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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Democratic Politics - I

Chapter - 4
Working of Institutions

Part – 5

Judiciary

Rashi Sharma

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OVERVIEW

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1. How is a Major Policy Decision Taken
2. Parliament
3. Political Executive
4. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
5. The President
6. The Judiciary

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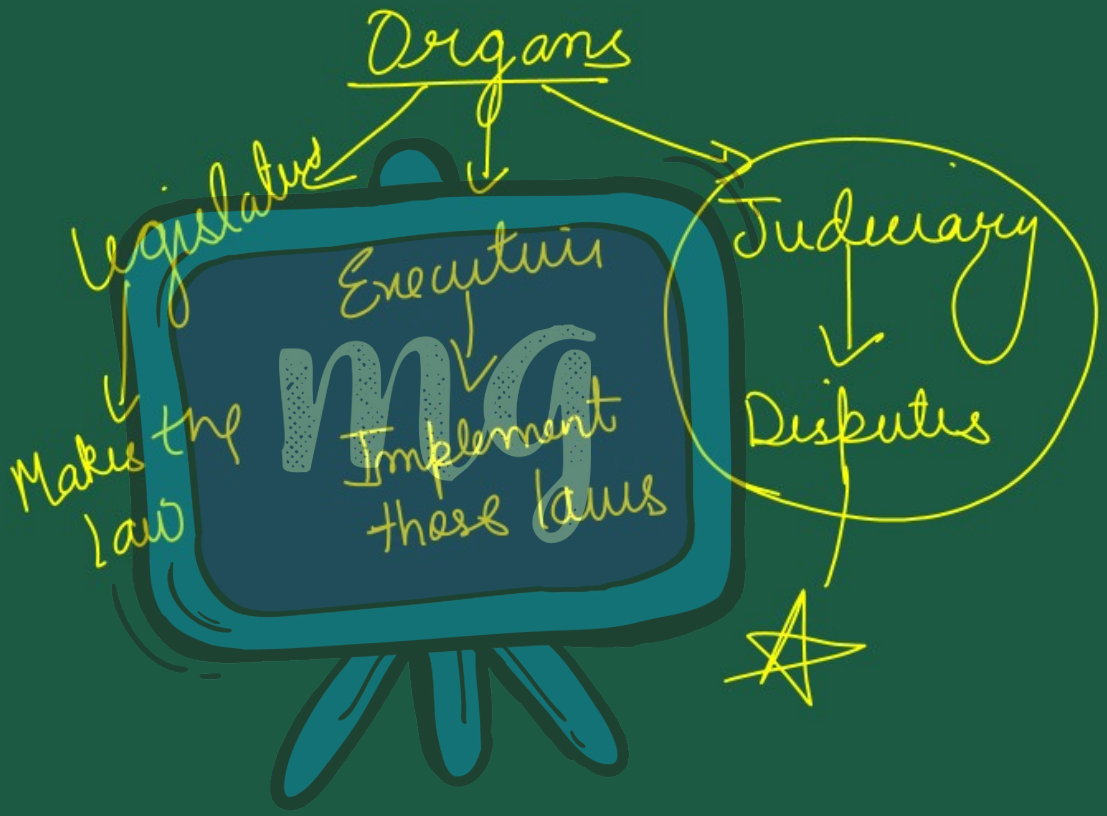

