

## Chapter 16 Subordinate Courts

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

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**1. Which Article of the Constitution deals with subordinate courts?**

- (a) Article 233
- (b) Article 234
- (c) Article 235
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**2. District Judges are appointed by:**

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) High Court
- (d) President

**Answer: (a) Governor**

**3. Who has the control over District Courts and subordinate judiciary?**

- (a) Governor
- (b) State Government
- (c) High Court
- (d) Supreme Court

**Answer: (c) High Court**

**4. The appointment of persons other than District Judges to the subordinate judiciary is made by:**

- (a) Governor after consultation with State Public Service Commission and High Court
- (b) High Court directly
- (c) State Government
- (d) District Judge

**Answer: (a) Governor after consultation with State Public Service Commission and High Court**

**5. Which Article provides for the control of High Court over subordinate courts?**

- (a) Article 233
- (b) Article 234
- (c) Article 235
- (d) Article 236

**Answer: (c) Article 235**

**6. The term 'District Judge' includes:**

- (a) Judge of a City Civil Court
- (b) Additional District Judge
- (c) Sessions Judge
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**7. The highest court of criminal jurisdiction in a district is:**

- (a) District Court
- (b) Sessions Court
- (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate Court
- (d) Metropolitan Court

**Answer: (b) Sessions Court**

**8. The highest court of civil jurisdiction in a district is:**

- (a) District Court
- (b) Sessions Court
- (c) Munsif Court
- (d) Small Causes Court

**Answer: (a) District Court**

**9. Who appoints the Sessions Judge?**

- (a) Governor
- (b) High Court
- (c) State Government

(d) President

**Answer: (a) Governor**

**10. The concept of Lok Adalat is based on which ancient Indian principle?**

(a) Panchayat System

(b) Nyaya Panchayat

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

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

**11. Lok Adalats are established under:**

(a) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

(b) Code of Civil Procedure

(c) Code of Criminal Procedure

(d) Constitution of India

**Answer: (a) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**

**12. The first Lok Adalat was held in:**

(a) 1982 in Gujarat

(b) 1985 in Delhi

(c) 1986 in Tamil Nadu

(d) 1990 in Maharashtra

**Answer: (a) 1982 in Gujarat**

**13. The decision of Lok Adalat is called:**

(a) Judgment

(b) Decree

(c) Award

(d) Order

**Answer: (c) Award**

**14. The award of Lok Adalat has the same force as:**

(a) A decree of civil court

(b) Order of High Court

(c) Judgment of Supreme Court

(d) Executive order

**Answer: (a) A decree of civil court**

**15. Which of the following cases CANNOT be taken up by Lok Adalat?**

(a) Matrimonial disputes

(b) Land acquisition cases

(c) Criminal cases involving non-compoundable offences

(d) Motor accident claims

**Answer: (c) Criminal cases involving non-compoundable offences**

**16. The National Legal Services Day is celebrated on:**

(a) 9th November

(b) 26th November

(c) 1st December

(d) 24th December

**Answer: (a) 9th November**

**17. Who is the patron-in-chief of Lok Adalats at national level?**

(a) President of India

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Chief Justice of India

(d) Law Minister

**Answer: (c) Chief Justice of India**

**18. Permanent Lok Adalats are established for:**

(a) All types of disputes

(b) Only pre-litigation disputes

(c) Only public utility services disputes

(d) Only criminal disputes

**Answer: (c) Only public utility services disputes**

**19. The civil court hierarchy in ascending order is:**

- (a) Munsif Court, Civil Judge Court, District Court, High Court
- (b) Civil Judge Court, Munsif Court, District Court, High Court
- (c) Munsif Court, District Court, Civil Judge Court, High Court
- (d) District Court, Civil Judge Court, Munsif Court, High Court

**Answer: (a) Munsif Court, Civil Judge Court, District Court, High Court**

**20. The criminal court hierarchy in ascending order is:**

- (a) Judicial Magistrate, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sessions Court, High Court
- (b) Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate, Sessions Court, High Court
- (c) Sessions Court, Judicial Magistrate, Chief Judicial Magistrate, High Court
- (d) High Court, Sessions Court, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate

**Answer: (a) Judicial Magistrate, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sessions Court, High Court**

**21. Who can organize Lok Adalats?**

- (a) State Legal Services Authority
- (b) District Legal Services Authority
- (c) Supreme Court Legal Services Committee
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**22. The main advantage of Lok Adalat is:**

- (a) Speedy justice
- (b) No court fee
- (c) Binding decision
- (d) All of the above

**Answer: (d) All of the above**

**23. Which constitutional amendment added Article 39A providing for equal justice and free legal aid?**

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 61st Amendment
- (d) 73rd Amendment

**Answer: (a) 42nd Amendment**

**24. The Supreme Court in which case held that free legal aid is a fundamental right?**

- (a) Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar
- (b) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- (c) Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
- (d) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab

**Answer: (a) Hussainara Khatoon vs. State of Bihar**

**25. Who presides over Lok Adalat?**

- (a) Serving or retired judges
- (b) Lawyers
- (c) Social workers
- (d) Any of the above

**Answer: (d) Any of the above**