

Name: _____ Date: _____

Judiciary

- Q1. Keeping the Sudha Goel case in mind, tick the sentences that are true and correct the ones that are false.
- (a) The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the Trial Court.
 - (b) They went to the High Court after the Supreme Court had given its decision.
 - (c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused can go back again to the Trial Court.

Ans. _____

- Q2. What is the structure of the judicial system of India?

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- Q1. Keeping the Sudha Goel case in mind, tick the sentences that are true and correct the ones that are false.
- (a) The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the Trial Court.
 - (b) They went to the High Court after the Supreme Court had given its decision.
 - (c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused can go back again to the Trial Court.

Ans. (a) True

(b) They went to the High Court after the Trial Court had given its decision.

(c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused cannot go back again to the Trial Court since the Supreme Court is at the highest rung of the judiciary pyramid.

- Q2. What is the structure of the judicial system of India?

Ans. There are three different levels of courts in our country. There are several courts at the lower level while there is only one at the apex level. The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge. Each state has a High Court which is the highest court of that state. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.