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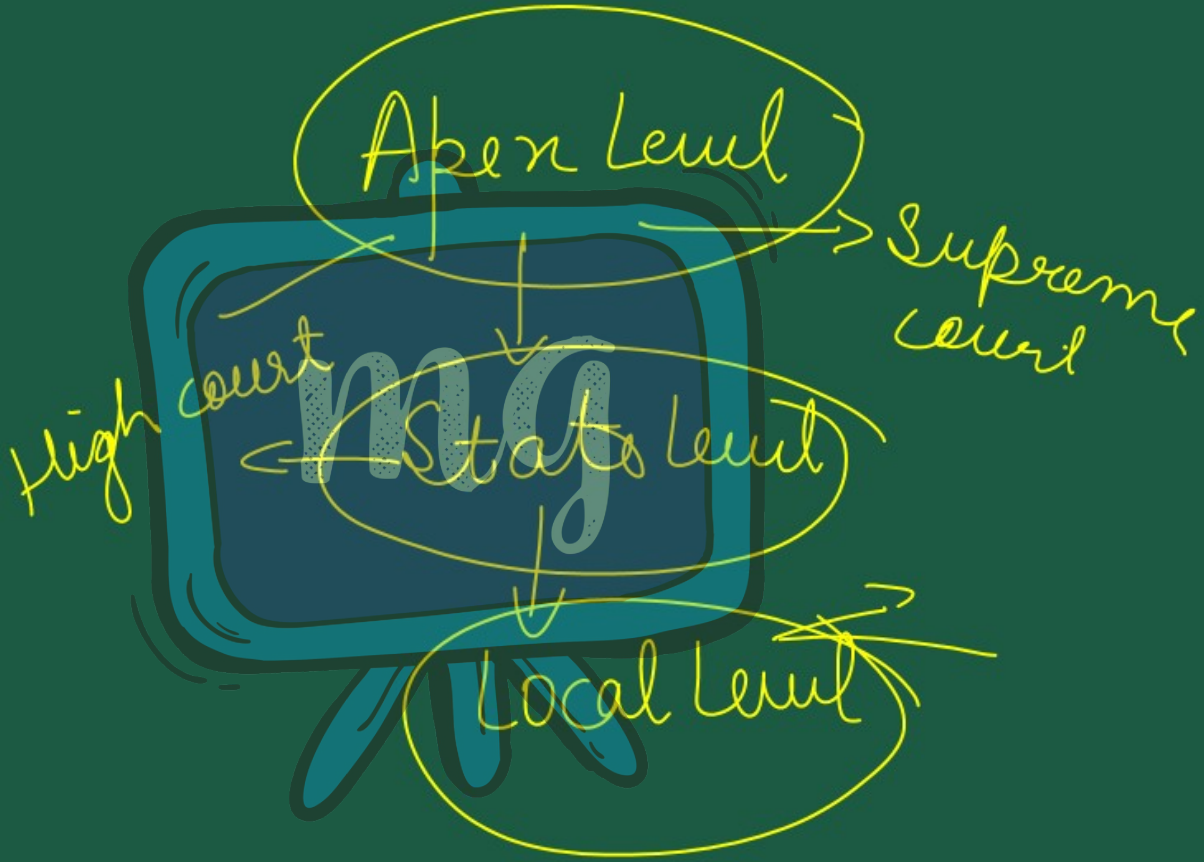

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our Courts

THE JUDICIARY

- The Judiciary refers to all the courts in a country.
- It includes: -
  - The Supreme Court
  - High Courts
  - District Courts
  - Local Courts

