) The Union Government

(C) The State Government

(D) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

39. Who is empowered to transfer a Judge from one High Court to another High Court ?

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) President of India
- (C) Law Minister of India
- (D) The Union Cabinet

40. Where the High Courts in India first set up ?

- (A) Delhi and Calcutta
- (B) Bombay Madras Calcutta
- (C) Bombay Delhi Calcutta
- (D) Madras and Bombay

41. The Judge of the High Court hold office

- (A) During the pleasure of the Chief Justice of India
- (B) Till they have attained 62 years of age
- (C) Till they have attained 65 years of age
- (D) As long as they desire

42. Which amendment act raised the age of retirement for judges of High Court to 62 from 60?

- (A) 12th
- (B) 15th
- (C) 10th
- (D) 252nd

43. Article-231 of the Indian Constitution "Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States" deals with?

- (A) The State Government
- (B) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (C) The Union Government
- (D) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

44. The states which have a common High Court are

- (A) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Gujarat and Orissa
- (C) Maharashtra and Goa
- (D) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

45. Which two states have a common High Court ?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Haryana and Punjab
- (C) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu





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46. The Judges of High Court are administered oath of office by

- (A) The Chief Justice of High Court
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Chief Justice of India
- (D) Governor of the State

47. To become a Judge of the High Court one must be a practicing advocate of the High Court for at least:

- (A) 20 years
- (B) 5 years
- (C) 10 years
- (D) 15 years

48. Article-228 of the Indian Constitution "Transfer of certain cases to High Court" deals with?

- (A) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (B) The State Government
- (C) The Union Government
- (D) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

49. A proceeding under Article 226 in case of detention of a person is a

- (A) Civil proceeding
- (B) Criminal proceeding
- (C) Judicial proceeding
- (D) Statutory proceeding

50. The principal bench of High Court of Madhya Pradesh is located in

- (A) Bhopal
- (B) Jabalpur
- (C) Gwalior
- (D) Indore

51. Which of the following High Court declared 1st that "Shutdown" is Unconstitutional

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Odissa

52. Match the followings :

Union Territory		Jurisdiction (High Court)	
A. Puducherry		1. Kerala	
B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2. Mumbai	
C. Lakshadweep		3. Madras	
D. Daman and Diu		4. Calcutta	
	A	B	C
(A)	3	4	1
(B)	1	3	4
(C)	1	2	3
(D)	1	4	3

53. An appeal to the High Court lies in case the Session Court has awarded the punishment of

- (A) One year or more
- (B) Two years or more
- (C) Three years or more
- (D) Four years or more

54. All of the following are the aims of Lok Adalat, except

- (A) Secure justice to the weaker sections
- (B) Mass disposal of the cases
- (C) Give the power to rule in the hands of the common man
- (D) Minimize cost and delay

55. What is the meaning of "Public Interest Litigation"?

- (A) Anything of public interest
- (B) A case brought by victim to court, involving public interest.
- (C) A case brought by anyone to court involving public interest.
- (D) A directive issued by Supreme Court involving public interest

56. Who appoints the judges of district courts

- (A) Governor
- (B) Chief Minister
- (C) Law Minister
- (D) President

57. District Judge is under the control of

- (A) State Government
- (B) High Court
- (C) Supreme Court
- (D) Governor

58. _____ means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it.

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
- (B) Writ Jurisdiction
- (C) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (D) Advisory Jurisdiction

59. _____ means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
- (B) Writ Jurisdiction
- (C) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (D) Advisory Jurisdiction

60. Under which of the following jurisdiction can any individual, whose fundamental right has been violated, can directly move the Supreme Court for remedy?

- (A) Original Jurisdiction





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- (B) Writ Jurisdiction
- (C) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (D) Advisory Jurisdiction

61. _____ means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice.

- (A) Original Jurisdiction
- (B) Writ Jurisdiction
- (C) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (D) Advisory Jurisdiction

62. High Court of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is located in which state of India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

63. Lakshadweep's High Court is located in which state of India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

