



### Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 56 Polity XIII (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the with respect to National Legal Services Authority

1. It issues guidelines for the State legal services authorities to implement the legal programmes.
2. Persons in custody and victims of natural disasters are persons who are not eligible for free legal services under NALSA

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

**NALSA**

- NALSA has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide free legal services to weaker sections of society.
- The aim is to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reasons of economic or other disabilities.
- Persons in custody and victims of natural disasters are eligible for free legal services under NALSA

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Gram Nyayalayas

1. They are established with an aim to provide speedy and easy access to the justice system in the rural areas of India.
2. Gram Nyayalayas can trail only Civil cases and not the Criminal cases

Which of the above statements is / are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

### Gram Nyayalayas

- Gram Nyayalayas/village courts were established under the Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008.
- They were established with an aim to provide speedy and easy access to the justice system in the rural areas of India.

- The Gram Nyayalayas are presided over by a Nyayadhikari, who enjoys the same benefits as of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.
- Gram Nyayalayas tries both Civil and Criminal cases.
- As per the act, District Court shall, in consultation with the District Magistrate, prepare a panel consisting of the names of social workers at the village level having integrity for appointment as Conciliators who possess such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed by the High Court.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

1. It exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
2. The members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court are not covered by it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

### Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

- The CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.
- Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defence services.
- However, the members of the defence forces, officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the secretarial staff of the Parliament are not covered by it.
- The CAT is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and members. Originally, the CAT consisted of a Chairman, and members.
- They are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams and are appointed by the president.

4) Consider the following statements with respect to Foreigners Tribunals

1. Each tribunal is headed by a member who can be any retired judicial officer, bureaucrat, lawyer.
2. District magistrates in all states and union territories are empowered to set up these tribunals.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

### Foreigners Tribunals

- It is constituted under the Foreigners Act 1946.
- Each tribunal is headed by a member who can be any retired judicial officer, bureaucrat, lawyer.
- He should be having a minimum of seven years of legal practice.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs amended the foreigner Tribunal Order 1964.
- After which district magistrates in all states and union territories are empowered to set up tribunals.
- It is to decide a person staying in India illegally is a foreigner or not.
- Before the amendment, the power was with the centre.
- After the amendment one individual also can approach the tribunal while it was not the case earlier.
- Now the central government or state government or the Union territory administration or the collector or the district magistrate may refer the question as to whether a person is not a foreigner to a tribunal for its opinion.
- It should be done under the definition of the foreigner in the Foreigners Act 1946.

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct about National Green Tribunal

1. Its aim was effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests.
2. NGT by the order can provide relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

### **National Green Tribunal**

- NGT was established on 18th October 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
  - Its aim was effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources; Enforcement of legal rights relating to the environment; Providing relief and compensation for damages to persons and property.
  - It will help reduce the burden of litigation in higher courts.
  - NGT by the order can provide
1. Relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage (including accidents occurring while handling any hazardous substance).
  2. For restitution of property damaged.
  3. For restitution of the environment for such area or areas, as the Tribunal may seem fit.