

HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA-171001**TYPING TEST- QUESTION PAPER
(for the Post of Clerk/ Proof Reader- High Court)****Note:**

1. Candidates are required not to repeat typing of the question paper/ passage. However, they are allowed to edit/ correct the same on the software.
2. Candidates are advised to carefully go through the instructions on the initial page of typing software before starting Test.

TIME: 10 Minutes**Total Words :403**

The primary function of the courts within any society is the resolution of disputes. At the heart of the judicial system lies the premise that self help by force is unacceptable so that parties who are unable to solve their dispute amicably may bring it before the court for an impartial settlement. This basic scheme of dispute resolution mechanism promotes good government and an orderly society, and ultimately, by resolving disputes and redressing violation of rights, the courts serve to develop new law and enforce existing laws.

In addition to the resolution of disputes, the courts also help to shape the society by pronouncing innovative and creative judgements. The courts perform an important function of educating and reprimanding the parties before the court, and on occasions, the general public and the social and political institutions. The impact of the system of the court extends beyond the immediate parties to the cases. The very knowledge of the existence of the judicial system influences the conduct of the members of the society in business as well as personal

relationships. This impact of the law has been referred to the "shadow of the law". Judicial decisions are thus able to shape societal ideas and mores, to create laws, as well as to resolve specific disputes.

The courts resolve many types of disputes. In civil cases, the courts have to determine the rights and duties of citizens. Civil law governs the relations between private citizens and private organisations and defines their legal rights. In contrast, in constitutional cases, the courts determine the rights and duties of individual citizens, and the duties, powers and immunities of the government or branches of government, as set forth in the laws and the constitution of the land. Constitutional law defines the state's political organisation and powers, imposing substantive and procedural limitations on the state's exercise of its governing power. The resolution of a constitutional dispute may have a very broad impact on society. In criminal matters, the courts are asked to pass judgement on disputes when society's organised machinery of sanction is set in action against law violators.

The role of courts in society is shaped by the nature of disputes brought to the courts for resolution. The individual inclinations of judges and the collective traditions significantly influence the role of courts in society. The role of courts in different societies depends also on the system factors prevailing in each society.