LESSON PLAN -10
TOPIC - JUDICIARY

Instruction Objectives
After the instruction are over, students one able to
1) Explain about components of Judiciary system.
2) Enlist the power of Supreme and High Court.

Entry Behaviour
It is a seemed that students know about the meaning of Judiciary

Instructional Aids
1) Transparency) showing Judiciary system
2) Over head projector.
3) Black -board , chalk ,duster & point etc

Content Sequence (0{)
1) Components of Judiciary System
   a) Supreme Court
   b) High Court
   c) Subordinate Court
   d) Lok Adalats
2) Power of Supreme and High Court

Graphic Organizer

Instructional Programme
Content Sequence
Teacher tells the students
“Today we will learn about the components of Judiciary System.”
“What do you mean by the Judiciary System of India?”
“Which is the highest court in India?”
“Which is the highest court in Punjab?”

Student Respond
Teacher will explain
It gives judgment to disputes. It also protects the rights of citizens and constructions of the country. There are three types of courts in Indian Judiciary System: -

1) Supreme Court
2) High Courts
3) Subordinate Courts
4) Lok Adalats

1. **Supreme Court**: Supreme Court is the Highest Court of Justice in India. In Supreme Court there is one chief Justice and 25 other judges. The Supreme Court of India is situated in Delhi.

2. **High Courts**: There are 18 high Courts in India. High Court is the highest court of the state. One chief Justice & other judges in high court. The judges of high courts hold office until the age of 62 years.
3. **Subordinate Courts** :- Subordinates Courts are the court at district level. There are civil and sessions judges. Jurisdiction differ from court to court.
   1) Civil Courts
   2) Criminal Courts

4. **Civil Courts**: These courts deals with money mallirs, property disputes will, contracts etc.

5. **Criminal Courts**: These courts deals with assaults robberies, dacoity, murders, loot assan etc.

6. **Lok Adalts**: A large number of Lok Adalts are also functioning is different parts of the country at the district level.

Teacher asks
   “Who protect the rights of citizen?”
   “Which courts deal with money matter at district levels.”

Student Respond
   Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as level when required.

Content Sequence (ii)
Teacher tell the students
   “Today we will learn about the powers of Supreme Court and high court.”

Teacher will ask
   “What are the different level of court.”
   “To which court we more after district court?”
   “Which is the highest and final court of India?”

Student Respond
Teacher will explain

**Power of Supreme Court**
1. Highest and final court of India
2. Original jurisdiction
3. ***** Jurisdiction
4. Disputes against fundamental rights
5. Advisory Jurisdiction
6. To do justice
7. Interpretation of laws

**Power of High Courts**
1. All the high courts hear and dispose appeals, revision of civil and criminal cases, brought before them from lower courts of the state concerned.
2. High courts may reduce the sentence.
3. High courts declare any law passed by state legislative as ineffective.
4. High courts hears and decides election petitions

Teacher ask
   “Which court hear the cases of dispute against fundamental rights?”
   “Which court declare law passed by state legislative as ineffective?”

Students respond
   Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as level when required.
Those courts which are pending from a long time are decided quickly. Ex: CRIMINAL COURTS deal with robberies, dacoity, murders, loot, arson etc. CIVIL COURTS deal with money matters, property disputes, will, controls etc. Lok adalts are functioning in different parts of the country at the district level. The courts at the district level are civil courts and criminal courts. HIGH COURT is the highest one court of the State. SUBORDINATE COURTS are courts at the district level. The functions of the HIGH COURT are to do justice, interpret laws, and protect fundamental rights. The functions of the SUPREME COURT are to hear appeals, decide cases, reduce sentences, hear and decide election petitions, supervise courts, and declare laws passed by the State legislative. Lok adalts are functioning at the district level.