

12th Political Science Lesson 4 Questions in English

4] Indian Judiciary

1. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is an all-India court which is not allied to none.

Reasoning(R): The Supreme Court is unconcerned with the changes in the Government.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

2. Name the first Chief Justice of India.

- a) M. Patanjali Sastri
- b) Sir Srinivas Varadachariar
- c) Harilal J. Kania
- d) Mehr Chand Mahajan

3. Which is not an organ of the government?

- a) Legislature
- b) Executive
- c) NGO
- d) Judiciary

4. Assertion (A): Judiciary protects the individual and administrates justice.

Reasoning(R): Judiciary is the protector of the Legislation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

5. Choose the correct statements.

- i) A civilized state functioning is guaranteed by an independent and impartial judiciary.
 - ii) The Indian Judiciary resolves the conflicts between the Centre and the States.
- a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

6. Choose the correct statements.

i) India has different races, cultures and languages and a multitude political and social systems.

ii) In Ancient and Medieval India the States were having separate judicial functions and executives.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) Neither i nor ii

7. Who were having autonomous powers in the Vedic India?

- a) Kulapa
- b) Jana
- c) Gopa
- d) All the above

8. Who was the considered as the highest judicial authority in ancient India?

- a) Priest
- b) Senapathy
- c) King
- d) Mantri

9. Assertion (A): In ancient times there was no regular system or judicial procedures were followed.

Reasoning(R): The Accused person must prove himself by evidences and witnesses.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

10. What were the punishments given to the accused in the ancient period?
- Rigorous imprisonment
 - Material compensation
 - Severe barbaric punishments
 - All the above
11. Choose the correct statements.
- Brahmanical influenced Kingdoms were invoked with smritis for punishments.
 - Narada Smritis was the core smritis.
- i only
 - ii only
 - Both i and ii
 - Neither i nor ii
12. Which of these sectors were insulated from the regular procedures and punishments?
- Senapathy
 - Mantri
 - Brahmins
 - Royal People
13. What was considered as a serious crime among the common people?
- Agriculture crimes
 - Changing of cased based occupations
 - Trading crimes
 - None of the above
14. Which of this literary work suggests the disproportionate punishments?
- Arthashastra
 - Meghaduuta
 - Raghuvamsha
 - Ashtadhyayi
15. Who were not provided with a fair trial in the ancient times?
- Women
 - Sudras
 - Panchamas
 - All the above
16. Choose the Incorrect statements.
- Each artisan group had its own guild to resolve their conflicts.
 - The Pallava, Pandya and Chola Mahasabha included Brahmins in their regular justice system.
 - The Mahasabha variyam used to settle down the issues within the mahasabhas.
- i only
 - ii only
 - iii only
 - None of the above
17. Which of the following King banished the cruel punishments in the ancient Indian history?
- Ashoka
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Harsha
 - Dhana Nandha
18. Choose the correct statements.
- Kovalan's execution in silapathikaram reveals the flawless system of judicial procedure.
 - Very few incidents of arbitrariness in judicial trial were followed in punishments in ancient India.
 - There was Rule of Law followed in ancient India.
- i only
 - ii only
 - iii only
 - None of the above
19. Assertion (A): Trail by Balance method used a palm leaf chit with the inscriptions of the crimes of the accused.
- Reasoning(R): The Accused person sitting plate comes down then he was declared guilty.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - A is True R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
20. Assertion (A): In Medieval India most of the people ruled by the Muslim rulers were Non-Muslims.

Reasoning(R): The Muslim rulers followed a common Islamic law for Muslims and Non-Muslim people.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

21. Which of this crime was extremely punished by the Muslim rulers?

- a) Blasphemy
- b) Trading crimes
- c) Caste changing
- d) All the above

22. In how many days the accused was proved innocent in the Ordeal of water?

- a) 1 day
- b) 5 days
- c) 14 days
- d) 20 days

23. Match

- A. Supreme Authority - i) Diwan-e-Mazalim
- B. Head of Bureaucracy - ii) Diwan-e-Riyasat
- C. Arbitrator - iii) Sultan
- D. Commander-in-chief - iv) Diwan-e-Qaza

