



**ABHIGYAN
ACADEMY**

SUPREME COURT PYQs (2015-2024)



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In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court rule that Constitutional Amendments were also laws under Article 13 of the Constitution of India, which could be declared void for being inconsistent with Fundamental Rights ?

- (a) Keshavanand Bharati Case
- (b) Golaknath Case
- (c) Minerva Mills Case
- (d) Maneka Gandhi Case



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Which of the following is **not** true of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) It gives the Supreme Court and the High Courts the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- (b) It is included in Part III of the Indian Constitution and is therefore itself a Fundamental Right.
- (c) Dr. Ambedkar called it the 'very soul of the Indian Constitution'.
- (d) An aggrieved person has no right to complain under Article 32 where a Fundamental Right has not been violated.



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The Supreme Court guidelines issued in the Vishaka Case pertain to

- (a) domestic violence
- (b) rape and sexual violence
- (c) sexual harassment at the work place
- (d) trafficking in women

The judgement of the Supreme Court of India in the Vishakha Case pertains to

- (a) sexual harassment in the work-place
- (b) Sati
- (c) dowry death
- (d) rape



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Which one of the following is **not** true about the powers of the Supreme Court?

- (a) The Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in inter-governmental disputes.
- (b) The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction on a question of law or fact which may be referred to it by the President of India.
- (c) The Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgment or order.
- (d) The Supreme Court has the exclusive power to issue writs to protect the fundamental rights of the people.



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. Which one of the following constitutional authorities inquires and decides in case of doubts and disputes arising out of election of the President and Vice President of India?

- (a) The Supreme Court of India
- (b) The Election Commission of India
- (c) The Parliamentary Committee
- (d) The High Court of Delhi



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Which of the following statements about Attorney General of India is/are **not** correct?

1. He is the first Law Officer of the Government of India.
2. He is entitled to the privileges of a Member of the Parliament.
3. He is a whole-time counsel for the Government.
4. He must have the same qualifications as are required to be a judge of the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



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105. Which one of the following criteria is **not** required to be qualified for appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court?

- (a) At least five years as a Judge of a High Court
- (b) At least ten years as an Advocate of a High Court
- (c) In the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist
- (d) At least twenty years as a Sub-Judicial Magistrate



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68. Who among the following Chief Justices of India ordered the constitution of a Special Bench called 'Social Justice Bench' ?

- (a) Justice H. L. Dattu
- (b) Justice K. G. Balakrishnan
- (c) Justice R. M. Lodha
- (d) Justice Y. K. Sabharwal



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101. Who among the following filed the Writ Petition that led to the famous verdict of the Supreme Court of India recognising the Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
- (b) Justice Rohinton Fali Nariman
- (c) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy
- (d) Justice Anil R. Dave



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99. Which of the following statements as per the Constitution of India are **not** correct ?

1. The President tenders his resignation to the Chief Justice of India.
2. The Vice-President tenders his resignation to the President of India.
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is removed from his office in the like manner as the President of India.
4. A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Justice of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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



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79. In the Indian judicial system, writs are issued by

- (a) the Supreme Court only
- (b) the High Courts only
- (c) the Supreme Court and High Courts only
- (d) the Supreme Court, High Courts and Lower Courts



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92. What is the ground on which the Supreme Court can refuse relief under Article 32?

- (a) The aggrieved person can get remedy from another court
- (b) That disputed facts have to be investigated
- (c) That no fundamental right has been infringed
- (d) That the petitioner has not asked for the proper writ applicable to his/her case



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- 96.** The power of the Supreme Court to decide in the case of a dispute between two or more States is called
- (a) original jurisdiction
 - (b) inherent jurisdiction
 - (c) plenary jurisdiction
 - (d) advisory jurisdiction



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