Apex

state



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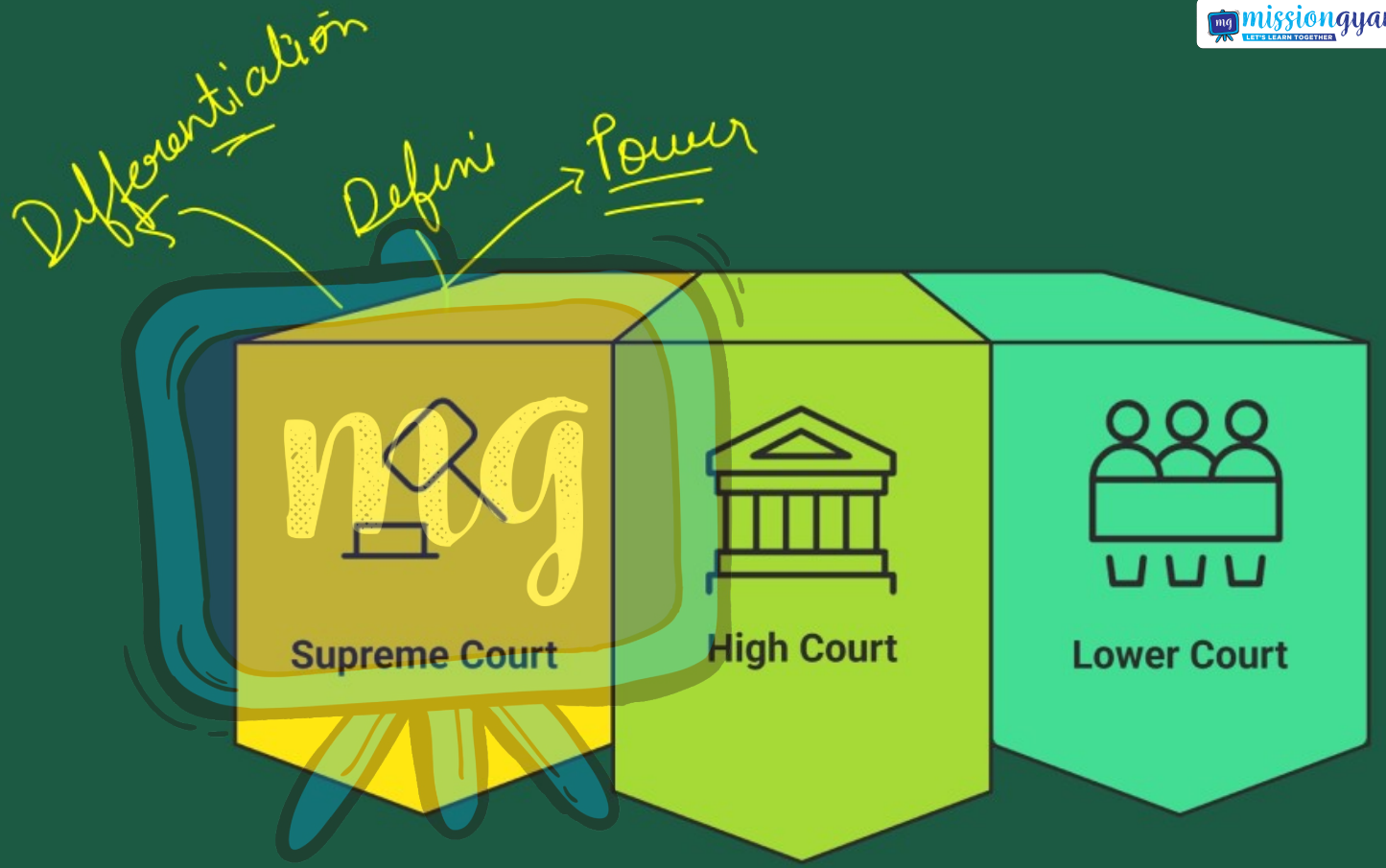

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STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

LEVEL	COURT	DESCRIPTION
National	Supreme Court	Highest court in India Oversees the entire judicial system
State	High Courts	Highest court at state level
District	District Courts	Located in each district, handle a wide range of civil and criminal cases
Local	Subordinate Courts	Lowest level courts Deal with minor cases

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☛ Supreme Court can take up any dispute

1. Between Citizens of the Country
2. Between Citizens and Government
3. Between 2 or More State Governments
4. Between Governments at the Union and State Level

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Supreme Court

High Court

District Court

- Supreme court is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases.
- It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.



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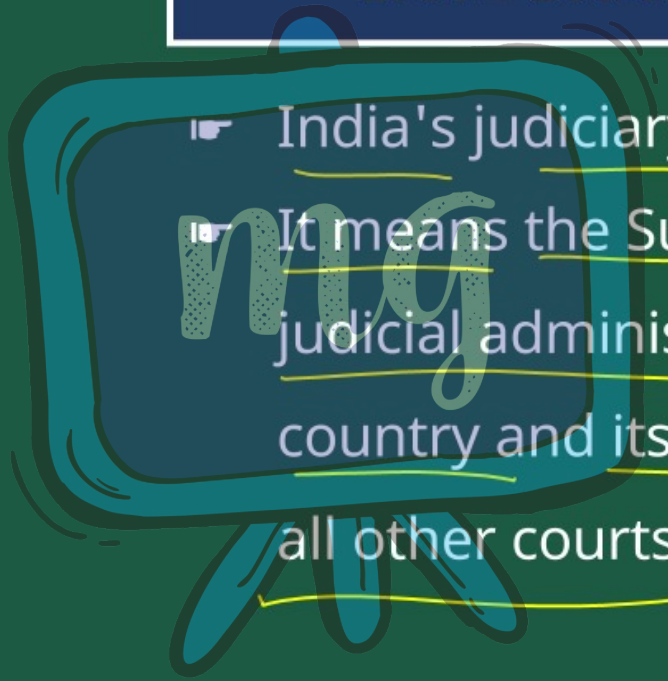
INTEGRATED JUDICIARY



- India's judiciary is integrated.
- It means the Supreme Court oversees judicial administration across the country and its decisions are binding on all other courts.

