

Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What is Judiciary?

Ans. Judiciary is the organ of the government which settles disputes through interpretation of laws.

Q. 2. What do you mean by independent judiciary?

Ans. Independent judiciary means that the judiciary is not under government and does not act on its behalf.

Q. 3. What do you mean by violation?

Ans. Violation means breaking a law or encroaching someone's Fundamental Rights.

Q. 4. What do you mean by integrated judicial system?

Ans. Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

Q. 5. Explain the appellate system.

Ans. Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if he/she is not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.

Q. 6. What does 'to appeal' refer to?

Ans. To appeal means to file a petition before a higher court.

Q. 7. Describe civil law and criminal law.

Ans. Civil law deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals while criminal law deals with the cases of theft, harassing, murder, etc.

Q. 8. What does 'Acquit' mean?

Ans. This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime for which he/she was tried by the court.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Why is judiciary important?

Ans. Judiciary is important as it performs several interpretative functions like settlement of disputes, judicial precedents and protection of Fundamental Rights and enforces rule of law.

Q. 2. Briefly explain the three different levels of courts in our country.

Ans. (i) The Indian judiciary consists of one Supreme Court which is the highest judiciary authority in our country, located in New Delhi and presided by the Chief Justice of India.

(ii) The High court is at the state level which is the highest judicial authority in a state.

(iii) The District court is at the district level.

Q. 3. Describe Public Interest Litigation.

Ans. Public Interest Litigation or PIL is a mechanism to increase access to justice. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are being violated.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. Distinguish between civil law and criminal law.

Ans.

Civil Law	Criminal Law
<p>(i) It deals with any harm or injury to rights of an individual.</p> <p>(ii) Remedy in civil law is in the form of compensation or injunction.</p> <p>(iii) Breach of contract, criminal matrimonial cases, etc. are some of its examples.</p> <p>(iv) Civil law cases may be settled out of court also.</p>	<p>(i) It deals with the conduct or acts that the law defines as offence.</p> <p>(ii) Remedy in criminal law is in terms of awarding punishment.</p> <p>(iii) Murder, robbery, conspiracy, etc. are some of its examples.</p> <p>(iv) It is not possible in criminal cases as it involves the state also.</p>

Q. 2. Briefly describe the functions of Judiciary.

Ans. The functions of Judiciary are:

(i) **Settlement of Disputes:** The Judiciary settles disputes and punishes the guilty. It solves disputes between

- Citizens
- Citizens and the government
- Two state governments
- The centre and the state government

(ii) **Judicial Review:** The Judiciary has the power to modify or cancel a particular law if it finds that it violates the basic structure of the Constitution which is based on fairness and equity.

(iii) **Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights:** The Judiciary gives protection to citizens' rights. They can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. 'Judiciary is independent.' Comment.

Ans. Judiciary in India is an independent body. It is detached from the Executive and Legislative bodies of the Indian Government. 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 and the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with hardly any interference from the other branches of the government. It is very difficult to remove a judge from his post.