

**Social Science**  
**Class – 8<sup>th</sup>**  
**Civics**  
**Chapter – 5**  
**Judiciary**

**Very Short Question**

**1. What is the present location of Supreme Court of India?**

**Answer:** Supreme Court of India is presently located at Tilak Marg, New Delhi.

**2. When did the Supreme Court devise the mechanism of PIL?**

**Answer:** The Supreme Court devised the mechanism of Public Interest Litigation in 1980.

**3. State the levels of court in our country.**

**Answer:** There are three different levels of courts in our country.

**4. What is meant by the term 'Acquit'?**

**Answer:** This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.

**5. Write few example of the criminal law.**

**Answer:** Theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder, etc.

**6. What is the full form of PIL?**

**Answer:** Public Interest Litigation.

**7. What is the full form of FIR?**

**Answer:** First Investigation Report.

**8. 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.

**9. Is Indian judiciary is dependent or independent?**

**Answer:** Indian Judiciary is independent.

**10. Write any one aspect of the independent judiciary.**

**Answer:** The main aspect of Independent Judiciary is no influence of others.

**11. How many levels of court are there in India?**

**Answer:** There are 3 different level of courts in the country.

**12. Which court is at the open level?**

**Answer:** The Supreme court of India.

**13. Which is the Apex Court of any state?**

**Answer:** The High court of that state.

**14. What is the meaning of integrated judicial system in respect to India?**

**Answer:** It means that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

**15. Where does a person can appeal if they believe that decisions are made by the lower court is not just?**

**Answer:** A person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgement passed by the lower court is not just.

**16. What is meant by compensation?**

**Answer:** This refers to the money given to make amends for an injury or loss.

**17. In which year was the PIL mechanism was devised by the Supreme court?**

**Answer:** In 1980.

**18. Which law deals with conduct or acts that the law defined as offences?**

**Answer:** Criminal law.

**19. When was the Supreme court was established in India?**

**Answer:** The Supreme court was established on 26th Jan 1950 the day India became a Republic.

**20. What does FIR stands for?**

**Answer:** It stands for First investigation report.

## **Short Answer Questions**

**1. You read that one of the main functions of the judiciary is 'upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights'. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?**

**Answer :** The independence of the judiciary allows the courts to play a central role in 'upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights' as it ensures that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. Anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated and Politicians or other socially powerful people cannot use their power to change any judgement.

**2. Re-read the list of Fundamental Rights provided in chapter 1. How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?**

**Answer :** The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows an Indian citizen to move the court if he feels that any of his or her Fundamental Rights has been violated by the State. As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary has the power to review or even strike down any particular law passed by the Parliament if it believes that this law violates the basic structure of the constitution, which is called judicial review. In this way we find that the Right to Constitutional Remedies given in the Fundamental Rights is directly connected and supported by the idea of judicial review.

**3. Keeping the Sudha Goel case in mind, tick the sentences that are true and correct the ones that are false.**

**(a) The accused took the case to the High Court because they were unhappy with the decision of the Trial Court.**

**(b) They went to the High Court after the supreme Court had given its decision.**

**(c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused can go back again to the Trial Court.**

**Answer :**

(a) True

(b) They went to the High Court after the Trial Court had given its decision.

(c) If they do not like the Supreme Court verdict, the accused cannot go back again to the Trial Court since the Supreme Court is at the highest rung of the judiciary pyramid.

**4. Why do you think the introduction of Public interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?**

**Answer :** The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because it also keeps in mind the interests of the illiterate and poor who are not educated enough or cannot afford to access the Indian legal system for justice against exploitation or violation of their basic human and Fundamental Rights.

**5. Re-read excerpts from the judgment on the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case. Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life.**

**Answer :** In Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the judges said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life. They stated that life does not merely imply an animal existence; it cannot be lived without a means of living, that is, "the means of livelihood". The judges conferred that eviction from a pavement or slum is deprivation of means of livelihood for the poor who cannot afford to live anywhere else. They take up small jobs in surrounding areas and to lose their pavement or slum would lead to loss of a job resulting in loss of a means of livelihood. Consequently, leading to "deprivation of life". This is how the judges connected Right to Livelihood to the Right to Life.