



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	
Worksheet No: 4	Topic: JUDICIARY (CIVICS)	Year: 2020-21
I	Multiple choice:	
1	What makes the judiciary the guardian of the constitution? a. Judicial Review b. Service conditions c. Independence d. Salary	
2	Who is the custodian of Indian Constitution? a. President b. Parliament c. Supreme Court d. Council Court	
3	The Supreme Court of India was set up under the a. Indian Councils Act, 1892 b. Indian Councils Act, 1861 c. The Pitts India Act, 1784 d. The Regulating Act, 1773	
4	The power to declare the validity of an elected member of the Parliament is vested with a. The President b. The Supreme Court c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha d. The Election Commission	
5	Which one of the following State High court has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands? a. Orissa b. Calcutta c. Madras d. Andhra Pradesh	
II	Answer the following:	
1	What do you understand by the word 'law'? Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a Government or Institution and is applied to govern a group people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways.	
2	What do you mean by judicial review? The judiciary has the power to strike down particular law passed by the Parliament if it finds they don't adhere the constitution. This is known as judicial review	
3	Mention the branches of the Legal system.	

	The Legal system can be divided into 2 branches, criminal law and civil law.
4	<p>Why is the Supreme Court called the guardian of the constitution?</p> <p>The Indian constitution establishes independent judiciary system with provisions for judicial review. All the courts function under the direction and control of the Supreme Court.</p>
5	<p>Who appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?</p> <p>The President.</p>
6	<p>What does 'judiciary' mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In law, the judiciary or judicial system is the system of courts which administers justice in the name of the state. • It is the mechanism for the resolution of disputes and pronouncement of punishment. • As an organ of the State, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.
7	<p>What is the structure of the judicial system of India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judicial system of India is stratified into various levels. • At the apex is the Supreme Court, which is followed by High Courts at the state level, District Courts at the district level and Lok Adalat's at the Village and Panchayat Level. • The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level resembles a pyramid.
8	<p>What is the 'appellate system'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appellate court, commonly called an appeals court or court of second instance is any court of law that is empowered to hear an appeal of a trial court or other lower tribunal. • In most jurisdictions, the court system is divided into at least three levels. • The trial court, which initially hears cases and reviews evidence and testimony to determine the facts of the case • At least one intermediate appellate court; and a supreme court which primarily reviews the decisions of the intermediate courts. • A jurisdiction's Supreme Court is that jurisdiction's highest appellate court.