



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No: 11	Topic: Understanding Our Criminal Justice System	Year: 2023-24

1	Choose the correct option: -
1	A person who tried in a court for a crime is called as the: a) Convicted b) Accused c) Detention d) Lawyer
2	What refers to any act that law define as a crime? a) Witness b) Defence c) Offence d) None of these
3	Who pleads on behalf of an accused person in a trial in the court? a) Public prosecutor b) Defence lawyer c) Police d) Judge
4	Who decides whether a person is guilty or not? a) Judge b) Police c) Public prosecutor d) People
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	Detention is the act of the keeping accused in police custody.
6	A fair trial is ensured by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
7	The Constitution ensures, that every individual charged with a crime have to provide a fair trial .
8	The police begin their investigations of a crime with the registration of an FIR .
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	Mention the four key players in the criminal justice system? The four key players in the criminal justice system are the police, the public prosecutor, the defence lawyer and the judge.
10	What are the guidelines that the police have to follow during investigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court has laid down guidelines that the police must follow at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation.• The police are not allowed to torture or beat or shoot anyone during investigation.• They cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offences.
11	What is 'FIR'? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FIR stands for First Information Report.• The police have to file a FIR whenever a person gives information about a known offence.• This information can be given to the police either orally or in writing.• A FIR is necessary for the police to begin their investigations into a crime.
12	What duty does Article 39A of the Constitution assign to the state? The state shall provide a lawyer to any citizen who is unable to engage one due to poverty or other disability.

IV	Answer in detail: -
13	<p>What is the role of the police in investigating a crime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime. • An investigation includes recording statements of witnesses and collecting different kinds of evidence. • On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion. • If the police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they file a charge sheet in the court.
14	<p>Describe the role of a public prosecutor in our criminal Justice System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In court, Public Prosecutor represents the interests of the State. • The role of the Public Prosecutor begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the charge sheet in the court. • He/ She must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State. • He/ She is expected to act impartially and present the full and material facts, witnesses and evidence before the court.
15	<p>What are the fundamental rights guaranteed to every arrested person under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the offence for which the person is being arrested. • The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. • The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody. • Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused. • A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.
16	<p>Write a brief note on the criminal procedure in the Criminal Justice System in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crime is first reported by the victim to the Police and the police file a FIR or First Information Report. • Then the police begin the investigation and arrest the suspected person or persons. • The police then file a charge sheet in the Magistrate's Court. • The trial begins in court. The Public Prosecutor represents the victim and the accused can defend themselves with the help of lawyer. • Once the trial is over the accused is either convicted or acquitted. • If convicted, the accused can appeal to the higher court.
V	Case Study Based Questions: -
	<p>Firstly, Shanti was given a copy of the charge sheet and all other evidence that the prosecution presented against her. Shanti was charged with the offence of theft that was defined as a crime in the law. The trial was held in an open court, in public view. Her brother, Sushil could attend the court hearings. The trial was held in the presence of the accused. Shanti was defended by a lawyer. Shanti's lawyer, Advocate Roy was given an opportunity to cross-examine all the prosecution witnesses. Advocate Roy was given an opportunity to present witnesses in Shanti's defence.</p> <p>1. What is a charge sheet?</p> <p>A charge sheet is formal document of accusation prepared by the police. It is the final report, which describes a crime that has been committed.</p>

2. Where does the judge conducts the trial?

The judge conducts the trial impartially and in an open court.

3. What do you understand by the term cross-examine?

The term cross-examine refers to the questioning of a witness who has already been examined by the opposing side in order to determine the veracity of his/her testimony.