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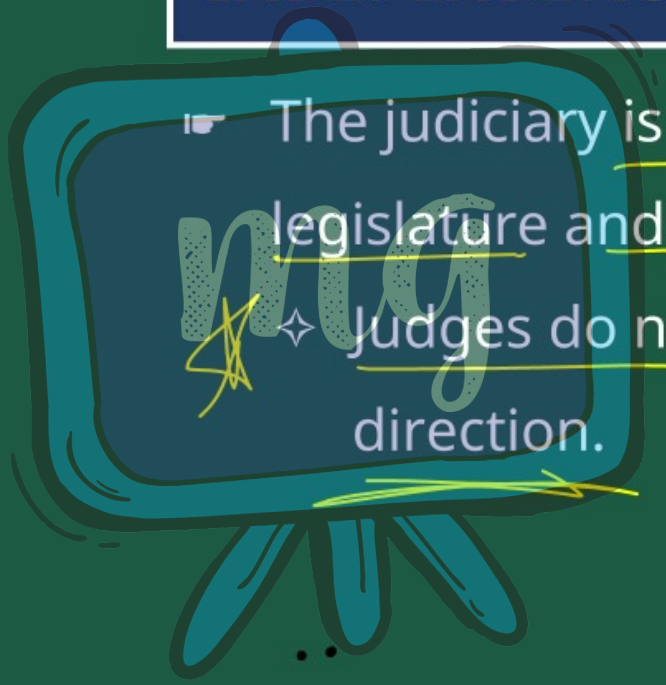
INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY



- The judiciary is independent of the legislature and executive.
- Judges do not act on Government direction.

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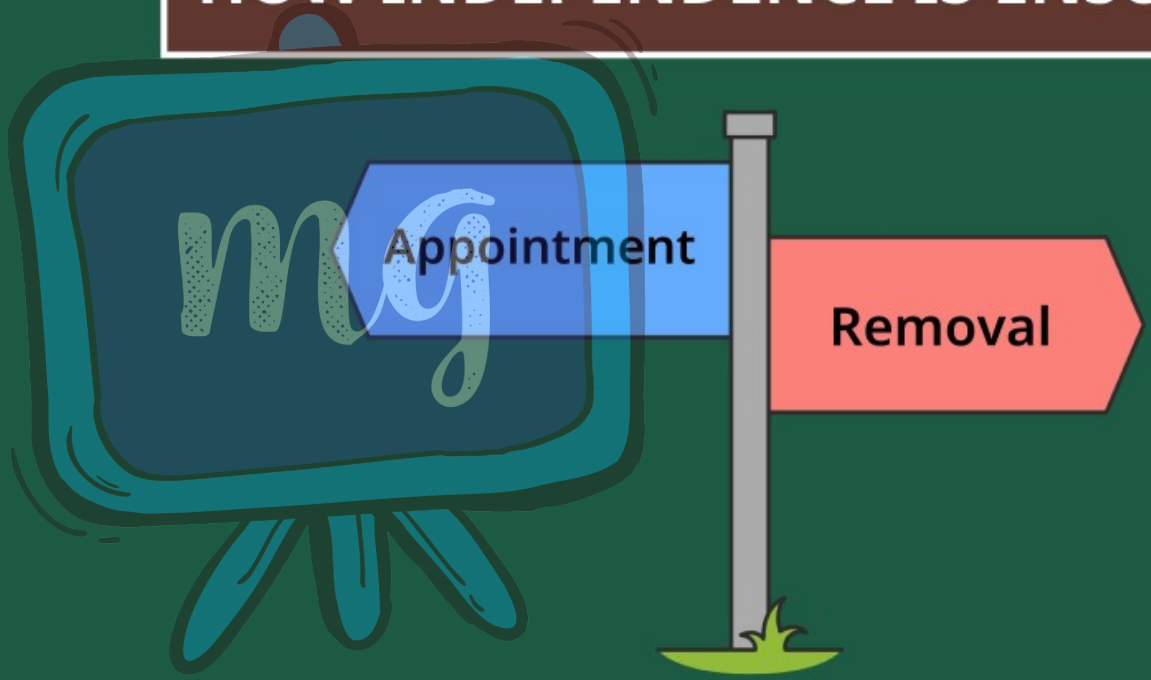
HOW INDEPENDENCE IS ENSURED



