

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1025
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND JULY, 2022**

FEDERAL JUDICIARY SYSTEM

1025. SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a robust federal judiciary system by empowering the High Courts to interpret the Constitution, to restore the federal balance in the best interest of nation and to reduce the burden on Supreme Court as an integral requirement of the federal State like India which is a Union of States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a) to (b): No, Sir. The administration of justice in India draws its legal sanction from the Constitution of India. The Constitution provides for a single, integrated system of Courts to administer both Union and State laws despite adoption of a federal system of governance and existence of Central Acts in their respective spheres. Therefore, the judiciary in India is integrated unlike federal systems in some countries.

The Constitutional Scheme provides for the separation of powers between the three organs of the Government; the executive, legislature and judiciary, each possessing distinct areas of functioning. The Government's role is limited to facilitating the working of the judiciary only and as far as independence and autonomy of judiciary is concerned, the same has been enshrined within the provisions of the Constitution of India.
