

Class-8th

Civics, chapter:-3

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. India has an independent and impartial judicial system.
2. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and 30 other judges.
3. The Supreme Court advises the president on constitutional issues.
4. The age of retirement for a judge of the Supreme Court is 65.
5. The two types of judicial functions of the supreme court are original and appellate.
6. The supreme court is the guardian of the constitution.
7. A High Court may be shared by two or more States.
8. The judges of the high court are appointed by the president in consultation with the chief justice of the supreme court.
9. The sessions court tries criminal cases.

B. Match the following:-

1. Legal advice may be sought on matters of public importance from Supreme court by. c. President
2. A Supreme Court judge retires at the age of. d. 65 years
3. Writs are orders issued by. e. Supreme Court
4. High Court judge retires at the age of. b. 62 years
5. Cases of a small group of villages is handled by. a. Nyaya panchayat

C. True and false:-

1. The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in a state. **(True)**
2. The Supreme Court is located in Mumbai. **(False)**
3. A judge of the High Court retires at the age of 65. **(False)**
4. The first Lok Adalat was held on October 6, 1995. **(True)**
5. The High Court has the power of superintendence over the subordinate courts in the state. **(False)**

D. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why is the Judiciary such an important organ of a democracy?

Ans. 1 The judiciary in India is the third pillar of democracy. The Judiciary interprets the laws and applies them to resolve disputes that arise between individual citizens between states of India centre and a state or more than one state. The Judiciary protects the right of citizens.

2. How is the Chief Justice of India appointed? Who is the present Chief Justice of India?

Ans.2 Chief justice is appointed by the president. Sharad Arvind Bobde is the present Chief Justice of India.

3. What do you understand by the following terms:-

a. Original jurisdiction-Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court means those cases which come directly to the Supreme Court without being taken off any other Court.

b. Appellate jurisdiction-The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and hears appeals against the decisions of the high courts. Both Civil and criminal cases come before it by way of appeal.

c. Court of record__ the Supreme Court is also a court of record. It maintains an account of all its proceedings decisions and judgments. These are duly printed and kept as record for future reference in the court.

4. The Supreme Court acts as a custodian of our fundamental rights .explain.

Ans. 4 When a fundamental right of citizen is encroached upon the government or any individual, he has the right to move the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can issue writs for Orders and protect the fundamental rights from being eroded abridged or encroached upon by any person or the state itself.

5. What are Lok Adalats? When was the first Lok Adalat set up?

Ans. For providing speedy and economical justice to the poor people Lok Adalat have been introduced. They are presided over by retired judges. The legal processes are also simplified and the disputes and party can argue their cases directly without advocates. The first Lok Adalat was held in Delhi on October 6, 1985.

E. Photo study questions:-



1. Identify the building and mention its location.

Ans.1 Supreme Court, Delhi.

2. When was it inaugurated?

Ans. 28 January 1950.

3. Describe any two important functions related with it.

Ans.3 It is a court of record and is the apex court of the country.