



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Civics</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 10</b>	<b>Topic: Judiciary</b>	<b>Year: 2023-24</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Choose the correct option: -</b>
1	The removal of the people from the land or homes where they are living at present is called a) Violation <b>b) Eviction</b> c) Separation of Power d) Judiciary
2	The breaking of a law or infringement of the Fundamental Rights is called a) <b>Violation</b> b) Acquit c) Dispute d) None of these
3	The article states the Right to Life guaranteed the Right to Health? a) Article 20 b) Article 23 c) Article 25 d) <b>Article 21</b>
4	Name the only Union Territory which has a High Court of its own? a) Pondicherry <b>b) Delhi</b> c) Chandigarh d) Daman and Diu
5	Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution? a) Government b) <b>Judiciary</b> c) Executive d) Legislative
6	Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between a) State and State b) State and Citizen c) Citizen and Citizen d) <b>All of these</b>
7	What is referred to as the supreme law of the land? a) <b>Constitution</b> b) Preamble c) Assembly d) None of these
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>
8	The Supreme court of India is presided over by <b>the Chief Justice of India.</b>
9	An individual who is unsatisfied from the <b>High</b> court can approach to the Supreme Court.
10	There are <b>three</b> different levels of courts in India.
11	<b>Acquit</b> refers to the court declaring a person not guilty of the crime.
12	At the age of <b>62</b> , the judges of the high court get retires.
13	<b>The Supreme Court</b> devised the mechanism of 'Public Interest Litigation' in 1980.
<b>III</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>
14	Supreme court a) State level
15	PIL b) Branch of Law
16	High court c) First Information Report
17	Criminal Law d) Foremost judicial body of the Country
18	FIR e) Public Interest Litigation
	14-d, 15-e, 16-a, 17-b, 18-c
<b>IV</b>	<b>Very Short Answer Questions: -</b>
19	<b>What is 'Judicial Review'?</b> The judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the constitution.
20	<b>What do you understand by 'law'?</b> Law is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour.

21	<p><b>What do you mean by the appellate system?</b></p> <p>It means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they are not satisfied with the judgement of the lower court.</p>
22	<p><b>Name the three Presidency cities in which High Courts were first established?</b></p> <p>High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862.</p>
<b>V</b>	<b>Answer in detail: -</b>
23	<p><b>In what ways the Supreme Court acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?</b></p> <p>Supreme Court acts as a guardian of fundamental rights as it ensures that people are able to enjoy their rights in the required manner.</p> <p>Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their Fundamental Rights are violated.</p>
24	<p><b>How the work of the judiciary is categorized?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Judiciary comprises of courts that take decisions on a very large number of issues.</li> <li>• The work of the judiciary can be divided into three categories.</li> <li>• Dispute Resolution, Judicial Review and upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights.</li> </ul>
25	<p><b>Mention three different levels of courts in our country?</b></p> <p>The three different levels of courts in our country are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme court at the apex level that is located in New Delhi.</li> <li>• High courts in each state.</li> <li>• Subordinate or district courts.</li> </ul>
26	<p><b>What is the basic difference between the criminal law and the civil law?</b></p> <p>The basic difference is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal law: Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.</li> <li>• Civil law: Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.</li> </ul>
27	<p><b>What is 'Independence of Judiciary'?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indian Constitution ensures the independence of the judiciary.</li> <li>• It means that other branches of government such as the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.</li> <li>• The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.</li> <li>• The courts ensure that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.</li> <li>• Anyone can approach the courts if they find that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.</li> <li>• Thus, the courts are not influenced by anyone, not even by the rich and powerful people.</li> </ul>
<b>VI</b>	<p><b>Read the following Passage and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>In November 1983, the three accused went to the High Court to appeal against this verdict of the Trial Court. The High Court, after hearing the arguments of all the lawyers, decided that Sudha had died due to an accidental fire caused by the kerosene stove. Laxman, Shakuntala and Subash Chandra were acquitted. In 1985, the Supreme Court heard this appeal against the acquittal of Laxman and the two members of his family. The Supreme Court heard the arguments of the lawyers and reached a decision that was different from that of the High Court. They found Laxman and his mother guilty but acquitted the brother-in-law Subash because they did not have enough evidence against him. The Supreme Court decided to send the accused to prison for life.</p> <p><b>Q1. What was the case of Sudha?</b></p> <p>Ans. Sudha had died due to an accidental fire caused by the kerosene stove.</p> <p><b>Q2. What was the decision of the High Court?</b></p>

Ans. The High Court, after hearing the arguments of all the lawyers, decided that Sudha had died due to an accidental fire caused by the kerosene stove. Laxman, Shakuntala and Subash Chandra were acquitted.

**Q3. What was the decision of the Supreme Court?**

Ans. The Supreme Court heard the arguments of the lawyers and reached a decision that was different from that of the High Court. They found Laxman and his mother guilty but acquitted the brother-in-law Subash because they did not have enough evidence against him. The Supreme Court decided to send the accused to prison for life.

**VII Observe the following Pictures and answer the questions below:**

**A**



**Q1. Identify the picture.**

Ans. Supreme Court of India.

**Q2. When was it established?**

Ans. The Supreme Court was established in India on 26 January 1950.

**Q3. Where was it earlier located?**

Ans. It was earlier located in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament House. It moved to its present building on Mathura Road in New Delhi in 1958.

**B**



**Q1. Identify the picture.**

Ans. High Court of Madras.

**Q2. How many High Courts are currently there?**

Ans. There are currently 25 high Courts.

**Q3. What does integrate judicial system mean?**

Ans. The decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. Another way to understand this integration is through the appellate system that exists in India. This means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not lawful.