

**Chapter: 4**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences. (PS)**

2

- 1 The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by .....  
a. Prime Minister      b. President      c. Home Minister      d. Chief Justice

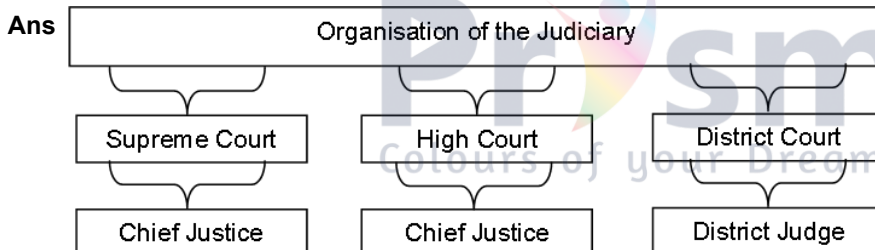
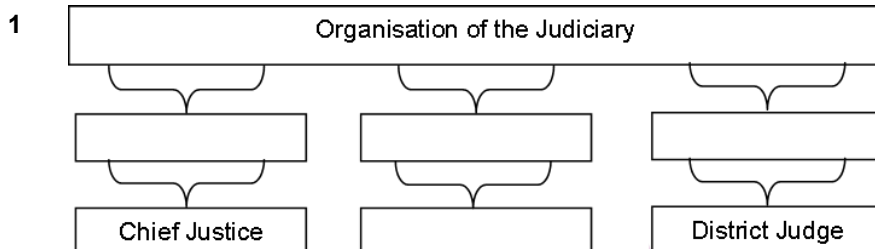
**Ans** The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by **President**.

- 2 Laws are made by .....  
a. Legislature      b. Council of Ministers      c. Judiciary      d. Executive

**Ans** Laws are made by **Legislature**.

**Q.2 Do as Directed (PS)**

2



**Q.3 Answer the following in detail (PS)**

14

- 1 Enumerate the functions of the Supreme Court.

**Ans** i. As a federal court, it has the responsibility to settle disputes between the centre and states, and states on one side and states on the other.  
ii. It may also give orders to relevant authorities for protection of the fundamental rights of citizens.  
iii. To review decrees and orders of lower courts and also review its own decisions.  
iv. In case the president asks for the advice of the court to understand the legal aspects in matters of public importance and provide the necessary advice.

- 2 Why are laws necessary in society ?

**Ans** i. Laws strengthens the democracy.  
ii. Laws treats everyone equality, rich, poor, men and women are all equal before the law.  
iii. The Judiciary helps to protect the rights of the people.  
iv. Conflicts are resolved in accordance with the law.  
v. The Judiciary delivers justice and establishes a just healthy society.

- 3 Write short note on Civil and Criminal Law.

**Ans 1. Civil Law :**

- i. The law deals with conflicts which affect or interfere with the rights of a person. For example conflicts regarding land and property, rent agreement, divorce, etc.  
ii. After filing a petition in the relevant court, the said court takes a decision.

**2. Criminal Law :**

- i. Serious crimes are dealt under criminal law for example theft, robbery dowry, murder, etc.
- ii. In these cases, the first step is to file a First Information Report (FIR) with the police.
- iii. The police investigates the matter and then a petition is filed in the court.
- iv. If the charge are prove, there are provisions for service punishment

**4** Write short note on Judicial Review.

- Ans**
- i. One of the most important responsibilities entrusted to the supreme court is the protection of the constitution.
  - ii. The parliament cannot pass any law that violates the constitution.
  - iii. Every act or policy made by the Executive should also be consistent with the constitution.
  - iv. If any law passed by the Legislature or any act of the Executive violates any provision of the Constitution, the said law or act is declared illegal and stuck down by the court.
  - v. This power of the court is known as Judicial Review.

**5** Write short note on Pubic Interest Litigation.

- Ans**
- i. PIL refers to litigation filed on issues of public importance by individual citizens, social organisations or Non-governmental Organisations on behalf of the all on people.
  - ii. The court thinks over the questions raised an gives its decision.

**6** Which are the provisions that preserve the independence of the Judiciary ?

- Ans**
- i. Judges are appointed by the President to avoid any political pressure.
  - ii. Judges enjoy security of tenure. They cannot be removed from the post for trivial reasons or for political motives.
  - iii. Personal criticisms cannot be made on Judges for their acts and decisions.
  - iv. Contempt of court is considered as a perishable offense.
  - v. The salaries of Judges are drawn from the consolidated fund of India, no discussions takes place in Parliament.

**7** Write short note on Judicial Activism.

- Ans**
- i. Traditionally, the courts settle the disputes whenever they are approached for that purpose.
  - ii. In the last few decades, this image of the court has undergone a change and they have become increasingly active.
  - iii. This means that the court now seeks to fulfill the constitutional goals of Justice and Equality.
  - iv. The court has tried to provide legal protection to the marginalized sections in society, women, tribal workers, farmers, and children.
  - v. Public interest litigations played an important roles in this regard.