

Chapter 14 Supreme Court of India

Instructions: Each question has four options, choose the correct answer.

1. Which Article of the Constitution establishes the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Article 124
- (b) Article 125
- (c) Article 126
- (d) Article 127

Answer: (a) Article 124

2. The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and:

- (a) 7 other judges
- (b) 25 other judges
- (c) 34 other judges (as per latest increase)
- (d) As prescribed by Parliament

Answer: (d) As prescribed by Parliament

3. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Chief Justice himself

Answer: (a) President

4. The age of retirement for Supreme Court judges is:

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 65 years
- (d) 70 years

Answer: (c) 65 years

5. A Supreme Court judge can be removed from office by:

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament by simple majority
- (c) Parliament by impeachment
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (c) Parliament by impeachment

6. The process for removal of a Supreme Court judge is mentioned in:

- (a) Article 124(4)
- (b) Article 124(5)
- (c) Article 125
- (d) Article 126

Answer: (a) Article 124(4)

7. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to disputes between:

- (a) Centre and one or more states
- (b) Centre and any state(s)
- (c) Two or more states
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

8. Which Article gives the Supreme Court power to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 136
- (d) Article 142

Answer: (a) Article 32

9. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is provided under:

- (a) Article 143
- (b) Article 144
- (c) Article 145

(d) Article 146

Answer: (a) Article 143

10. Which is the highest court of appeal in India?

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court

(c) President

(d) Parliament

Answer: (b) Supreme Court

11. The Supreme Court was inaugurated on:

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

Answer: (b) 28th January 1950

12. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- (a) H. J. Kania
- (b) M. Patanjali Sastri
- (c) S. R. Das
- (d) B. P. Sinha

Answer: (a) H. J. Kania

13. The concept of "Basic Structure" of the Constitution was propounded in which case?

- (a) Golaknath case (1967)
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
- (c) Minerva Mills case (1980)
- (d) S. R. Bommai case (1994)

Answer: (b) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

14. The Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgment under:

- (a) Article 137
- (b) Article 138
- (c) Article 139
- (d) Article 140

Answer: (a) Article 137

15. Which Article gives Supreme Court power of judicial review?

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 226
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

16. The Supreme Court is a court of record under:

- (a) Article 129
- (b) Article 130
- (c) Article 131
- (d) Article 132

Answer: (a) Article 129

17. Who determines the strength of Supreme Court judges?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Law Ministry

Answer: (b) Parliament

18. The appointment of Supreme Court judges is made by the President after consultation with:

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Supreme Court judges
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Prime Minister only

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

19. The Collegium system for appointment of judges was established in which case?

- (a) First Judges case (1981)
- (b) Second Judges case (1993)
- (c) Third Judges case (1998)
- (d) Fourth Judges case (2015)

Answer: (b) Second Judges case (1993)

20. The Supreme Court can grant special leave to appeal under:

- (a) Article 132
- (b) Article 133
- (c) Article 134
- (d) Article 136

Answer: (d) Article 136

21. Which Article provides for the seat of Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 130
- (b) Article 131
- (c) Article 132
- (d) Article 133

Answer: (a) Article 130

22. The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on:

- (a) All courts in India
- (b) Only High Courts
- (c) Only subordinate courts
- (d) Only Supreme Court itself

Answer: (a) All courts in India

23. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases from one High Court to another is given under:

- (a) Article 139A
- (b) Article 140
- (c) Article 141
- (d) Article 142

Answer: (a) Article 139A

24. Article 142 gives Supreme Court power to:

- (a) Issue writs
- (b) Pass any decree for complete justice
- (c) Review its judgments
- (d) Give advisory opinions

Answer: (b) Pass any decree for complete justice

25. The minimum age for appointment as Supreme Court judge is:

- (a) 40 years
- (b) 45 years
- (c) 50 years
- (d) Not prescribed in Constitution

Answer: (d) Not prescribed in Constitution

26. The salary of Supreme Court judges is charged on:

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Contingency Fund of India
- (c) Public Account of India
- (d) Prime Minister's Relief Fund

Answer: (a) Consolidated Fund of India

27. After retirement, a Supreme Court judge cannot practice in:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Courts
- (c) Any court in India
- (d) Only in the same High Court

Answer: (c) Any court in India

28. Who administers oath to the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) President

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Outgoing Chief Justice
- (d) Senior-most judge

Answer: (a) President

29. The Supreme Court held that "Judicial Review is a basic feature of Constitution" in:

- (a) Minerva Mills case (1980)
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)
- (c) Golaknath case (1967)
- (d) S. R. Bommai case (1994)

Answer: (a) Minerva Mills case (1980)

30. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court in:

- (a) 2014
- (b) 2015
- (c) 2016
- (d) 2017

Answer: (b) 2015

BREAKTHROUGH POINT