

Chapter-5.
The Judiciary.

A. Choose the correct option:

1. (d) Any of the above
2. (c) the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of the high court and the Governor of the state
3. (d) high court.

B. Match the words in Column A with Column B.

1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a)
5. c.

C. Fill in the Blanks:

1. chief justice. 2. constitution.
3. high and supreme.
4. CNG

D. Write the term used to express the following:

1. Jurisdiction 2. Litigation. 3. Verdict. 4. Directive. 5. Impeachment 6. Judicial review.

E. Short-answer questions:

Answer-1. Two significant features of Indian Judicial System are an Independent system and Integration.

Answer- 2. A court that keeps records of its decision is called a court of record.

Answer- 3. A high court has original jurisdiction in matters related to the violation of the Fundamental Rights and in cases related to electoral disputes.

Answer- 4. The power of a court to regulate the functioning of the courts under it is called its supervisory jurisdiction.

Answer- 5. A LokAdalat is headed by a retired judge. People can put forward their petitions directly to the judge, without the services of a counsel.

Answer- 6. Under Its advisory Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court advises the President on constitutional matters.

Answer- 7. The judges of the subordinate courts are drawn from the state judicial services for which examinations are held from time to time.

Answer- 8. The sources of law are the Constitution, laws enacted by the Union and state legislatures, case law and customary law.

H. Write in detail.

Answer- 1. The Indian judiciary is unified or integrated. This means the courts are connected in a hierarchical system. Appeals go up from the lowest to the highest level of courts and the decision of a higher court is binding on a lower court. A higher court can strike down or modify the decision of a lower court. The Supreme Court is at the apex of this hierarchy and has supervisory jurisdiction over all courts under it.