

CIVICS

Chapter 6: JUDICARY



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions-

Question 1. When was the Supreme Court of India established?

- (a) 26th Jan 1946
- (b) 26th Jan 1947
- (c) 26th Jan 1948
- (d) 26th Jan 1950

Question 2. Which case directed the West Bengal government to pay compensation for the loss suffered as well as to come up with a blueprint for primary health care with particular reference to treatment of patients during an emergency.

- (a) State of West Bengal vs union of India.
- (b) State vs Laxman Kumar and other.
- (c) Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs State of West Bengal.
- (d) State of Calcutta us union of India.

Question 3. What is the full form of PIL?

- (a) Public Interest Limitations
- (b) Public Interest litigation
- (c) Public Interesting law
- (d) People Interest Litigation

Question 4. 43 Muslims of Hashimpura, Meerut were killed in the year

- (a) 1990
- (b) 2002
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1987

Question 5. When was the mechanism of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was devised by the Supreme Court?

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1990
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1960

Question 6. What is judiciary?

- (a) Helper of government
- (b) Controller of Government
- (c) Organ of government
- (d) None of these

Question 7. Name the only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own?

- (a) Pondicherry
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Daman and Diu

Question 8. What type of cases is related to civil cases?

- (a) Kidnapping
- (b) Cheating
- (c) Disputes over property
- (d) Robberies

Question 9. In which age judge of the High Court get retired?

- (a) 62 years
- (b) 65 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 64 years

Question 10. The idea of the Public Interest Litigation was given by whom?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) Parliament

Question 11. Which article states the fundamental Right to Life guaranteed the right to food?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 23
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 20

Question 12. Which is the highest court of appeal in our country?

- (a) High Court

- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Lok Adalat
- (d) None of these

Question 13. What is rule of law?

- (a) Rich people are superior to other
- (b) Low caste people are inferior
- (c) All are same before law
- (d) None of these

Question 14. Which is the highest judicial authority in a state?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High court
- (c) Lok Adalat
- (d) None of these

Question 15. Unsatisfied from which court an individual go to the Supreme Court?

- (a) Lok Adalats
- (b) Nyaya Panchayats
- (c) High Court
- (d) District Court

Very Short:

1. Mention one function of the judiciary.
2. What do you mean by 'judicial review'?
3. Where were High Courts first established and when?
4. The seven north-east states have a common High Court. Where is this located?
5. What do you mean when you say 'we have an integrated judicial system'?
6. What do you mean by the appellate system?
7. Name a few offences that are associated with criminal law.
8. In which Article of the Constitution is the Fundamental Right to Life guaranteed?
9. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?
10. Give full form of FIR and PIL.

Short Questions:

1. What do you understand by the word 'law'?

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2. What does judiciary mean?
3. How is the work of the judiciary categorised?
4. What is the structure of the judicial system of India?
5. Why is the judiciary important for the functioning of the democracy in India?
6. What is a Judicial System? What is its role in dispute resolution?

Long Questions:

1. What is an independent judiciary? Explain in brief.
2. Write a brief note on the independence of the judiciary.
3. What is the structures of the courts in India?
4. Write a brief note on 'Public Interest Litigation.'
5. In principle, the courts are accessible to all. But what happens in reality?

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (d) 26th Jan 1950
2. (c) Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs State of West Bengal
3. (b) Public Interest litigation
4. (d) 1987
5. (a) 1980
6. (c) Organ of government
7. (b) Delhi
8. (c) Disputes over property
9. (a) 62 years
- 10.(c) Supreme Court of India
- 11.(a) Article 21
- 12.(b) Supreme Court
- 13.(c) All are same before law
- 14.(b) High court
- 15.(c) High court

Very Short Answer:

1. The judiciary settles disputes.

2. The judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it finds they don't adhere to Constitution. This is known as judicial review.
3. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1962.
4. It is located at Guwahati.
5. It means that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts
6. It means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they are not satisfied with the judgement of the lower court.
7. Theft, harassing a woman for more dowry, murder.
8. The Fundamental Right to Life is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution.
9. There are 26 judges in the Supreme Court.
10. FIR – First Information Report
PIL – Public Interest Litigation

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a government or Institution and is applied to govern a group of people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways.

Ans: 2. In law, the judiciary or judicial system is the system of courts which administers justice in the name of the state. It is the mechanism for the resolution of disputes and pronouncement of punishment. As an organ of the State, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.

Ans: 3. The Judiciary comprises of courts that take decisions on a very large number of issues. The work of the judiciary can be divided into 3 categories, namely Dispute Resolution, Judicial Review and upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights.

Ans: 4. The judicial system of India is stratified into various levels. At the apex is the Supreme Court, which is followed by High Courts at the state level, District Courts at the district level and Lok Adalats at the Village and Panchayat Level.

The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level resembles a pyramid.

Ans: 5. However, in spite of this there is no denying that the judiciary has played a crucial role in democratic India, serving as a check on the powers of the executive and the legislature as well as in protecting the fundamental rights of citizens. The members of the constituent assembly had quite correctly envisioned a system of courts with an independent judiciary as a key feature of our democracy.

Ans: 6. A judicial system is a mechanism of courts that a citizen can approach when a law is violated. It plays a very significant role in resolving dispute between:

(i) citizens

- (ii) citizens and the government
- (iii) two state governments
- (iv) the centre and state governments

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. The Indian Constitution provides for the independence of the judiciary. It means that other branches of the State such as the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf. The courts ensure that there is no misuse of the power of the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.

Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by rich and powerful people.

Ans: 2. The Judiciary of India is an independent body. It is separate from the Executive and Legislative bodies of the Indian Government. The Executive and Legislature, that is the Central and State Governments, cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.

The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.

Judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with very little interference from the other branches of the government. It is also very difficult to remove a judge from his post.

Ans: 3. There are three different levels of courts in India. At the lower level, we have subordinate or district courts. These courts hear many kinds of cases. At the state level, we have High Courts. There are 21 High Courts in our country. The High Court is the highest authority in a state. At the top in the Supreme Court. It is the foremost judicial in our country. It is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.

Thus, the structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level is such that it resembles a pyramid.

Ans: 4. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a mechanism devised by the Supreme Court of India in the early 1980s to increase access to justice. Under this mechanism, any individual or organization is allowed to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are being violated. The legal process that it involves is very simple. Even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court, or the High Court can be treated as a PIL. Thus, PIL plays a very significant role in facilitating justice.

Ans: 5. In principle, every citizen has a right to justice through the courts. Here, it is worth mentioning that the courts play a very significant role in protecting our Fundamental Rights. If any citizen finds that their Fundamental Rights are violated, they can approach the court.

But things are not the same in reality. Access to courts has always been tough for the poor. These people do not dare to go to the court because they know that the legal procedures are very lengthy and complicated and involve a lot of money.