




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No: 9	Topic: Judiciary	Year: 2025-26

I	Choose the correct option: -	
1	The removal of the people from the land or homes where they are living at present is called (a) Violation (b) Eviction (c) Separation of Power (d) Judiciary	
2	Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution? (a) Legislative (b) Judiciary (c) Executive (d) All of these	
3	What is referred to as the supreme law of the land? (a) Constitution (b) Preamble (c) Assembly (d) None of these	
4	Which states in India share a common High Court? (a) Haryana & Chandigarh (b) Rajasthan & Haryana (c) Punjab & Haryana (d) Rajasthan & Delhi	
5	Under which article is the Right to Life guaranteed? (a) Article 19 (b) Article 20 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 22	
6	What is the full form of PIL? (a) Public Interest Law (b) Public Interest Litigation (c) Personal Interest Litigation (d) Public Interest Limited	
7	The breaking of a law or infringement of the Fundamental Rights is called (a) Violation (b) Acquit (c) Dispute (d) None of these	
II	Match the following: -	
	1. High Court	a. money given to make amends for an injury or a loss
	2. Supreme Court	b. Person is not guilty of the crime
	3. Acquit	c. Criminal Law
	4. Compensation	d. Highest court of a state
	5. FIR	e. Public Interest Litigation
	6. Branch of law	f. Foremost judicial body of the Country
		g. First Information Report
	Answers- 1-d, 2-f, 3-b, 4-a, 5-g, 6-c	
III	Observe the given picture and answer the following questions: -	
	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. The Supreme 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 integrated 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.

IV Answer in one or two sentences: -

14 What do you understand by 'law'?

Answer: Law is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior.

15 What is meant by 'Violation'?

Answer: It refers both to the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights.

16 What does Integrated Judicial system mean?

Answer: Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

17 Explain what is the Appellate system?

Answer: Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they are not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.

18 Name the three Presidency cities in which High Courts were first established?

Answer: High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862.

19 What is meant by 'Judicial Review'?

Answer: As the final interpreter of the Constitution, 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.

V Answer in detail

20 **Mention three different levels of courts in our country?**

The three different levels of courts in our country are:

- The Supreme court at the apex level, located in New Delhi.
- High courts in each state.
- Subordinate or district courts.

21	<p>State the objectives of introducing Public Interest Litigation (PIL).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice. • It allowed any individual or organization to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. • The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. 								
22	<p>How the work of the judiciary is categorized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Judiciary comprises of courts that take decisions on a very large number of issues. • The work of the judiciary can be divided into three categories. • Dispute Resolution, Judicial Review and upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights. 								
23	<p>Distinguish between Civil law and Criminal law</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Civil Law</th><th>Criminal law</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.It deals with any harm or injury to rights of an individual.</td><td>1.It deals with the conduct or acts that the law defines as offence.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. In a rent matter, either the landlord or tenant can file a case.</td><td>2. It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.</td><td>3. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Civil Law	Criminal law	1.It deals with any harm or injury to rights of an individual.	1.It deals with the conduct or acts that the law defines as offence.	2. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. In a rent matter, either the landlord or tenant can file a case.	2. It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.	3. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.	3. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.
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VI	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: -</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>Q1. What was the case of Sudha? Ans. Sudha was reported to have died due to an accidental fire caused by a kerosene stove.</p> <p>Q2. What was the decision of the High Court? 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.</p> <p>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.</p>								