

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
- o Citizens of the country
- Citizens and government
- Two or more state governments
- o 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

DISTRICT COURTS

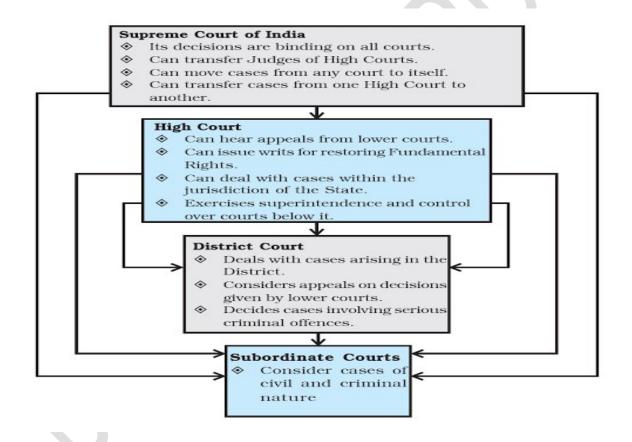
- ✓ Deal with local cases of District
- ✓ Decide serious criminal cases

HIGH COURTS

- Consider appeal from lower courts
- Deal in cases within state jurisdiction
- o Supervises and controls lower courts

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF JUDICIARY

- Interpretation of law
- Custodian of the Constitution
- > Guardian of Civil Liberties
- Legislative Functionary
- Advisory functions
- > Administrative functions
- Court of record



APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

- i. The judges of the Supreme Court and High Court are appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- ii. In practice, it means the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme court and the High Court.
- iii. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court is usually appointed as the Chief Justice of India.

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.



- 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	A.Appellate Jurisdiction
2.Civil and Criminal Cases pertain to	B.Judicial Review
3.To examine a law passed by the Parliament	C.Original Jurisdiction

Match the following

A. The highest Court of a State	1.Integrated/United
B. Interpreter of Constitution	2.High Court
C. Type of Indian Judicial system	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

