

CHAPTER-4 | Working of Institutions**QUIZ
PART-05**

1. Which is the highest court in India?

- A. High Court
- B. District Court
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Subordinate Court (C)

Explanation: The Supreme Court is the highest court in India and oversees the entire judicial system.

2. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Parliament
- D. President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice (D)

Explanation: Judges are appointed by the President, based on the advice of the Prime Minister and consultation with the Chief Justice.

3. What type of judiciary does India have?

- A. Dual judiciary
- B. Decentralized judiciary
- C. Integrated judiciary
- D. Military judiciary (C)

Explanation: India has an integrated judiciary, where the Supreme Court oversees all courts and its decisions are binding on all lower courts.

4. What ensures the independence of the judiciary in India?

- A. Frequent elections of judges
- B. Control by the Parliament
- C. Secure appointment and removal processes
- D. Direct instructions from executive (C)

Explanation: Independence is ensured through appointment by the President and removal only by impeachment with a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

5. How can a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court be removed?

- A. By a presidential order
- B. By the Prime Minister
- C. Through a 2/3rd majority in both Houses of Parliament
- D. Through a Supreme Court decision (C)

Explanation: Judges can be removed only through an impeachment motion passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament.

6. What is the judiciary's role in relation to laws or executive actions?

- A. Implement them
- B. Approve them
- C. Declare them invalid if unconstitutional
- D. Send them for public voting (C)

Explanation: The judiciary can declare any law or executive action invalid if it violates the Constitution.

7. What is the term for the judiciary's authority to uphold citizens' fundamental rights?

- A. Legal intervention
- B. Executive review
- C. Judicial review
- D. Parliamentary scrutiny (C)

Explanation: Judicial review allows the courts to protect citizens' fundamental rights and ensure government actions comply with the Constitution.

8. What kind of disputes can the Supreme Court take up?

- A. Only criminal cases
- B. Only economic cases
- C. Disputes between citizens, citizens and government, states, or union and states
- D. Only election disputes (C)

Explanation: The Supreme Court can handle a broad range of disputes, including those between citizens, governments, and states.

9. Which court is the highest authority at the state level in India?

- A. Subordinate Court
- B. District Court
- C. High Court
- D. Gram Panchayat (C)

Explanation: The High Court is the highest judicial authority at the state level.

10. What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

- A. A law passed by Parliament for the poor
- B. A complaint filed by lawyers only
- C. A way for any person to approach court if public interest is harmed
- D. A judgment passed by the President (C)

Explanation: PIL allows any individual to seek judicial intervention when government actions harm the public interest.