- a) iii, iv, i, ii
- b) i, iii, iv, ii
- c) ii, iv, iii, i
- d) iii, i, iv, ii

24. In which of these places the jurisdiction courts were available in Medieval India?

- a) Capital
- b) Villages
- c) Paraganas
- d) All the above

25. Which of these was not a court in the capital of Sultanate?

- a) Diwan-e-Rialat
- b) Diwan-e-Qaza
- c) Diwan-Al-Mazalim
- d) Diwan-e-Riyasat

26. Who were assisting the Sultans in his court?

- a) Muftis
- b) Pandits
- c) Muhtasib
- d) Dadbak

27. Assertion (A): Diwan-Al-Mazalim and Diwan-e-Risalat are the highest courts of appeal in criminal and civil matters.

Reasoning(R): The Sultan presided over these courts sessions regularly.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

28. Who was the de-facto head of the judiciary in the Sultans court?

- a) Sadre Jahan
- b) Diwan-e-Mazalim
- c) Diwan-e-Qaza
- d) Diwan-e-Riyasat

29. Which of the person were not involved in the Chief justice's court?

- a) Dadbak
- b) Muhtasib
- c) Priest
- d) Pandit

30. Which of these was a primary court for high treason cases?

- a) Diwan-e-Siyasat
- b) Diwan-e-Qaza
- c) Diwan-e-Mazalim
- d) Diwan-Al-Mazalim

31. Which of these were offered by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth I, 1601 to the East India Company?

- a) To administer the company settlements
- b) Facilitate the regulation of Trade
- c) Allowed Indians in the Trading
- d) Part of settlements under Queen's rule

32. Which of this Charter Act appointed the Governor and the Council in the settlements?

- a) The Charter of 1661
- b) The Charter of 1656
- c) The Charter of 1678
- d) The Charter of 1687

33. Assertion (A): The Governor and the council empowered in both civil and criminal cases.

Reasoning(R): The Civil, Criminal and the native's disputes were dealt by the Law of England.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

34. In which year the first trial was witnessed by the Jury in Madras?

- a) 1665
- b) 1632
- c) 1678
- d) 1621

35. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Streysham Master appointment as Governor reorganized the judicial system of Madras.
- ii) The Court of the Governor and Council was known as the High Court of judicature.
- iii) English was declared as the official court language in India.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

36. Which of these Charter acts established courts for the trading crimes?

- a) The Charter of 1678
- b) The Charter of 1688
- c) The Charter of 1683
- d) The Charter of 1687

37. Assertion (A): The Corporation of Madras was created by the charter of 1687.

Reasoning(R): The Mayor's court functioned as a court of record for the Madras town.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

38. When the first court of trial by jury in India was held?

- a) 1661
- b) 1665
- c) 1671
- d) 1682

39. Which of these Charter act authorized the company to exercise judicial authority in Bombay?

- a) 1668
- b) 1673
- c) 1691
- d) 1612

40. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Proclamation of 1672 introduced English Law in Calcutta.
- ii) The English law was applied to all the European and Indian people.
- iii) The court of Judicature and new Central court were established.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

41. Assertion (A): Justice of Peace was appointed to administer the civil law.

Reasoning(R) : The criminal and civil cases initially enquired by the Justice of Peace.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

