

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
IP EXTN, PATPARGANJ, DELHI-110093
SESSION-2024-2025

CLASS: VIII

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CIVICS

THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

● **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.**

a) Name the present Chief Justice of India.

Dr. Dhananjaya Yashwant Chandrachud.

b) What are Revenue Courts?

The Revenue Courts are the courts that deal with cases regarding payment, for example collection of land revenue, property tax or any kind of money.

c) When and where was the first Lok Adalat held?

The first Lok Adalat was held in Gujarat in 1982.

d) Who safeguards the federal nature of the Indian Political System?

The Indian Judiciary safeguards the federal nature of the Indian Political System.

e) Name the apex court for jurisdiction in India.

The Supreme Court

● **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

a) How are the Chief justice and other judges of the Supreme Court appointed?

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the outgoing Chief Justice and the Prime Minister.

Sometimes, the Chief Justice of a High Court is also consulted. The other judges are appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

b) What qualifications are required to be the judge of the Supreme Court?

In order to become the judge of the Supreme Court, a candidate:

1. Should be a citizen of India
2. Must have an experience of working as an advocate for at least 10 years in a High Court or should have served as a judge of High Courts for 5 years.
3. Must be a distinguished jurist in the eyes of the President.

c) Write a note on the composition of the High Court.

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of the High Courts in each state. At state level it is the highest organ of judicial administration. There are 25 High courts in India for 28 states and 8 Union Territories. Also, the

the number of judges will depend upon the population of the state/states.

d) How can we ensure independence of the judiciary?

The provisions which ensures the independence of judiciary are:

1. The chief justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and state High courts are appointed by the president of india.
2. Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court cannot be removed from office except by the procedure of impeachment.
3. Their salaries and allowances cannot be reduced during their tenure.

● **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

a) Describe in detail the powers and functions of the High Court.

Important functions performed by a High Court are as follows:

1. **Original Jurisdiction:** The Indian Constitution, under Article 226, empowers a High Court to issue a writ to any person or authority within its jurisdiction for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights or against their violation. It also hears directly the disputes related to Federal disagreements.
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** The High Court hears appeals in both civil and criminal cases against the decisions of the subordinate courts (district courts) and reviews their judgment. The High Court has the power to give fresh verdicts in such cases.
3. **Advisory Jurisdiction:** According to Article 227 of the Indian constitution, the High Court can extend its power of superintendence to all courts under its jurisdiction. Under Article 228, the High Court can also supervise the functioning of the subordinate courts.

b) What are subordinate courts? Discuss in detail.

The Courts at district level and below are termed as subordinate courts. The High Court is the highest court at state level followed by the district court at the district level.

Revenue Courts

The Revenue Courts are the courts that deal with cases regarding payment, for example collection of land revenue, property tax or any kind of money.

Nyaya Panchayats

A Nayaya Panchayat provides justice at the village level. It can give its judgment on petty criminal and civil cases.

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats were set up in India in 1982 for providing cheap and speedy justice to the poor. The first Lok Adalat was held in Gujarat in 1982. Lok Adalats are also presided over by a retired judge and two other members as normal courts.

c) Distinguish between civil and criminal cases.

CIVIL CASES	CRIMINAL CASES
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Civil cases are those cases which involve conflicts between people or institutions.2. These cases are concerned with private rights, breaking of contract, divorce and lawsuits are some examples of civil cases.3. In such cases, the claimant brings his claim against the defendant.4. Civil cases can be solved outside the court.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Criminal offenses are committed against the society.2. Robbery, murder, physical injury and drunken driving are some examples of criminal offenses.3. The court settles the cases relating to these offenses. The court awards punishment to the guilty after the trial.4. The defendant is pronounced guilty or set free in accordance with law.

d) Why is the Supreme Court called the guardian and custodian of the constitution?

It is so called because the Supreme Court is given the power to protect, safeguard and uphold the constitution. The Supreme Court gives special orders in the form of a writ to get the fundamental rights implemented. The Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the constitutional provisions. All the people and even the government machinery is bound to accept and respect these interpretations as laws.