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2

APPOINTMENT

- Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are: –
  - Appointed by the President.
  - On the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - In consultation with the Chief Justice.



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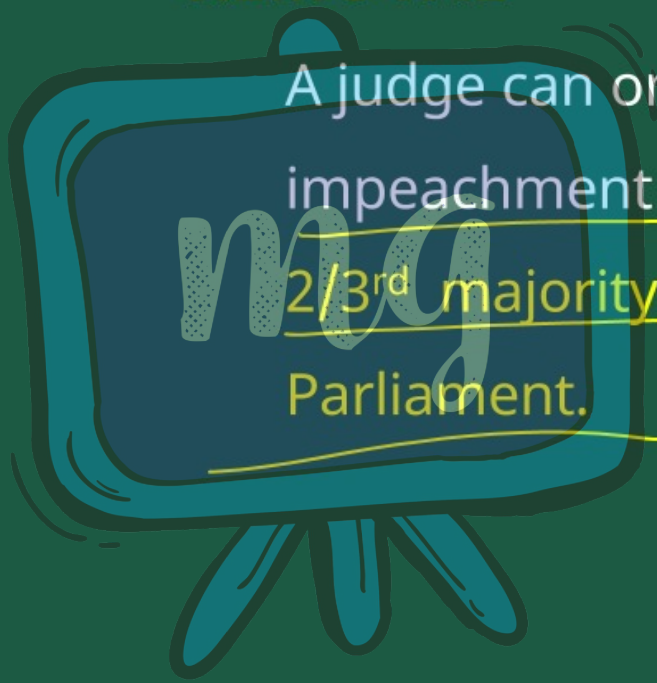
REMOVAL



A judge can only be removed by an impeachment motion passed by a 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament.

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POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY

- The judiciary in India is one of the most powerful globally.