42. What was the reason for the dissolution of the courts in Bombay in the year 1690?
- Appointment of Justice of Peace
 - Revival of the court of Judicature
 - Invasion of Sidi Yakub
 - All the above
43. When the Court of Judicature was revived in Bombay?
- 1718
 - 1734
 - 1722
 - 1756
44. Assertion (A): The Governor and the Council were endowed with the judicial powers in Calcutta Presidency.
Reasoning(R): The Company followed the law of England in the case of civil and criminal matters.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - A is True R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
45. Who was presiding the Faujdari court?
- The English Collector
 - The Governor General
 - The King-in-Council
 - The Mayor
46. Which of this Charter Act constituted Mayor's Court in the Presidencies?
- The Charter of 1753
 - The Charter of 1687
 - The Charter of 1726
 - The Charter of 1772
47. How many new courts were formed by the Charter act of 1753?
- 5
 - 3
 - 8
 - 7
48. Which year Warren Hastings plan regulated the judicial administration system?
- 1734
 - 1772
 - 1791
 - 1782
49. What was the major development in Judiciary during the colonial rule in India?
- Establishment of High Courts
 - The Supreme Courts
 - Codification of native laws
 - Cornwallis code
50. Assertion (A): Warren Hastings codified the Hindu Law and Cornwallis code.
Reasoning(R): Islamic laws was not codified and adopted for the Courts.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - A is True R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
51. Which of these Act empowered the Crown to establish the Supreme Court in Calcutta?
- Regulating Act 1773
 - Charter Act, 1786
 - Pitts India Act, 1784
 - Indian Councils Act, 1892
52. When the Supreme Court was established in Bombay?
- 1801
 - 1824
 - 1876
 - 1823
53. What was the role of Lord Cornwallis in the Indian Jurisdiction?
- Prepared Cornwallis code
 - Reorganized Civil Courts
 - Abolished Court fee
 - All the above
54. Who was the Governor General of Bengal in the year 1807?
- Lord Minto
 - Lord Dalhousie

- c) Lord Francis Ellis
d) Lord Charles Eyre
55. When Lord Hastings became the Governor General of India?
a) 1823
b) 1876
c) 1854
d) 1813
56. Who abolished the Provincial Courts of Appeal in India?
a) Lord Ripon
b) Lord Hastings
c) Lord Bentinck
d) Lord Dalhousie
57. Assertion (A): Between the year 1834 and 1861 the dual system of courts were followed in India.
Reasoning(R): The Kings court and the Company's Court had same jurisdiction.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
c) A is True R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
58. What was the significance of the Indian High Courts Act 1861?
a) High Courts in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
b) Abolition of Supreme Courts
c) Establishing Supreme Courts
d) Both a and b
59. How many High Courts were established by the Government of India Act, 1935?
a) 5
b) 7
c) 9
d) 3
60. Which of this organ establishes the High courts in states?
a) The Parliament
b) The President office
c) Ministry of Home Affairs
d) The Supreme Court
61. Which of these Amendment brought changes in the jurisdiction of High Courts in India?
a) 42nd Amendment
b) 32nd Amendment
c) 50th Amendment
d) 44th Amendment
62. Choose the Incorrect statements.
i) The Acts and Regulations prior to independence brought changes in the Jurisdiction and the organization.
ii) The High Courts in India ensured the Independence and impartiality in India.
iii) The High Courts were available in each of the State in India before independence.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
63. Which is called as the protector and interpreter of the Constitution?
a) The Judiciary
b) The Legislation
c) The Ministry
d) The Law
64. When the High Court of Calcutta was established?
a) 1774
b) 1861
c) 1878
d) 1827
65. By which of this Act the Supreme Court was established in India?
a) Indian Council Act, 1861
b) Doctrine of Lapse, 1848
c) The Government of India Act, 1935
d) Ilbert Bill, 1883
66. When the Federal court was inaugurated in India?
a) 1939
b) 1935

- c) 1938
d) 1937
67. Which is the first court with a national jurisdiction?
a) The Supreme Court of India
b) The Federal Court
c) The High Courts
d) None of the above
68. Which of these contributed to lay down the fundamental principles of Indian law?
a) The Charter Act's
b) The Privy Council
c) The Regulating Act
d) The Government of India Act
69. Which of these Act established an independent judicial body?
a) Morely-Minto Reforms, 1909
b) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
c) Rowlatt Act, 1919
d) Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931
70. In which year the federal court was made as the highest judicial body in India?
a) 1947
b) 1948
c) 1949
d) 1950
71. By which Article of the Indian Constitution the Supreme Court of India was established?
a) Article 124
b) Article 127
c) Article 128
d) Article 126
72. Who insisted the necessity of establishing an All India court of Final Appeal?
a) Acharya Kirpalini
b) Gandhi
c) Sri Hari Singh
d) B.N.Rau
73. The Constitution of India provides for a _____ judicial system.
a) Two-tier
b) Three-tier
c) Single-tier
d) None of the above
74. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution provides for an independent judiciary.
Reasoning(R): The Judiciary is independent of the Executive and the Legislature.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
c) A is True R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
75. Choose the correct statements.
i) The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Indian Constitution.
ii) The Supreme Court acts as an arbitrator in disputes between States and the Union Government.
iii) It is the highest appellate courts in all civil and criminal cases.
a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) All the above
76. Assertion A): The Indian Constitution has a unitary judiciary system with the Supreme court as the apex court.
Reasoning(R): The USA provides two sets of judiciary as federal and State.
a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
c) A is True R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.
77. What are the sources of law in India?
a) The Constitution of India
b) Statutes enacted by State and Union territories Legislatures
c) Subordinated legislation rules and regulations.
d) All the above

78. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Indian federation has a dual polity.
- ii) The Supreme Court and the High Courts of India constitute a single integrated judiciary system.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

79. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court jurisdiction extends to all cases which can originate in the Supreme Court.

Reasoning(R): This includes the disputes between Union Government and the States only.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

80. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Supreme Court is the highest Court in India.
- ii) The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction in the Fundamental rights disputes.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

81. Which of these Articles deals with the Advisory Powers of the Supreme Court of India?

- a) Article 127
- b) Article 143
- c) Article 144
- d) Article 156

82. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court is the final authority to interpret the Constitutional Laws.

Reasoning(R): It has the authority to declare any law of lower courts as null and void.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

83. Choose the correct statements.

i) The Supreme Court of India is established by Part V of the Indian Constitution.

ii) Article 124 to 149 deals with the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

84. How many judges have been increased by the year 2019?

- a) 34
- b) 30
- c) 7
- d) 25

85. The Supreme Court Judges,

- i) Appointed by the Legislative assembly.
- ii) They can hold the office until the age of sixty five years.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

86. By which of the Article of the Indian constitution the Supreme Court Judge can be Impeached?

- a) Article 124
- b) Article 127
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 142

87. State the impeachment procedure of the Supreme Court judge?

- a) By an order of the President.
- b) Each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership.
- c) Majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House.
- d) All the above

88. What are the Qualifications for the Office of Judge?
- Citizen of India
 - High Court Judge for 5 years
 - Advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
 - All the above
89. When did the Supreme Court of India commence under the Constitution of India?
- January 28, 1950
 - August 15, 1947
 - December 20, 1949
 - November 28, 1948
90. Which of these Judges did not assume the office along with the first Chief Justice of India?
- S.R.Das.
 - Mehar Chand Mahajan
 - Sudhi Ranjan Das
 - Bijan Kumar
91. By which year Re-organization Act the Andhra Pradesh High Court was established?
- 2019
 - 2014
 - 2013
 - 2017
92. How many High Courts are available in India at present?
- 23
 - 32
 - 25
 - 21
93. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court in India?
- The President
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Governor
 - The Prime Minister
94. Which of these Articles deals with the appointment of High Court Judges?
- Article 212
 - Article 217
 - Article 142
 - Article 137
95. Which of these amendment Act approved the same High Court for more than one state?
- 42nd Amendment
 - 10th Amendment
 - 32nd Amendment
 - 7th Amendment
96. Assertion (A): The High Courts in India are single and integrated judicial system.
Reasoning(R): The Supreme Court has direct administrative control over the High Courts.
- Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
 - Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
 - A is True R is False.
 - Both A and R is False.
97. Who can transfer the Judge of High courts?
- The Chief Justice of India
 - The Governor
 - The President
 - The State Legislative Assembly
98. Which of this Article gives the right to individuals to move to Supreme Court when unduly deprived?
- Article 24
 - Article 39
 - Article 32
 - Article 44
99. Prohibition is issued only against ____.
- Judicial or Quasi-judicial body
 - Legislative members
 - The Judges
 - The Legal authorities
100. What is Quo-Warranto?
- Command
 - To have the body of
 - With what authority or warrant
 - Be informed
101. Assertion (A): Article 32 is a Fundamental Right empowered by the Supreme Court of India.

