

Q.1) Consider the following statements about 'National Court Management Systems' (NCMS)

1. It is under overall control of the Chief Justice of India
2. It primarily deals with policy issues
3. The NCMS Committee is to be advised by an Advisory Committee consisting of two Judges of Supreme Court of India and such other Chief Justices/Judges of High Courts as may be nominated by the Chief Justice of India.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

National Court Management Systems in India

Acting on the recommendations made by the Law Commission, the Chief Justice of India, in consultation with Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India, in 2012 directed that National Court Management Systems, for enhancing timely justice, may be established. The National Court Management Systems will be under overall control of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. It will primarily deal with policy issues. NCMS will include the following six main elements:

- A National Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) would be set up, that will set measurable performance standards for Indian courts, addressing issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness.
- A system for monitoring and enhancing the performance parameter established in the NFCE on quality, responsiveness and timeliness would be established.
- A system of Case Management to enhance user friendliness of the Judicial System, via technology would be incorporated.
- A National System of Judicial Statistics (NSJS) would be appointed to provide a common national platform for recording and maintaining judicial statistics from across the country. NSJS should provide real time statistics on case and courts that will enable systematic analysis of key factors such as quality, timeliness and efficiency of the judicial system across courts, districts/states, types of cases, stages of cases, costs of adjudication, time lines of cases, productivity and efficiency of

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courts, use of budgets and financial resources. It would enhance transparency and accountability.

- A Court Development Planning System would be assigned to provide a framework for systematic five year plans for the future development of the Indian judiciary.
- A Human Resource Development Strategy would be considered which would be standards on selection and training of judges of subordinate courts.

National Court Management Systems Committee (NCMSC): Specific proposals for the Court Management System outlined above will be developed by an 18 member National Court Management Systems Committee.

Advisory Committee: The NCMS Committee shall be advised by an Advisory Committee consisting of two Judges of Supreme Court of India and such other Chief Justices/Judges of High Courts as may be nominated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India.

Read More - <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/backgrounders.aspx?reid=88143>

Q.2) With reference to the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.
2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct code

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Gram Nyayalayas can hear both civil and criminal cases. Social workers in the village level can be appointed as mediators/reconciliators.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about 'National Green Tribunal' (NGT)

1. It provides for compensation, relief and restoration of the ecology in accordance with the 'Polluter Pays' principle and powers to enforce the 'precautionary principle'.
2. India is the third country following Australia and New Zealand to have such a system.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.3) Solution (c)

The National Green Tribunal ('NGT') was established on 18th October, 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. The Tribunal is dedicated to the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to the subject of forest, environment, biodiversity, air and water. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues. The National Green Tribunal started functioning since 4th July, 2011. The Principal Bench is based at New Delhi with circuit benches at Chennai, Bhopal, Pune and Kolkata so that it can reach remoter parts of India. The principal bench and the regional benches are all currently functional.

This court can rightly be called 'special' because India is the third country following Australia and New Zealand to have such a system. The National Green Tribunal is India's first dedicated environmental court with a wide jurisdiction to deal with not only violations of environmental laws, but also to provide for compensation, relief and restoration of the ecology in accordance with the 'Polluter Pays' principle and powers to enforce the 'precautionary principle'.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/international-conference-to-discuss-ways-to-set-up-ngt-like-tribunal-4911570/>

Q.4) Trace Gas Orbiter (TGO) is a collaborative Mars Mission between

- a) Russian and European Space Agency
- b) JAXA and NASA
- c) NASA and ISRO
- d) None of the above

Q.4) Solution (a)

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The ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter (TGO) is a collaborative project between the European Space Agency (ESA) and Roscosmos that sent an atmospheric research orbiter and the Schiaparelli demonstration lander to Mars in 2016 as part of the European-led ExoMars programme.

Q.5) Āstika has been defined as those who accept the epistemic authority of the Vedas. Which of the following is a Āstika school of Indian philosophy?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Nyāyá
- d) None of the above

Q.5) Solution (c)

Āstika literally means "there is, there exists" and nāstika means "not āstika". These have been concepts used to classify Indian philosophies by modern scholars, and some Hindu, Buddhist and Jaina texts. Āstika has been defined in one of three ways; as those who accept the epistemic authority of the Vedas, as those who accept the existence of ātman, or as those who accept the existence of Ishvara. In contrast, nāstika are those who deny the respective definitions of āstika.

The most studied Āstika schools of Indian philosophies, sometimes referred to as orthodox schools, are six: Nyāyá, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta – all schools of Hinduism. The most studied Nāstika schools of Indian philosophies, sometimes referred to as heterodox schools, are four: Buddhism, Jainism, Cārvāka, and Ājīvika – last two are also schools of Hinduism.

