HISTORY OF COURTS

1. **When was the when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta was established by the East India Company?**
a. 1726 AD
b. 1678 AD
c. 1710 AD
d. 1789 AD

2. **Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the reforms under Warren Hastings**

   I. He established two courts for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
   II. He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti.
   Code:

a. Only I
b. Only II
c. Both I and II
d. Neither I nor II

3. **Who among the following abolished the District Fauzadari Court and set up Circuit Court at Calcutta?**
a. Lord Dalhousie
b. Warren Hastings
c. Lord William Bentinck
d. Lord Cornwallis

4. **Who among the following made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding?**
a. Lord Dalhousie
b. Warren Hastings
c. Lord William Bentinck
d. Lord Cornwallis

5. **Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court during British India?**
a. Sir Elijah Imphey
b. Sir Robert Chambers
c. Sir John Anstruther
d. Sir Henry Russell

6. **Assertion (A):** The beginning of Indian codified common law is traced back to 1726 when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta was established by the East India Company.

**Reason (R):** This was the first sign of Company's transformation from a trading company to a ruling power with the added flavour of new elements of the Judiciary.
Codes:

a.      Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b.      Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
c.      A is true but R is false
d.      Both A & R is not true
7.      Who is the First Law Officer of the Government of India?
a.      Chief Justice of India
b.      Law Secretary
c.      Solicitor – General of India
d.      Attorney – General of India

8. Under which article/articles, the High Courts and the Supreme Court can issue writs?
a.      Articles 44 and 45
b.      Articles 123 and 213
c.      Articles 32 and 226
d.      Articles 53 and 153

9. In India, 'Collegiums System' was first introduced in relation to
a.      Executive
b.      Legislature
c.      Judiciary
d.      Union-State

10. Which one of the following is not applicable to Public Interest Litigation?
a.      Constitutional obligation of the Judiciary towards the marginalised sections of society.
b.      Locus standi
c.      Public spirited citizens can move the court on behalf of the poor.
d.      Judiciary overlooks a strict construction of procedural for malities in entertaining petitions