Reasoning(R): Article 226 is also a Fundamental Right provided by the High Courts.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

102. What are the powers of the Indian Judiciary system?

- a) Judicial review
- b) Adjudicating the constitutionality of Legislations
- c) Legality of the executive actions
- d) All the above

103. Assertion (A): The Judicial review can be extended to review ability of Constitutional amendments.

Reasoning(R): The evolving of the Constitution must not destroy the essential feature of the Constitution.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

104. Which of this section can be used for filing case on public nuisance by any citizens?

- a) CRPC 133
- b) CRPC 144
- c) CRPC 121
- d) CRPC 110

105. What are all the categories in the Public interest litigations?

- a) Harassment or torture of persons
- b) Environmental pollution
- c) Bonded labor matters
- d) All the above

106. Choose the correct statements.

- i) The Public interest litigation is an extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

ii) Public Interest Litigation is a challenge to the government and the officers to assure socio-economic justice to the citizens.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

107. When the Public Litigation case for enacting road safety act was decided by the Supreme Court?

- a) 2001
- b) 2002
- c) 2005
- d) 1998

108. The Parmanand Katara vs. Union of India case dealt with the,

- a) Immediate medical aid to every injured citizen without formalities.
- b) Road safety for pedestrians.
- c) Free Medical Insurance for every citizen travelling by Indian Railways.
- d) None of the above

109. Assertion (A): The Indian Judiciary is a state wing seeks to transform India into a modern society.

Reasoning(R): The Judiciary enforces the modern principles and ideas in the Constitution through court verdicts.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.
- c) A is True R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

110. Which of these Articles was not claimed as inconsistent in A.K. Gopalan case?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 17

111. Which of these Articles of the Indian Constitution was modified by the Menaka Gandhi vs. Union of India?

a) Article 23

b) Article 21

c) Article 44

d) Article 72

112. In which of these cases the Supreme Court had upheld death sentence?

a) Menaka Gandhi vs. Union of India case

b) A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras case

c) Bagwan Dass vs. State of Delhi case

d) Parmanand Katara vs. Union of India case

113. Which is the highest court of Australia?

a) High Court of Australia

b) Supreme Court

c) State Courts

d) People's Court

114. The Constitutional Law,

i) It is the Supreme Law.

ii) It concerns for the Government and its people.

iii) It defines the legislature, executive and the Judiciary of the State.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

115. Assertion (A): The Constitutional Law regulates the nation and leads in the right direction.

Reasoning(R): The Constitutional Law includes various Fundamental Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of R.

b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of R.

c) A is True R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

116. Which is not a major feature of the Rule of Law by the English rulers?

a) All are equal before law.

b) Providing a Constitution.

c) Nobody is above law.

d) Same law is applicable to all.

117. The Rule of Law ensures,

i) Equality of all citizens in the judicial process.

ii) Reduces the scope of nepotism, favoritism in the judicial process.

iii) Effective check for the abuse of authorities by the executives.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

118. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding Administrative law.

i) Administrative Law is a branch of Constitution Law.

ii) The control mechanism for administrative agencies.

iii) Administrative laws relate the individuals and government.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

119. Which is not a scope for development of administrative law in India?

a) Legislature inadequacy

b) Judicial Delay

c) Administrative law is not a codified law

d) Private Administration regulation

120. Choose the correct statements.

i) A Constitutional law is the supreme law of the land.

ii) Administrative laws deal only with the administration.

iii) Constitutional law is subordinate to Administrative law.

iv) Administrative authorities should first follow the Constitutional laws.

a) i, ii, iv only

b) ii, iv only

c) i, iii only

d) i, ii, iii only

121. Which of this commission recommended the drafting of the Indian Penal Code?

- a) Second Law commission
- b) Fifth Law Commission
- c) First Law Commission
- d) Eighth Law Commission

122. When the Indian Penal Code came into effect in the British rule?

- a) 1856
- b) 1862
- c) 1845
- d) 1812

123. Who were exempted from the Indian Penal Code?

- a) Judicial Officers
- b) Legislative Members
- c) Military and Armed forces
- d) None of the above

124. What are the salient features of the Indian penal code?

- a) Impartial judgments
- b) Prevents corruption
- c) Common code for everyone
- d) All the above

125. When was a statutory status to Lok Adalat provided by an act?

- a) 1976
- b) 1985
- c) 1987
- d) 1989