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Mathematical Academy

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Social-Science

❖ **ASSIGNMENT - 1**

Chapter – Judiciary :-

Q (1) : What is the judiciary?

Ans : The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in a country.

Q (2) : Why is the judiciary important?

Ans : The judiciary ensures justice, protects rights, and maintains the rule of law in society.

Q (3) : What is the role of a judge?

Ans : A judge listens to cases, interprets the law, and gives a judgment based on evidence.

Q (4) : What are the levels of courts in India?

Ans : The levels are: *Supreme Court, High Courts, and District Courts.

Q (5) : What is the Supreme Court?

Ans : The Supreme Court is the highest court in India.

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Q (6) : Who is the head of the Supreme Court?

Ans : The Chief Justice of India is the head of the Supreme Court.

Q (7) : What is the High Court?

Ans : High Courts are the highest courts in a state.

Q (8) : What is a District Court?

Ans : District Courts are the courts at the district level that deal with civil and criminal cases.

Q (9) : What is an appeal?

Ans : An appeal is a request to a higher court to review and change the decision of a lower court.

Q (10) : What are civil cases?

Ans : Civil cases involve disputes over property, contracts, or family matters like divorce.

Q (11) : What are criminal cases?

Ans : Criminal cases involve crimes like theft, murder, or assault, where the state prosecutes the accused.

Q (12) : What is the Constitution of India?

Ans : The Constitution is the supreme law of India that outlines the structure of government and the rights of citizens.

Q (13) : What is judicial review?

Ans : Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to check whether laws made by the government follow the Constitution.

Q (14) : What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

Ans : PIL allows ordinary citizens to file a case in court for public issues, even if they are not directly affected.

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Q (15) : What is the role of lawyers in court?

Ans : Lawyers represent clients in court, present evidence, and argue their cases before the judge.

Q (16) : What is the right to a fair trial?

Ans : The right to a fair trial means everyone has the right to be heard in court, have a lawyer, and get a just decision.

Q (17) : What is a judgment?

Ans : A judgment is the final decision given by a judge or court in a legal case.

Q (18) : What is a bail?

Ans : Bail is a temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, usually after paying a certain amount of money.

Q (19) : What is the function of the police in a judiciary system?

Ans : The police investigate crimes, arrest suspects, and ensure law and order, but they do not decide guilt or punishment.

Q (20) : What is the difference between civil and criminal law?

Ans : Civil law deals with disputes between individuals, while criminal law deals with crimes against the state or society.

Q (21) : What is meant by 'separation of powers'?

Ans : Separation of powers means that the judiciary, executive, and legislature are independent of each other.

Q (22) : How are judges appointed in India?

Ans : Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President of India.

Q (23) : What is contempt of court?

Ans : Contempt of court is the offense of disobeying or disrespecting the authority of a court.

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Q (24) : What is the tenure of a Supreme Court judge in India?

Ans : A Supreme Court judge retires at the age of 65.

Q (25) : What is a writ?

Ans : A writ is a formal order issued by a court to ensure the enforcement of legal rights.

Q (26) : What is Habeas Corpus?

Ans : Habeas Corpus is a writ that protects individuals from unlawful detention.

Q (27) : What is the role of the judiciary in protecting fundamental rights?

Ans : The judiciary ensures that fundamental rights of citizens are protected and can strike down any law that violates them.

Q (28) : What is meant by an independent judiciary?

Ans : An independent judiciary is not influenced by the government, politicians, or other authorities, allowing it to act fairly.

Q (29) : What is Lok Adalat?

Ans : Lok Adalat is a special court in India that settles disputes quickly and informally.

Q (30) : What happens if someone is not satisfied with the judgment of a lower court?

Ans : They can appeal to a higher court for review and a new judgment.

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