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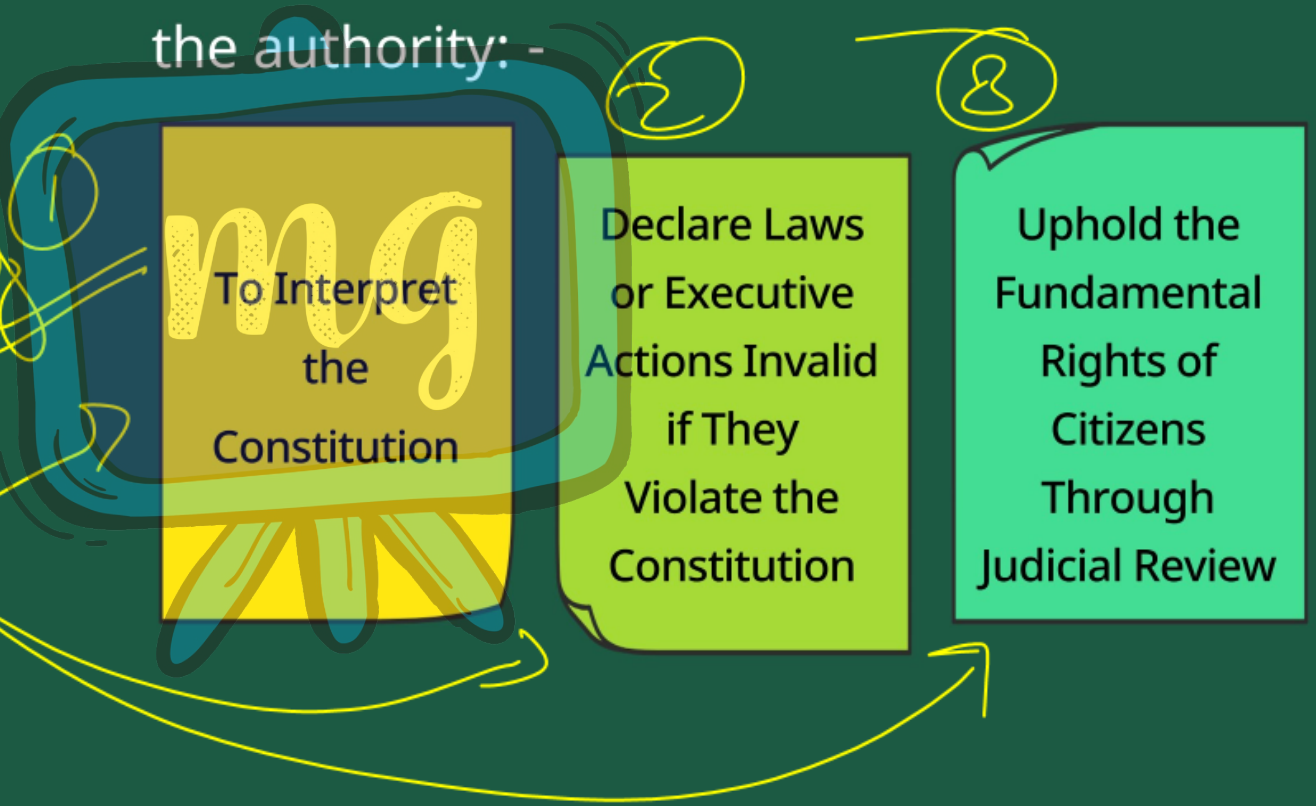
Qus Explain Power of Judiciary

- The Supreme Court and High Courts have the authority: -



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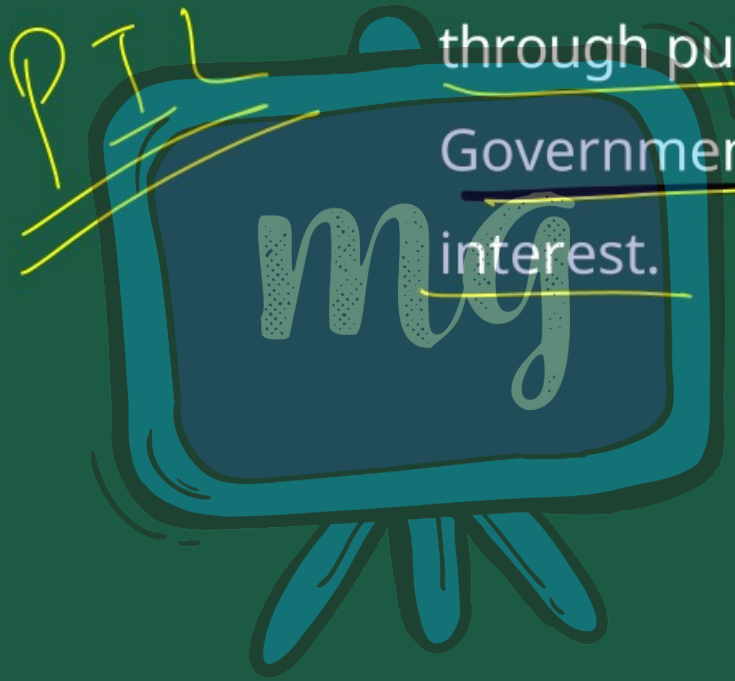

- Anyone can approach the courts through public interest litigation if Government actions harm public interest.

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

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1) Supreme Court → Very powerful.
2) High court
3) District, lower court

Judiciary is an Independent body

Discuss the Independence and Structure of the Indian Judiciary

☆ Integrated ☆ Powers



1 | Which is the highest court in India?

A High Court

B District Court

C Supreme Court

D Subordinate Court



2 | Who appoints judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India?

A Prime Minister

B Chief Justice

C President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice

D Parliament