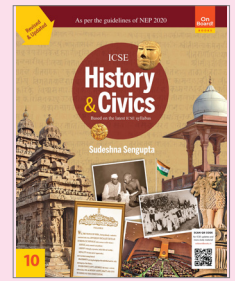


ICSE History & Civics

Class 10



Multiple-Choice Questions

CIVICS

CHAPTER 5 - The High Court and the Subordinate Courts

- In which of the following case can the High Court issue a writ of certiorari?
 - To secure fundamental rights
 - To prevent illegal detention
 - To correct the errors of a lower court
 - To transfer a case from one court to another

Answer: (c) To correct the errors of a lower court
- Which of the following are the differences between a District court and a High Court?
 - A district court is the highest court in a district, while a High Court is the highest court in a state.
 - A district court hears civil and criminal cases, while a High Court hears only civil cases.
 - A district court has limited jurisdiction, while a High Court has wider jurisdiction.
 - A district court has a single judge, while a High Court has a bench of judges.

(a) (ii) and (iii)	(b) (iii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iv)	(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (b) (iii) and (iv)

- A _____ is a person who conducts a trial in a court of law.

(a) Judge	(b) Lawyer
(c) Police Officer	(d) Magistrate

Answer: (d) Magistrate

- The Chief Justice and the other judges are paid such salaries as may be determined by the Parliament from time to time. At present, a Judge of a High Court draws a salary of ₹ 2.25 lakhs per month, while the Chief Justice gets ₹ 2.5 lakhs per month. He is also entitled to such allowances and rights with respect to leave and pension as determined by the Parliament from time to time. All allowances, rights and benefits cannot be reduced during their tenure, except during a Financial Emergency.

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage.

- Who determines the salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court?

(a) The Parliament	(b) The President
(c) The Prime Minister	(d) The Supreme Court

Answer: (a) The Parliament

- 4.2 Can the allowances, rights, and benefits of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court be reduced during their tenure?
- (a) Yes, they can be reduced by the President.
 - (b) Yes, they can be reduced by the Prime Minister.
 - (c) No, they cannot be reduced during their tenure.
 - (d) Yes, they can be reduced during a Financial Emergency.

Answer: (c) No, they cannot be reduced during their tenure.

- 4.3 What is the entitlement of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court with respect to leave and pension?
- (a) They are not entitled to any leave or pension.
 - (b) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the President.
 - (c) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the Supreme Court.
 - (d) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the Parliament.

Answer: (d) They are entitled to such leave and pension as determined by the Parliament.

5. Which of the following is not a type of subordinate court?

- (a) District Court
- (b) City Civil Court
- (c) Sessions Court
- (d) High Court

Answer: (d) High Court

6. Study the following image of the 'Lok Adalat in session' and answer the questions that follow.



- 6.1 What is the main objective of a Lok Adalat?

- (a) To decide on criminal cases
- (b) To provide legal aid to the poor
- (c) To settle disputes amicably
- (d) To punish the accused

Answer: (c) To settle disputes amicably

- 6.2 What is the role of the mediator in a Lok Adalat?

- (a) To facilitate a settlement between the parties
- (b) To provide legal advice to the parties
- (c) To pass judgment on the dispute
- (d) To represent one of the parties in the dispute

Answer: (a) To facilitate a settlement between the parties

7. Complete the given analogy.

Judge : Court :: _____ : Police Station

- (a) Criminal (b) Suspect
(c) Magistrate (d) Jailer

Answer: (c) Magistrate

8. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| A. District Court | 1. Conducts trials of civil and criminal cases |
| B. High Court | 2. Hears appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts |
| C. Supreme Court | 3. Conducts preliminary inquiries in criminal cases |
| D. Magistrate | 4. Hears appeals against the decisions of the High Court |

- (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3 (b) A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2
(c) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4 (d) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3

Answer: (a) A-1; B-2; C-4; D-3

9. Like the Supreme Court, the High Court too has the power of judicial review. If any law or ordinance, questions the Fundamental Rights or contravenes some provisions of the Constitution, then the High Court can declare the law as 'null and void'. Thus, the High Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution. This power of the High Court had once been taken away, but was restored by the 44th Amendment Act (1978).

