




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No: 9	Topic: Judiciary	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -	
1	Who is the final interpreter of our Constitution? (a) Legislative (b) Judiciary (c) Executive (d) All of these	
2	Which states in India share a common High Court? (a) Haryana & Chandigarh (b) Rajasthan & Haryana (c) Punjab & Haryana (d) Rajasthan & Delhi	
3	Under which article the Right to life is guaranteed? (a) Article 19 (b) Article 20 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 22	
4	What is the full form of PIL? (a) Public Interest Law (b) Public Interest Litigation (c) Personal Interest Litigation (d) Public Interest Limited	
5	The term 'Eviction' refers to the _____. (a) removal of persons from Company. (b) removal of persons from School. (c) removal of persons from Hospital. (d) removal of persons from land, homes.	
6	In which of the three Presidency cities the High Courts were firstly established in India? (a) Punjab, Chandigarh, Madras (b) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh., Haryana (c) Madras, Gujarat, Punjab (d) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras	
7	What is referred to as the supreme law of the land? (a) Assembly (b) Preamble (c) Constitution (d) All of these	
II	Match the following: -	
8.High Court		a. money given to make amends for an injury or a loss
9. Acquit		b. Criminal Law
10.Compensation		c. Highest court of a state
11. Theft		d. Civil Law
12. Rent matters		e. Person is not guilty of the crime
		f. To increase access to justice.
Answers- 8-c, 9-e, 10-a, 11-b, 12-d,		

III	<p>Observe the given picture and answer the following questions: -</p>  <p>A. Identify and Name the above picture. Answer: Supreme Court of India, located in New Delhi.</p> <p>B. When was it established? Answer: The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950, on the day, India became a Republic.</p> <p>C. It is presided over by the <u>Chief Justice of India</u>.</p>
IV	<p>Answer in one or two sentences: -</p>
13	<p>What is meant by 'Violation'?</p> <p>Answer: It refers both to the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights.</p>
14	<p>What does Integrated Judicial system mean?</p> <p>Answer: Integrated judicial system means that the decisions made by the higher courts are binding to on the lower courts.</p>
15	<p>Explain what is the Appellate system?</p> <p>Answer: Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if she/he is not satisfied with the judgement passed by the lower court.</p>
16	<p>What is meant by 'Judicial Review'?</p> <p>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.</p>
V	<p>Answer in detail</p>
17	<p>Briefly describe the functions of the Judiciary.</p> <p>Answer: The functions of Judiciary are as follows: (i) Settlement of Disputes: The Judiciary settles disputes and punishes the guilty. It solves disputes between (a) Citizens (b) Citizens and the government (c)Two state governments (d) The centre and the state government (ii) Judicial Review: The Judiciary has the power to modify or cancel a particular law if it finds that it violates the basic structure of the Constitution which it is based on fairness and equity. (iii) Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights: The Judiciary gives protection to citizens' right. They can approach the Supreme Court or High Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated.</p>

18	<p>State the objectives of introducing Public Interest Litigation (PIL).</p> <p>Answer:</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 organisation 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. 								
19	<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>The judgment of the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation established the Right to Livelihood as part of the Right to Life. The following excerpts from the judgment point to the ways in which the judges linked the issue of the Right to Life to that of livelihood: The sweep of the Right to Life, conferred by Article 21 is wide and far reaching. 'Life' means something more than mere animal existence. It does not mean merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away as, for example, by the imposition and execution of the death sentence, except according to procedure established by law. That is but one aspect of the Right to Life. An equally important fact of that right is the right to livelihood because no person can live without the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood.</p> <p>1.What is the above extract about?</p> <p>Answer: The judgment of the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation, about the Right to Livelihood as part of the Right to Life conferred by Article 21.</p> <p>2.Why is the Right to Livelihood is considered as an important aspect of the 'Right to Life'?</p> <p>Answer: The Right to Livelihood is considered important because no person can live without the means of living. Therefore, protecting livelihood is essential to ensure that individuals can sustain their lives.</p> <p>3.What does "<u>something more than mere animal existence</u>" mean in the context of the judgment?</p> <p>Answer: This statement signifies that the concept of life under Article 21 includes qualitative aspects such as the ability to live with dignity, which involves access to basic necessities like food, shelter, and livelihood.</p> <p>*****</p>								