

Judiciary

I. Choose the correct answer

Question 1.

The number of Judges in Supreme Court of India is

- (a) 26
- (b) 30
- (c) 18
- (d) 25

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 26

Question 2.

Which is not the issue of original jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India

- (a) Dispute of fundamental rights
- (b) Dispute between States
- (c) Interpretation of the constitution
- (d) To give opinion to president

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) To give opinion to president

Question 3.

Where is H.Q. of Supreme Court of India

- (a). New Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Bangalore
- (d) Kolkata

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) New Delhi

II. Fill up the blanks

Question 1.

Supreme Court has Judges.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 26

Question 2.

The retirement age of Judges of Supreme Courts is years

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 65

Question 3.

Under Art Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 143 of the Indian Constitution

Question 4.

Under jurisdiction Supreme Court listens the disputes related with Fundamental Rights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: original

Question 5.

Justice played pioneer role in the development of Public Interest Litigation case.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: P.N. Bhagwati

III. True/ False questions

Question 1.

Indian judiciary is integrated judiciary.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 2.

Judges are appointed by the President.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 3.

Supreme Court has 30 Judges and one Chief Justice.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 4.

The retirement age of judges of High Court is 62 years

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 5.
Indian Judiciary is subordinate to executive.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 6.
Power of Judicial review is taken from America.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 7.
Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 8.
PIL stands for Public Interest Litigation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 9.
The Judges cannot be removed from office.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 10.
Judiciary protects the Fundamental Rights.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

IV. Matching questions

| Column A | Column B |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. To listen to the appeals of lower court | i. Public interest litigation |
| 2. To test the constitutional validity of the laws | ii. Lok Adalat |
| 3. To settle the disputes directly at the local level | iii. Judicial activism |
| 4. To work beyond the jurisdiction | iv. Appellate jurisdiction |
| 5. To take up the other cases | v. Judicial review |

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

| Column A | Column B |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. To listen to the appeals of lower court | iv. Appellate jurisdiction |
| 2. To test the constitutional validity of the laws | v. Judicial review |
| 3. To settle the disputes directly at the local level | ii. Lok Adalat |
| 4. To work beyond the jurisdiction | iii. Judicial activism |
| 5. To take up the other cases | i. Public interest litigation |

V. One Word Answers

Question 1.

Who appoints the Judges in Supreme Court of India?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: President of India appoints the judges in the Supreme Court of India.

Question 2.

What is total strength of Judges in Supreme Court?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 26

Question 3.

What is the retirement age of a Judges of Supreme Court?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 65 years

Question 4.

What is the retirement age of Judges of High Court?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 62 years

Question 5.

From where we took the power of Judicial review?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: U.S.A.

Question 6.

Who is at present the Chief Justice of India?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Y.K. Sabharwal

Question 7.

How the judges can be removed from office?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: By impeachment

Question 8.

What is original jurisdiction?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: When a case is taken direct to the Supreme Court.

Question 9.

Under which article President seek's advice from Supreme Court?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Art 143

Question 10.

Which case is known as the basic structure theory case?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Keshwa Nand Bharti case 1973.

Question 11.

What was the decision in Golak Nath Case 1967?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: The Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights.

Question 12.
What is PIL?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: PIL stands for Public Interest Litigation

Question 13.
Which article deals with the amendment of the constitution?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Art 368

Question 14.
In which year Minerva Mill case was decided?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1980

Question 15.
Who first of all gave acceptance to PIL?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Justice P.N. Bhagwati in 1984