Answer the following questions based on the above-mentioned passage.

9.1 Which Amendment Act restored the power of judicial review to the High Court?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act (1976) (b) 43rd Amendment Act (1977)
(c) 44th Amendment Act (1978) (d) 45th Amendment Act ((1979)

Answer: (c) 44th Amendment Act (1978)

9.2 What does the High Court act as with respect to the Constitution?

- (a) A critic (b) A guardian
(c) A supporter (d) A judge

Answer: (b) A guardian

9.3 What is the power of the High Court with respect to judicial review?

- (a) It can declare laws null and void if they question the Fundamental Rights or contravene the Constitution.
(b) It can question the Fundamental Rights.
(c) It can make laws null and void.
(d) It can act as the guardian of the Constitution.

Answer: (a) It can declare laws null and void if they question the Fundamental Rights or contravene the Constitution.

10. What is the tenure of the judges of the High Court?

- (a) Until the age of 65 years (b) For a period of 5 years
(c) Until the age of 62 years (d) Until the age of 60 years

Answer: (a) Until the age of 65 years

11. Which of the following are the functions of a High Court?

- i. To hear appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts
- ii. To issue writs for the protection of fundamental rights
- iii. To supervise the functioning of the subordinate courts
- iv. To appoint judges in the subordinate courts

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(b) (i) and (iv)

(c) (ii) and (iii)

(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)

12. Complete the analogy.

Appeal : High Court :: _____ : Supreme Court

(a) Criminal Case

(b) Civil Case

(c) Subordinate Court

(d) Appellate Court

Answer: (d) Appellate Court

13. Which of the following are the qualifications required to become a judge of a High Court?

i. Should be a citizen of India

ii. Should have been an advocate for at least 10 years

iii. Should have a degree in law from a recognized university

iv. Should have worked as a judicial officer for at least 10 years

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(b) (i) and (iv)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

14. Match the following.

A. Civil Case

1. A dispute between two or more persons where one person accuses the other of committing a crime

B. Criminal Case

2. A dispute between two or more persons regarding property, money, or other rights

C. Writ Petition

3. A written request to a court seeking relief against a violation of fundamental rights

D. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

4. A legal action taken by an individual or group of individuals for the benefit of the public

(a) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2

(b) A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3

(c) A-2; B-1; C-3; D-4

(d) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3

Answer: (c) A-2; B-1; C-3; D-4

15. Who is responsible for the administration of subordinate courts in a district?

(a) District Magistrate

(b) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

(c) Chief Justice of High Court

(d) Governor of the State

Answer: (a) District Magistrate

16. Study the following image and answer the questions that follow.



16.1 Identify the building in the picture and state where it is located.

- (a) Bombay High Court, Mumbai
- (b) Calcutta High Court, Kolkata
- (c) Delhi High Court, New Delhi
- (d) Supreme Court, New Delhi

Answer: (b) Calcutta High Court, Kolkata

16.2 Who was the architect of this building?

- (a) Edwin Lutyens
- (b) Walter Granville
- (c) Le Corbusier
- (d) Charles Correa

Answer: (b) Walter Granville

17. Complete the following analogy.

Lawyer : Client :: _____ : Judge

- (a) Witness
- (b) Jury
- (c) Magistrate
- (d) Prosecutor

Answer: (d) Prosecutor

18. The _____ is the highest court in the state.

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Sessions Court
- (d) Magistrate Court

Answer: (a) High Court

19. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Public Prosecutor | 1. Represents the accused in a criminal trial |
| B. Defence Lawyer | 2. Represents the state in a criminal trial |
| C. Complainant | 3. The person against whom a criminal case is filed |
| D. Accused | 4. The person who initiates a criminal case by filing a complaint |

- (a) A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3
- (b) A-2; B-1; C-3; D-4
- (c) A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4
- (d) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3

Answer: (a) A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3

20. The _____ is responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges in the subordinate courts.

- (a) Governor of the State
- (b) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (c) President of India
- (d) District Magistrate

Answer: (b) Chief Justice of the High Court