

## SUPREME COURT

1) When was the Supreme Court of India first inaugurated?

- a) 15th August, 1947
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 28th January, 1950
- d) 30th January, 1949

2) Which is the highest judicial authority in India whose decisions are binding on all courts?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Law Minister
- d) Lok Sabha

3) How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

- a) 26 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- b) 30 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- c) 34 judges excluding the Chief Justice of India
- d) 49 judges including the Chief Justice of India

4) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) President

5) Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?

- a) judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years
- b) an advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years
- c) a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president
- d) above 40 years of age

6) Who is appointed as the Chief Justice of India?

- a) The President appoints the Chief Justice of India on his sole discretion
- b) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India
- c) The panel of judges of Supreme Court elect a Chief Justice of India from amongst themselves
- d) The Chief Justice of India is elected by the voting of Lok Sabha members

7) What among the following statements is NOT true about the procedure to remove the judge of a Supreme Court of India?

- 1. The judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from his current office by an order of the President
- 2. There are only two grounds of removal : incapacity or proved misbehavior
- 3. So far, no judge of the Supreme Court has been removed by impeachment
- 4. The procedure for the removal of the judges is regulated by the Judges Enquiry Act (1968)

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Only 2 and 4
- d) All are true

8) Where is the declared seat of the Supreme Court situated?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chandigarh

d) Allahabad

9) Which among the following statements is/are NOT true?

1. Supreme Courts can issue writs that relate with only the Fundamental Rights of citizens
2. High Courts can issue writs on issues that relate with the Fundamental Rights of citizens as well as for other reasons
3. The jurisdiction with regards to writs is wider for the High Courts as compared to Supreme Court of India
4. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be extended by the Parliament, but never decreased

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 1, 2 and 3
- c) Only 4
- d) All are true

10) What does the writ of habeas corpus mean?

- a) the arrested person must be brought before the court, that holds the right to set the person free if the grounds of arrest are found to be faulty.
- b) it is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties
- c) it is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction
- d) it is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position

11) What does the writ of Prohibition mean?

- a) the arrested person must be brought before the court, that holds the right to set the person free if the grounds of arrest are found to be faulty.
- b) it is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties
- c) it is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction

d) it is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position

12) What does the writ of Mandamus mean?

a) the arrested person must be brought before the court, that holds the right to set the person free if the grounds of arrest are found to be faulty.

b) it is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties

c) it is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction

d) it is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position

13) What does the writ of Quo warranto mean?

a) it is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties

b) it is issued when a court wants to order a lower court or similar authority to transfer some matter pending before it to other courts or other authorities

c) it is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction

d) it is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position

14) What does the writ of Certiorari mean?

a) it is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties

b) it is issued when a court wants to order a lower court or similar authority to transfer some matter pending before it to other courts or other authorities

c) it is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction

d) it is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position

15) What does the term 'judicial review' mean?

- a) A review of the judicial structure of the system
- b) it is the authority vested in the hands of Supreme Court to examine whether some legislative enactments or executive orders of both Central and State governments is following the Constitution of India or not
- c) Judicial review means the power vested in High Courts to challenge Supreme Court of India
- d) none of the above

16) Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- a) Mehr Chand Mahajan
- b) H.J. Kania
- c) Y. V. Chandrachud
- d) H. L. Dattu

17. Where did India get its concept of Single order of court?

- a. Government of India Act, 1935
- b. Government of India Act, 1919
- c. Pitts India Act, 1773
- d. None of the above

Ans. a

Explanation: Government of India Act, 1935 paved a way for single order of judiciary in India.

18. Which of the following statements is not true about India's Supreme Court?

- a. Article 124 to 147 and Part V of the Indian Constitution informs about the composition and powers of the Supreme Court?
- b. The Supreme Court was inaugurated on January 28, 1950
- c. The first female CJI was from Karnataka
- d. Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India

Ans. c

Explanation: There has yet not been any female Chief Justice of India yet. Thus the statement is false.

19. Which of the following is not included in the qualification for being a judge in the Supreme Court?

- a. He/she should be a citizen of India.
- b. He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament
- c. He/She must be a judge in the High Court for at least 5 years
- d. He/ She should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years

Ans. b

Explanation: As per the statement in the Constitution, the volunteer of the Judge must be a respected jurist in the eyes of the President and not the Parliament.

20. Which statement is NOT correct regarding the tenure of judges of the Supreme Court ?

- a. A Judge of the Supreme Court can remain in office till the age of 65 years.
- b. Judge of the Supreme Court gives his resignation letter to the Chief Justice
- c. On the recommendation of Parliament, he can be removed by the President.

A Supreme Court judge can be removed only in the condition of misconduct.

Ans. b

Explanation: A judge of the Supreme Court gives his resignation letter to the President.

21. Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?

- a. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. Only the President
- c. Only the Parliament
- d. Both Parliament and President

Ans. d

Explanation: The proposal for the removal of the judge should be passed with a special majority in both the Houses of Parliament, while the decision to remove from the post is taken by the President.

22. What is the current salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

- a. 1.10 lakh P/M
- b. 1 lakh P/M
- c. 2.8 lakh P/M
- d. 1.25 lakh P/M

Ans. c

Explanation: The salary of Chief Justice of India was increased to Rs. 2,80,000/month from 1 lakh. Other Judges of the Supreme Court get a salary of Rs. 2.5 lacs.

23. The President can declare a judge an executive chief justice of the Supreme Court of India when ...

- a. The post of Chief Justice of India is vacant
- b. Chief Justice of India is temporarily absent
- c. Chief Justice of India is unable to discharge his obligations
- d. All of the above

Ans. d

Explanation: The President can declare an executive CJI when the current Chief Justice of India is not available, or if the post is vacant or if he/she is unable to discharge his/her duties.

24. Who among the following has the right to establish the bench of the Supreme Court elsewhere in the country?

- a. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. The President of India
- c. The Parliament
- d. The Prime Minister

Ans. a

Explanation: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the right to establish the bench of the Supreme Court elsewhere in the country with prior approval of the President.

25. Which of the following articles states about the establishment of the Supreme Court?

- a. Article 176
- b. Article 153
- c. Article 124
- d. Article 324

Ans. c

Explanation: There shall be a Supreme Court of India constituting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.

26. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- a. Article 145: salary of judges
- b. Article 143: Power of President to consult with the Supreme Court
- c. Article 141: orders of the Supreme Court is applicable to all courts of India
- d. Article 139: Power of Supreme Court to issue writ petition

Ans. a

Explanation: Article 145 is related to rules of the Supreme Court not the salary of judges.

## HIGH COURTS

1. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?

- a. President of India
- b. Governor of the state
- c. Chief Justice of the High Court of the respective state
- d. Chief Minister of the state

2. Where did the High Courts in India first set up?

- a. Delhi
- b. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
- c. Bombay
- d. Bombay and Calcutta



3. Who was the Architect of Karnataka High Court?

- a.Nagendra Kumar Jain
- b.Richard Hieram Sankey
- c.M. Sadasivayya
- d.P. V. Reddy

4. Which High Court has the largest jurisdiction?

- a.Karnataka High Court
- b.Bombay High Court
- c.Sikkim High Court
- d.Guwahati High Court

5. Who was the first female Judge of the High Court of India?

- a.Rosa Parks
- b.Anna Chandy
- c.Fathima Beevi
- d.Charlotte Cooper

6. Guwahati High Court has no territorial Jurisdiction over which state?

- a.Punjab
- b.Meghalaya
- c.Assam
- d.Arunachal Pradesh

7. When was the West Bengal High Court established?

- a.1862
- b.1954
- c.1897
- d.1788

8. What is the maximum age for retirement of the judge of a High Court?

a.62

b.60

c.58

d.65

9. Which is the smallest high Court in India?

a.Kolkata

b.Patna

c.Karnataka

d.Sikkim

10. Which one of the following High courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andman and Nicobar Islands?

a.Mumbai

b.Chennai

c.Calcutta

d.Andhra Pradesh

11. How many benches are there in Mumbai High Court?

a.79

b.65

c.80

d.71

12. Which of the following states does not have a High Court?

a.Tripura

b.Manipur

c.Meghalaya

d.Nagaland

13. When was Delhi High Court established?

- a. 1966
- b. 1988
- c. 1955
- d. 1977

14. If a High Court judgment is issued in a state's official language ,a translation in \_\_\_\_\_ must also be made available?

- a. None of these
- b. English and Hindi
- c. English
- d. Hindi

15. Under whose jurisdiction the High court of the states directly fall in the judicial system of India?

- a. Parliament
- b. Supreme Court
- c. President
- d. Vice-President

16. Which is the oldest High Court in India?

- a. High court of Bombay
- b. High court of Calcutta
- c. High court of Madras
- d. High court of Kerala

17. In which of the following places is the bench of Chennai High Court established?

- a. Dindigul
- b. Coimbatore
- c. Madurai
- d. Trichy

18. Acting Judges are appointed in

- a. District Court
- b. Supreme Court and High Court
- c. High Court
- d. Supreme Court

19. Which High Court Ladakh is under the Jurisdiction?

- a. Delhi
- b. Jammu and Kashmir
- c. Kerala
- d. Uttar Pradesh

20. Which of the following High Courts has the largest number of Benches?

- a. Madras High Court
- b. Bombay High Court
- c. Guwahati High Court
- d. Kolkata High Court