



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
CLASS IX

Subject:- Political Science
Chapter:- Working of Institutions

Week- 11th to 15th January

Topic:- Judiciary

Subtopics

1. Courts in India
2. Powers and functions of judiciary

Learning Objectives- Each child will be able to

- a) List the functions and powers of the Supreme Court of India
- b) Analyse as to how the Indian Judiciary is an independent organ of the government.
- c) Differentiate between the Supreme Court ,High Court and District Courts

Chapter link-<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?iess4=4-5>

YouTube links-<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=cJFzjEUH7os>

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=4oPI5TeJ2z8>

REVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE - Using Mindmeister.

Block 1

JUDICIARY

- Independent institution
- Settles Disputes between
- Citizens of the country
- Citizens and government
- Two or more state governments
- Government at Union and State Level

COURTS IN INDIA

SUPREME COURT

- ✓ Apex Court
- ✓ Decisions binding on all courts
- ✓ Transfers High Court Judges
- ✓ Calls a case from lower court to itself
- ✓ Transfers cases from one High Court to another

REMOVAL OF THE JUDGES

- Once a person is appointed as the judge of the Supreme Court or the high Court, it is nearly impossible to remove him/her from that position. It is difficult as in the case of the President of India.
- A judge can only be removed by the impeachment motion passed by 2/3rd members of the two houses of parliament present and voting.

“The Judiciary in India is the most powerful “

- ✚ The judiciary in India is independent. It means it is not under the control of the Legislature or the Executive.
- ✚ The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the constitution of the country.
- ✚ They can determine the validity or declare any law, action of the legislature or any of the executive in the country as invalid when it is challenged before them. This is called Judicial Review.
- ✚ The Supreme Court of India has also ruled that the core of the basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed by the parliament.
- ✚ The powers and independence of the Judiciary allows it to act as a guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens. The citizens can approach the Supreme court in case of any violation of their rights.



Appointment of Judges

- Appointed by the President of India.
- Citizen of India.
- High Court Judge for at least 5 years
OR
High Court Advocate for at least 10 years
OR
Distinguished Jurist
- Hold office till the age 65.

ASSIGNMENT

Tick the correct answer

Q1. Which of the following statements about the judiciary is false:

- a. Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court.
- b. Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution.
- c. Judiciary is independent of the executive.
- d. Any citizen can approach the court if his rights are violated.

Q2. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

- a.Prime Minister
- b.President
- c.Vice President
- d.None of these

Write True or False

- 1.Judicial Review means that the Supreme Court can examine the laws passed by the Parliament or Assemblies.
- 2.The tenure of the judge of the Supreme Court is till the age of 62 years.
- 3.The Supreme court is the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights.
- 4.Judiciary is answerable to the executive and the legislature.

Match the following

- 1.Disputes between the Centre and states
- 2.Civil and Criminal Cases pertain to
- 3.To examine a law passed by the Parliament

- A.Appellate Jurisdiction
- B.Judicial Review
- C.Original Jurisdiction

Match the following

- A. The highest Court of a State
- B. Interpreter of Constitution
- C. Type of Indian Judicial system

- 1.Integrated/United
- 2.High Court
- 3.Supreme Court

Short answer Question

- Q1. How are the judges of the Supreme and the High Court appointed?
- Q2.How can you say that the judiciary in India is independent?

Q Comment on the given cartoon



BBPS, P...